This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 08156281 5

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1765.

THE THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed (by Assignment from the Executors of the late Mr. JAMES DODSLEY) for W. OTRIDGE and SON; R. FAULDER; CUTHELL and MARTIN; OGILVY and SON; R. LEA; J. NUNN; J. WALKER; LACKINGTON, ALLEN, and Co. E. JEFFERY, and VERNOR and HOOD. 1802.

By J. Crowder and E. Hemsted, Warwick-Square.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

WE have ſo often had occaſion to thank the public for the reception with which they have been pleaſed to honour our labours, that the doing of it any more may appear to ariſe from habit rather than any conſciouſneſs of the obligations we are under to them. We ſhall, therefore, juſt beg leave to aſſure them, that greater pains have been taken with this volume of the Annual Regiſter, to render it worthy of their peruſal, than with any of the former; though we are very far, at the ſame time, from meaning to aſſert, that theſe pains have been attended with proportionable ſucceſs; and much leſs ſtill, that, even in that caſe, we do not equally ſtand in need of their tenderneſs, ſince every indulgence on their ſide is a title to extraordinary exertions on ours. Nay, in one reſpect, the

Digitized by Google

the lateneſs of its appearance, we muſt own ſomething more than bare indulgence may appear neceſſary to abſolve us from want of gratitude; but that too, we hope to obtain, when we have aſſured our readers, that in the delay we ſacrificed more to their gratification, than to our own convenience.

However intereſting the topics of the year 1765 may be, we hope thoſe of the year 1766 will prove more agreeable: we ſhall then, it is to be preſumed, in conſequence of the meaſures taken in the laſt ſeſſion, be able to view the ſtorm from port; and our fear of danger will be ſucceeded by the pleaſing remembrance of it. Beſides, there ſeems to have ariſen a ſpirit of liberty in many parts of the world; and ſuch an uncommon one in ſome of the Spaniſh dominions in America, as is not, perhaps, to be equalled in any annals, ſince it has engaged thoſe whom it actuates to give up, in favour of the rights of mankind, a great deal more than they claim for themſelves under the ſame title.

THE

Digitized by Google

THE ANNUAL REGISTER. For the YEAR 1765.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Peaceable aſpect of the great powers of Europe towards each other. Refuſal of the French and Spaniſh courts to comply with the demands of Great Britain, no ſufficient cauſe to apprehend a rupture between them; may in the end prove ſerviceable to the latter. Emperor of Germany dies, after ſettling his Tuſcan dominions on his ſecond ſon; and is ſucceeded, as emperor of Germany, by his eldeſt, elected in his life-time king of the Romans. Several treaties of marriage, and their probable effects. Sweden. Portugal. Poland. Corſica.

IN our laſt volume, we had the ſatisfaction to leave the neighbouring powers ſo much on a balance with each other, or ſo much taken up with their own internal concerns, as to afford little or no grounds to apprehend any ſpeedy interruption in that repoſe, which has ſo lately ſucceeded, if not one of the longeſt, at leaſt one of the ſharpeſt and moſt general wars, that Europe had been for a long time afflicted with. Happily, for the eaſe of mankind, this pleaſing proſpect ſtill holds up. For, as to the points which yet remain in diſpute, between the three moſt potent of the late belligerent powers, Great Britain on the one ſide, and France and Spain on the other;

Digitized by Google

other; though much it is to be wiſhed, that every thing had, if poſſible, been thoroughly ſettled in the laſt treaty of peace; it is to be hoped from all the apparent circumſtances of their preſent ſituation, that the two latter of theſe powers will not ſo far perſiſt in refuſing to comply with the juſt demands of the former, as to force her, from motives either of honour or intereſt, into a new war; although their litigious diſpoſition on theſe points may, probably, afford her juſt reaſons to be more circumſpect and leſs generous with them in future dealings of the ſame kind. Nay, this reluctance of the French and Spaniſh courts to do Great Britain juſtice, may, in the end, turn out to her advantage, by ſerving to juſtify, on theſe occaſions, ſuch a ſtrict attention to her own intereſts, as might otherwiſe give umbrage to the neutral ſtates of Europe. They may ſee that ſuch a conduct is not the effect of arrogance and a ſpirit of deſpotiſm, but proceeds ſolely from the moſt authoriſed principles of ſelf-defence.

Among the events which ſerve to diſtinguiſh the period now under our conſideration, the principal, no doubt, would have been the death of the emperor of Germany, had not the troubles uſual on ſuch occaſions been happily prevented by the previous election of a king of the Romans. Accordingly, the preſent emperor Joſeph II. who the year before had been choſen to that dignity, aſcended the imperial throne on his father's death, with as little noiſe and buſtle, as if he had been born to it. Nor does the progreſs of his reign promiſe to be leſs peaceable, than its beginning. The late emperor never appeared to take any ſhare in the troubles of Germany, but ſuch as his gratitude to his conſort and her family for his elevation to the imperial dignity, his dependance upon her for the ſupport of that dignity, and a very natural regard for his children, ſeemed to dictate; and which, in any other prince in the ſame circumſtances, might reaſonably be expected to have operated in the ſame manner. And the preſent emperor, heir to no part of his father's patrimonial dominions, ſmall and inſignificant as they were in the political world, muſt be ſatisfied to tread in his ſteps, or at leaſt intirely conform to the views and intentions of his mother the empreſs dowager, in whom, as queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and ſovereign of Auſtria and the Netherlands, all the power of the houſe of Auſtria, notwithſtanding the admiſſion of her ſon to the co-regency of them, ſubſtantially reſides; and who is now, in all appearance, more intent upon ſettling her numerous iſſue, and improving her territories, than upon adding to them, or even upon recovering thoſe which ſhe has loſt.

Aug. 18th 1765.

There have, indeed, been, ſince the publication of our laſt volume, ſeveral intermarriages, by which the heretofore ſo ſanguinely rival houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon have been drawn nearer to each other, than even by their late political alliances. A little before the late emperor's death, a marriage was concluded between his ſecond ſon, and an infanta of Spain,

Digitized by Google

Spain, on occaſion of which he parted with his Tuſcan dominions. But it is not probable that theſe alliances can affect the tranquility of Europe, till moſt of the princes who have made theſe contracts for their children are removed from the reins of government; events, conſidering their ages, of no very near proſpect. In time, no doubt, theſe marriages and ceſſions will give riſe to troubles, filial love and reſpect giving way to the more powerful paſſions of ambition and avarice; and mankind may again ſmart for the honour, which ſome ſovereigns do their ſubjects, of making them over to each other, without their concurrence, like beaſts of the field. The ſucceſſor to the Auſtrian dominions, in right of the preſent empreſs dowager, may look upon himſelf as equally intitled to thoſe of Tuſcany in right of the late emperor, eſpecially as it does not appear, that, as legal heir, he has received any equivalent for them; whilſt a king of Spain may think it his duty to protect a ſiſter, a couſin, or their iſſue, in the enjoyment of dominions purchaſed, perhaps, for them by no inconſiderable portion. And, after all, it muſt be owned; that this is but a ſmall part of that trouble and confuſion, which muſt probably attend theſe ineluctable events, conſidering the complicated claims of Spain and Parma to the throne of the Two Sicilies, and that of a Don Lewis to Parma itſelf.

But gloomy as this proſpect may be in regard to the great Roman-catholic nations of Europe, it can give no alarm to Great-Britain, or the other great Proteſtant powers, whoſe ſtrength muſt ever be in proportion to the weakneſs of thoſe in the oppoſite intereſt. Beſides, the chief of the latter have been of late equally attentive with the former, to preſerve that compactneſs ſo neceſſary to all political bodies by treaties of intermarriage; in the cementing of which, as no ceſſions or transfers of territory have been made, ſo no ſeeds have been ſown of future diſcontent and diſcord. Not to ſpeak of the late renewals of amity between the branches of the Brunſwick family, by the nuptials of the Princeſs Auguſta, his majeſty's eldeſt ſiſter, with the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburg, and of a ſiſter of that gallant prince with the prince royal of Pruſſia, nephew to the reigning king; the treaty of intermarriage lately concluded between another of his majeſty's ſiſters and the prince royal of Denmark, by drawing ſtill cloſer the already very cloſe bands of friendſhip between theſe two ſo great and ſo good monarchs, how much ſoever it may contribute to the ſatisfaction and honour of their reſpective families, and the happineſs and ſecurity of their ſubjects, cannot but contribute ſtill more to the ſtrengthening of the Proteſtant intereſt.

Theſe two ſyſtems, which we have been ſurveying, the Proteſtant and the Roman-catholic, are not however, and, in all probability, never will be, either of them, ſo much one, as to contain no devious, irregular bodies, politically tending to the other. For the preſent, theſe bodies are chiefly, on the Proteſtant ſide, Proteſtant Sweden, and on the Roman-catholic, Portugal both, beyond all doubt,

Digitized by Google

the moſt intolerantly zealous members of the perſuaſions they reſpectively belong to, yet both ſtrongly attached to ſome powers of very different, and extremely jealous of other powers of the ſame, creed with themſelves. Sweden and France ſtill perſiſt in their old friendſhip, and will, probably, long perſiſt in it, ſince both find their intereſt in ſo doing. The mixt intercourſe of trade and politics, which has ſo long continued between them, and which their mutual neceſſities ſeem in a great meaſure to ſupport, gives this connection the air of a natural alliance: France ſtands in the greateſt need of, and is the beſt able to pay for, thoſe commodities in trade, and thoſe aſſiſtances in war, which Sweden is beſt able to furniſh; viz. metals; materials for building ſhips; ſhips ready built; and ſometimes men, whoſe bravery and fidelity, as well as hardineſs and diſcipline, may be ſafely relied on.

Portugal, from the deſigns of her former maſters, and the natural imbecillity of the country, ſtands much more in need of foreign aſſiſtance than Sweden. This aſſiſtance, which Portugal ſtands in need of, ſhe wiſely looks for at the hands of the two greateſt maritime powers of Europe, Great Britain and Holland, but at the ſame time the two warmeſt ſupporters of the proteſtant intereſt. As much as theſe powers may covet the gold of Portugal to accumulate it at home, or want it to purchaſe the commodities of other countries where thoſe of their own may not readily find a vent, ſo much does Portugal ſtand in need of their aſſiſtance againſt Spain, France, and other powers, to ſecure to her a communication with, if not indeed the poſſeſſion of, the ſources of that precious metal; ſince France and Spain as far exceed Portugal in maritime ſtrength, as they are themſelves exceeded in that particular by Great Britain. Add to this, that it is not ſo much in the ſpirit of the Britiſh and Dutch conſtitutions to conquer countries, as fairly to gain, by the more agreeable, yet far more prevalent, arts of huſbandry, manufacture, and commerce, a ſhare of the riches with which theſe countries may happen to be peculiarly bleſſed.

It is hardly requiſite to ſay any thing concerning the other Roman-catholic or Proteſtant powers of Europe; or at leaſt a few words will be ſufficient. The king of Poland, though not as yet formerly acknowledged by thoſe powers who proteſted againſt the diet that elected him, is likely to be ſoon ſo. France has again ſupplied the Genoeſe with troops for the garriſoning of the few places left them in Corſica; but there is very little probability of her endeavouring to recover for them any of thoſe they have loſt. It is not her intereſt that the Corſicans ſhould be entirely free, or entirely ſlaves, ſince, as long as they remain in the dubious ſtate they now are in, ſhe may expect to command in Genoa one of the beſt maritime keys to Italy, beſides ſhips and ſailors on an emergency, in return for a few land-forces, that ſhe can raiſe and recruit with very little trouble or expence.

CHAP.

Digitized by Google

CHAP. II.

Aſpect of Ruſſia and Turkey. Little to be apprehended from Ruſſia, and ſtill leſs from Turkey. Character of the preſent emperor. Aſpect of Europe, in general, more pacific than ever. State of agriculture, navigation, and the uſeful arts.

TO complete our ſurvey of the European powers, we are next to conſider Ruſſia and Turkey. The head of the former, wiſely conſidering, that as much as it may be her duty to deſerve, it is, conſidering her want of an hereditary, or even elective title, as much her intereſt to win, the affections of her ſubjects, not only ſhews the greateſt deſire to make them happy, but endeavours it by ſuch means as may not too glaringly claſh with their deep-rooted prejudices either civil or religious; a method of proceeding ſuited only to ſuch a ſovereign as her predeceſſor Peter the Great, whoſe pretenſions to the crown were themſelves ſupported by theſe prejudices. Amongſt other ſteps taken by her to compaſs ſo exalted a deſign, ſhe has given the ampleſt encouragement for the introduction of letters and uſeful arts, theſe ſovereign antidotes againſt barbariſm and ſuperſtition*. Upon the whole, therefore, there does not appear the leaſt reaſon to apprehend any thing from Ruſſia for the peace of Europe.

Little as there is to be apprehended from Ruſſia, ſtill leſs, if any thing at all, is to be feared from Turkey, the only great power of Europe, which, as being, by its maxims of religion and government, quite diſtinct from, or rather diametrically oppoſite to, all the others, which we have reviewed, we muſt here take a particular ſurvey of. The preſent emperor of that ill-governed and illiterate, yet, from its numbers and enthuſiaſtic ſervility to its head, dangerous neighbour to ſome of the chriſtian powers, ſeems to be a very different man from all his predeceſſors. Under him, the ſpirit of Turkiſh deſpotiſm and jealouſy ſeems to be in ſome degree lowered. He permits brothers to live, even after eſcaping from that confinement, to which the laws of the ſeraglio had condemned them: and by ſending to France for a collection of aſtronomical treatiſes, he has ſhewn a taſte for thoſe ſciences, which ſo much tend to enlarge and refine the human mind. But what does him ſtill more honour, is that truly neighbourly part he ſo lately acted in the affairs of Poland, which muſt make us conſider him as a pacific, as well

* Of this the reader will find ſome proof in a letter written by her imperial majeſty to the celebrated Monſ. D'Alembert, on his refuſing to come to Ruſſia, to educate the hereditary prince her ſon: and which, as truly characteriſtic, we inſerted amongſt our Characters for laſt year.

Digitized by Google

as a wife and benevolent prince, and only leave us room to regret, that there are not more potentates of that character amongſt thoſe educated in principles infinitely better calculated to form it.

In ſhort, Europe ſeems, in general, to wear a much more ſerene appearance, than from hiſtory there is any reaſon to judge ſhe ever did. The ſpirit of invention, induſtry, and improvement, are abroad, and ſeem to have taken place of the ſpirit of conqueſt and rapacity, which ſo much diſgrace her former annals. Princes, in all appearance, begin to diſcover more wealth and power in the honeſt endeavours of their ſubjects to enrich themſelves, than they uſed to do in the ſervile aſſiſtance of them to enſlave others. Agriculture and navigation have, at laſt, in a great meaſure, obtained that attention, which ſuch uſeful and ſublime arts deſerve. Nor have the intermediate handicraft arts, ſupported by agriculture and ſupporting navigation, and contributing ſo much, in other reſpects, to the conveniency and pleaſure of life, been neglected.

The vegetable ſyſtem of Tull, after ſtanding many years unimpeached by any caſual obſervations, has within theſe few years been confirmed by the expreſs experiments of Monſieur Duhamel, and found to be as true and uſeful, as it was ever allowed to be ſimple and ingenious. What is more, his admirable machines, ſo well adapted to that ſyſtem, and ſo happily contrived to combine the intelligence of the rational with the ſtrength of the brute creation, have, likewiſe, been adopted and improved. A Linnæus and a Stillingfleet have hinted the poſſibility and expediency of parting the hitherto undiſtinguiſhed common plants of the field made uſe of to feed our cattle, in order to give each its proper ſoil and cultivation, and ſow and crop it in its proper ſeaſon. A Wyche, ſoaring ſtill higher, has, from a juſt conſideration of the goodneſs and power of the Creator, ſuggeſted the exiſtence of vegetables, fit for the ſame purpoſe, hardy enough to thrive in the coldeſt weather. And theſe hints and ſuggeſtions have been, by the parting of the plants already known, and the diſcovering and the cultivating of other much hardier ones, been proved well founded, and brought into practice by Mr. Baker, and by Mr. Rocque, to the vaſt enlargement of the human empire over the vegetable world; ſeveral plants, which hitherto uſed to be nurſed up in gardens for the immediate and ſole uſe of man, having been compelled to do duty in the open fields for that of cattle, and made ſubject to the plough as well as the ſpade, ſo as to oblige a far greater portion of the earth's ſurface to wear the livery of ſummer in the depth of winter.

The principles of Sir Iſaac Newton, joined to the aſtronomical obſervations of Halley and Bradley, have been made by M. Mayer of Goetinghen a ground-work for conſtructing, with the aſſiſtance of theorems furniſhed by Mr. Euler of Berlin, tables of the moon's motions, by which the abſolute time of that heteroclite planet's appulſe to any fixed point of the heavens,

Digitized by Google

heavens, and of course the difference of longitude between any place and the observer's, may, with the help of the ingenious Mr. Maskelyne's new method of finding the proper allowances for parallax and refraction, be precisely determined; and ease and expedition have been added to precision by theorems of Mr. Witchell's invention for the use of lunar tables, and other tables for the easy and expeditious application of his theorems. Mr. Harrison's improvements in clock-work for obtaining the same ends have likewise been pushed to so great a degree in point of portability, as well as certainty, as to deserve the highest reward offered by the British government.

The members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris have already published several accounts of particular trades, which, however trivial they may appear in some eyes, are the fruit of much thought and experience, and yield room for a great deal more, so as not to be unworthy of the scientific manner in which these gentlemen have handled them. Perhaps it may be with truth affirmed, that the meanest of these trades is, comparatively, as useful in the scale of those human inventions which contribute so much to make life happy, as the meanest insect is thought to be in the scale of created beings to support and uphold the whole. New societies have been formed for the cultivation of all these useful arts, not only in England, but in France, and most other countries of Europe.

But unpardonable as it might have been to pass over in silence things, that have been done for the general benefit of mankind, and the men to whom we are indebted for the atchievement of them, after bestowing so much time on scenes of devastation and slaughter, we may perhaps be thought to have dwelt too long upon them, at least for this part of our work, however necessary some account of them may be to illustrate subjects more strictly historical according to the usual meaning of that word which may hereafter occur in this part of our work, on a supposition of the public's favouring us with a continuance of their patience and indulgence. We shall, therefore, refer our readers for fuller accounts of these matters to the other parts of it, in which they may be introduced at large with more propriety, and consequently more ample justice may be done to them.

We cannot however dismiss the subject, even in this place, without observing how many English names appear amongst the authors we have been celebrating; though a thing no way surprising, since, in this free and fertile country, every man is sure to enjoy in peace the fruits of his ingenuity and labour, and to gain more by the mere sale of them, considering the number and opulency of its inhabitants, than could be well expected in any other country from the greatest generosity in the government. But it is very remarkable, that, notwithstanding this certainty of meritorious men being rewarded here without any legislative intervention, the British legislature has, however, not only been the first to reward those, (even foreigners) who have

Digitized by Google

improved navigation by facilitating the means of diſcovering the longitude at ſea, but has likewiſe provided, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for the adequate encouragement of all thoſe, who ſhall be found to have made any uſeful attempts towards that important purpoſe.

Having thus examined the preſent general complexion of Europe, and the particular aſpect towards each other of the ſeveral great political bodies that compoſe it, we ſhall next proceed to take a ſurvey of the ſtate of Britiſh affairs in the Eaſt Indies, being the only foreign affairs of any European power worth our notice, at leaſt by what we know of them, with ſufficient certainty to ground a narrative upon. It might be expected, that we ſhould begin with a relation of the parliamentary proceedings here in England, and the commotions in our North-American ſettlements, to which they have given riſe, as matters of far greater importance. But it is for this very reaſon we chooſe to ſpeak laſt of them, as, by ſo doing, we ſhall be better able to connect them properly together, and do them all the juſtice their importance deſerve.—Beſides, it will be only adjuſting the order of our narrative to the order of time, moſt of the Eaſt-India tranſactions, we have to relate, having happened before there appeared any ſettled refractorineſs in our North-American colonies to comply with the injunctions of the mother-country; and being previous even to any proceedings in the mother-country to give the leaſt colour to ſuch refractorineſs in her colonies.

CHAP. III.

Ill conſequence of Mir Coſſim Aly Cawn's being driven out of Bengal. Politic conduct of Sujah Doula on that occaſion. Death of Major Adams. Mir Coſſim cuts off a ſmall party of Engliſh. The late Shah Zada joins Sujah Doula, and both draw a formidable army into the field. Major Monro ſucceeds Major Adams. State of the Engliſh forces under him. He marches to the enemy. Battle of Buxard. Cheap victory over the Indians. Major Munro attacks a very ſtrong fort. Twice repulſed with great loſs. Sujah Doula at the head of another army, pins down Major Monro to the neighbourhood of Baneres.

AGAINST European invaders the cauſe of one Aſiatic prince is the cauſe of all; and could they be blind enough not to ſee this of themſelves, there never, ſurely, exiſted a man better able to convince them of it, than the late Nabob of Bengal, Mir Coſſim Aly Cawn. The driving of him, therefore, into the territories of a neighbouring nabob was rather removing the fire, than extinguiſhing it. Indeed, the fate alone of ſo intelligent and enterpriſing a man was enough to fill all the princes of that vaſt country with the juſteſt apprehenſions for their own ſafety and independence.

Deſperate, therefore, as the condition of Mir Coſſim's affairs might appear to be by the accounts, with which we concluded our laſt volume,

Digitized by Google

lume, we were very far from thinking that of the company's ſo permanently happy, as not to promiſe very ſoon, and even without the creation of any new nabob, ſome freſh matter to this part of our work. As long as any part of Mir Coſſim's army remained on foot, it was impoſſible the Engliſh forces ſhould enjoy any reſpite; at the ſame time that, in purſuing theſe remains through ſo extenſive a country, they were liable to loſe more men, than they could be ſuppoſed to do by the ſword of a much more numerous Indian enemy in a pitched battle.

Upon theſe principles, we muſt allow, that Sujah Doula acted a very wiſe part in not admitting into his country the remains of Mir Coſſim's army, as long as it could be kept together, or even in ſmall parties in the territories of Bengal, or any other territories than his own. Indeed, it was doing right, at any rate, to keep himſelf quiet for ſome time, by almoſt any means, beſides that of giving up his friend, ſince time alone might be expected to bring about many more events to the prejudice of the Engliſh, than that of the Indian affairs.

Accordingly, we do not find that Sujah Doula took any part againſt the Engliſh, except that, if it can be called ſo, of giving ſhelter to Mir Coſſim, and to Somers, who ſo barbarouſly murdered that Nabob's priſoners at Patna, and his afterwards refuſing to give them up. For, as to his drawing an army into the field, which we are likewiſe informed he did, it was probably within his own territories, and juſtified, beſides, by the near approach of the Engliſh to them. He is repreſented to us, however, as ſuing for a renewal of peace, which the company's ſervants in India might, perhaps, conſider as broken by theſe meaſures.

But, on whatever principle Mir Coſſim's allies might think proper to keep themſelves quiet, it was not long before time brought about an event ſufficient to tempt them to action. This was the ſudden death of Major Adams, whoſe name alone might be conſidered as the palladium of the company's military affairs in that part of the world. Accordingly, the ſame ſhip, which brought to England an account of that unexpected event, brought likewiſe that of Mir Coſſim's not only being in the field at the head of a body of Indoſtans, but of his having actually cut off a ſmall party of our men, and his ſending their heads, by way of triumph, to king Shah Zada, and the nabob Sujah Dowla. The time was now come, when theſe princes thought they might as openly eſpouſe Mir Coſſim's cauſe, as the latter heretofore had protected his perſon; and for that purpoſe they immediately drew into the field an army of fifty thouſand men, with a train of artillery, ſuch as might be ſuppoſed to follow an European army of equal numbers.

But Major Adams, moſt fortunately for the Company's affairs, was ſucceeded by another officer, who, as far as the accounts we have of him reach, ſeems to have acted with all that ſpirit and ability, which his predeceſſor in command poſſeſſed in ſo eminent a degree.

This officer was Major Hector Monro,

Digitized by Google

Monro, of the king's forces. He no ſooner heard of the enemy's troops being gathered together, than he immediately marched up to them. His forces did not amount to more than nine thouſand men in the whole, of which not one ſeventh part were Europeans. The number of the enemy was extremely great; but they were Indian troops, ſuch as the moſt conſummate military abilities are requiſite to render formidable in any proportion to their numbers, and ſuch abilities were not to be feared in Mir Coſſim himſelf, and ſtill leſs in his friends or their generals. It is very ſtrange, however, that having ſo often experienced the ill conſequence of meeting the Engliſh in pitched battle, and ſo lately the advantage of attacking them by ſurprize and in ſmall parties, he did not prevail on his allies carefully to avoid the former kind of warfare, and abide entirely by the latter.

Major Monro came up with the Indian army at a place called Buxard, on the river Camnaſſary, about one hundred miles above Patna, and found them, as had been for ſome time paſt uſual with them, encamped with all the advantages nature and art could beſtow. Before them lay a moraſs judiciouſly lined with cannon, that, whichever way the Engliſh ſhould move, either forward to paſs the moraſs, or ſideways to double it, could not but greatly gall them in their approach; and the troops themſelves extended ſo far, as greatly to outflank any line of battle, into which it was poſſible for the major to form his few forces. Beſides, at one end of this moraſs, there ſtood a ſmall wood, from which the Indians, ſheltered by the trees, might fire with great advantage on their naked enemies; and they, accordingly, took care to occupy it with a ſufficient body. This was probably the only end by which the Indians apprehended any danger of the moraſs being doubled; it was, at leaſt, on this end only we find that any attempt was made to come at them. The moraſs, it is to be preſumed, extended too far the other way to require any additional aſſiſtance.

22d Oct. 1764.

The firſt appearance of ſuch a ſituation was alone ſufficient to make major Monro defer an attack, till it could be properly explored. He, therefore, on the day of his arrival in ſight of the enemy, encamped himſelf, but near enough to them to be but juſt out of the reach of their cannon; contenting himſelf with making the proper diſpoſitions for readily forming his line of battle in caſe of any ſudden emergency.

This precaution was far from being ſuperfluous; for going out the next morning by day-break to reconnoitre the enemy, in order to attack them the day following, he found them already under arms. Upon this, returning to his camp, he called in all his advanced poſts and grand guards; ordered the drums to beat to arms; and, in leſs than twenty minutes after, was, in conſequence of the wiſe diſpoſitions made the day before, fortunate enough to ſee his line of battle completely formed.

The Indians began to cannonade the Engliſh at nine o'clock in the morning;

Digitized by Google

morning; and, half an hour after, the action became general. The morass in the front of our troops prevented their moving forward for some time, by which means the great number of the enemy's cannon, which were as well levelled as judiciously disposed, galled them very much. This obliged major Monro to order a battalion of seapoys, with one gun, from the right of the first line, to move forward to silence one of the Indian batteries, which played upon his flank; and soon after to detach to its support another battalion from the second line. These battalions having had the desired success, the major ordered both the lines to face to the right, and keep marching, in order to clear the left wing of the morass; and when that was done, to face to their former front, the right wing wheeling up to the left, in order to clear the small wood that was upon their right. Then the first line moved forward, keeping a very brisk cannonade. While this was doing major Monro sent orders to major Pemble, who commanded the second line, to face it to the right about, and follow the first. But that officer saw the propriety of that movement so soon, that he began to put it in execution, before he received major Monro's orders. Immediately after both lines pushed forward with so much ardour and resolution, at which time the small arms began, that the enemy soon after began to give way, and a little before twelve their whole army was put to flight, leaving 6000 men on the spot, with 130 pieces of cannon, a proportionable quantity of military stores, and all their tents ready pitched, at the comparatively small expence to the victors of 32 Europeans, and 239 Indians killed, and 57 Europeans and 473 Indians wounded.

Nothing now remained in the enemy's possession at this side of the river but a single fort, called Chanda Geer; but, then, it was a place exceedingly strong by its situation; and, as it appeared afterwards, still stronger by the courage and fidelity of the Indian officer who commanded in it. This fort stood on the top of a high and steep hill, or rather rock, situated on the very banks of the Ganges, one hundred and fifty miles above Patna, by which, in all probability, it might have been kept constantly supplied with provisions: and as to military stores, it could, on account of the height and steepness of the hill on which it stood, want none, as long as any stones remained to pour down upon the assailants.

The only probable method of reducing such a place seemed to be that of undermining it, and blowing it up from the foundations along with the garrison; or pouring into it such showers of stones and bombs as might render it untenable. These, at least, would have been the methods taken with it in Europe. But major Monro, whether he wanted the necessary stores for operations of this kind, or men proper to conduct them, or both; or whether he did not dream himself, or thought the Indians would never dream, of those cheap and ready weapons of defence, of which their hill was composed; or, in short, supposed that they might be surprised in the night,

Digitized by Google

night, when, as in a time of perfect truce, it is uſual with them, or was, at leaſt, till the Europeans taught them better, to ſleep in the greateſt ſecurity in the neighbourhood of an enemy†, he ordered the walls of it to be battered; and, as ſoon as a practicable breach was made, the governor ſhewing no ſigns of any intention to ſurrender, ſent a party to ſtorm it in the night-time.

If the Engliſh thought to ſurpriſe the Indians, they muſt have been themſelves terribly ſurpriſed. For they found them not only awake, but prepared to receive them. Practicable as the breach might be in itſelf, the aſcent to it, difficult enough without any additional obſtacle, was rendered abſolutely impracticable, by the torrents of ſtones which the Indians ſent down with hands and feet, while the Engliſh had both employed merely in endeavouring to get at them; thus burying the wretched aſſailants under the rubbiſh made by their own cannon. Such, however, was the ſpirit that prevailed in our troops, or rather ſuch the ſenſe of ſhame exited by this repulſe, that they renewed the attack the next night, but with no better ſucceſs.

In theſe attempts we had many private men killed, and a great many officers wounded; more, perhaps, on the whole, than the gaining a pitched battle would have coſt us. The major, therefore, finding that this was a place which no art was requiſite to defend, though a great deal to take it, if at all expugnable; and that, conſequently, it muſt be as ſtrong in the hands of undiſciplined Indians, as it could be in thoſe of the beſt European veterans, thought proper to withdraw the forces he had ſent againſt it, and reſerve them for ſome ſervice, in which their conduct might be uſeful, and their courage would not be entirely thrown away.

This ſervice the Nabob Sujah Doula was, in the mean time, preparing to throw in their way. For, though an army of his had been ſo lately and ſo completely routed, we now find him at the head of another; whether compoſed of the remains of the firſt, of which no doubt great numbers eſcaped, or of freſh men, we are not told. Be that as it will,* he ſeems this time to have acted with more caution; at length, no doubt, inſtructed by the many overthrows the Indian troops had received by fighting in bodies too large for the head, which was to guide and animate them. Though not a little elated by our late ill ſucceſs againſt his fort, inſtead of marching up to our troops, which the major had encamped under the walls of Baneres, in hopes, we may preſume, of the nabob's being foolhardy enough to take that ſtep, he contented himſelf with ſending parties of his flying horſe to ſkirmiſh with our advanced poſts, and kept his main body, with the artillery, at fifteen miles diſtance. And by this conduct of his, he, in the end, reaped one great advantage; which

* See our 4th vol. p. 6.

was,

Digitized by Google

was, that, however desirous major Monro might, at last, become of quitting the neighbourhood of Baneres. he could not safely do it, left the place being open, and, it being as much the aim of the Indians to plunder, as it was the interest of the English to protect it, these parties should fall upon it in his absence.

CHAP. IV.

Major Monro recalled; succeeded by Major Sir Robert Fletcher. Sir Robert routs Sujah Doula's new army, and attacks the Fort, from before which the English had been lately driven. The garrison obliges the governor to surrender; his noble behaviour on the occasion. Sir Robert makes himself master of Eliabad. Bad aspect of Sujah Doula's affairs. French affairs in the East Indies. Dutch affairs. Proposals for improving the success of the English in Bengal to the advantage of the nation, considered.

IN this critical situation lay the English army, when, major Monro being recalled home, the command of it devolved on Sir Robert Fletcher, a major in the company's troops; who, emulous of the glory gained by his predecessors, resolved to do something to signalize himself before major Carnac, named to the command of the army by the governor and council of Bengal, could arrive to preclude him.

With this view he ventured to break up his camp under the walls of Baneres, at midnight of the 14th of January 1765, and marched off towards the enemy, leaving a party to protect that place against any attempt that might be made against it during his absence. But though the main body of the enemy lay at so small a distance, he did not reach it till the third day; when, on his making the proper motions to attack them, they, after drawing up to receive him, retreated twice in good order, and as often faced about again; but, on his preparing for a third attack, they fled with precipitation; with what loss, in men or military stores, we are not told, and, therefore, suppose it must have been very inconsiderable.

Sir Robert, upon this, determined to attack again the fort, the siege of which major Monro had lately found it so imprudent to continue. It is, therefore, to be presumed, that our troops imagined the nabob might have been determined by the strength of this place, to lay up in it his best treasures; and that, of course, it was worth all the risk and fatigue the mastering of it might cost them. But had this been the case, as Sir Robert attacked it in the same manner major Monro had done, by first battering the walls, he would, in all probability, have found it equally impregnable, though he soon made three practicable breaches in them. The garrison, so far from being entrusted with their prince's treasures, had been suffered to want pay for six months, so that they no longer thought

Digitized by Google

thought it worth their while to give themſelves any trouble about ſo bad a maſter, much leſs expoſe themſelves to the danger of periſhing by famine in his cauſe.

The governor, therefore, thus forced to ſurrender, came himſelf, and, in the ſight of his troops, delivered up the keys of the place to Sir Robert, with tears in his eyes, and a ſpeech, which, at the ſame time that it contained the higheſt compliment to his enemy, argued the greateſt nobleneſs of mind in himſelf. Inſtead of making an apology for having held out ſo long, as if he was convinced that the Engliſh muſt hate a traitor and a coward, he apologized for ſurrendering ſo ſoon: inſtead of ſervilely imploring their mercy, he ſeemed rather to claim their favour as a thing, which it was inconſiſtent with their natures not to grant. "I have, ſaid he, endeavoured to act like a ſoldier; but, deſerted by my prince, and left with a mutinous garriſon, what could I do? God and you (laying his hand on the Koran, and pointing to his ſoldiers) are witneſſes, that to the faith of the Engliſh I now truſt my life and fortune." After this Sir Robert made himſelf maſter of the enemy's capital, called Eliabad, a large city on the Ganges, between ſixty and ſeventy miles above Chanda Geer, and defended by high and thick walls and a ſtrong fort, ſo as, in all appearance, to complete the ruin of the unfortunate Sujah Doula.

Theſe are the only affairs in Bengal, of which we have been able to make out any tolerable narrative from the authentic accounts received from that part of the world, or at leaſt from thoſe, which it has been thought proper to make public. And conciſe and obſcure in many reſpects as theſe accounts may be, they are leſs ſo, than what have appeared of ſome tranſactions on the coaſt of Coromandel, though, perhaps, of equal moment. We are told of troubles being terminated there, which we never before heard of. We are told of places being reduced by the Engliſh, without being told the occaſion of their attacking them. We are told of French troops under one Mr. Marchand, undertaking to ſupport one Iſouf Cawn, a rebel againſt the reigning nabob, and then betraying the rebel, though we never before heard a word of this rebellion, or any of the actors in it. To dwell upon ſuch lame accounts, would be only abuſing the patience of our readers

We may, however, gather from them, that the French are not idle in that part of the world. We are, indeed, informed of it, directly by themſelves. Mr. Law, they tell us, whom the French Eaſt-India company ſent as their agent into Aſia about two years ago, has been ſo happy as to renew the treaties, which heretofore ſubſiſted between the French crown and ſome of the nabobs; and, in conſequence of it, the ſeveral comptoirs, which the company had eſtabliſhed in divers parts of that extenſive country, and which the Engliſh had deſtroyed in the laſt war, have been again reſtored to them.

It may not be improper to obſerve here, that theſe treaties are ſaid to

Digitized by Google

to have been made with *the French crown*, and not with *the French company*; and it is a circumſtance, which may add greatly to the ſtability of them, ſince it is but natural to think, that ſuch treaties will not be ſo liable to infringement from want of reſpect on the part of the nabobs, or from a ſpirit of inſolence and avarice on that of the French company's ſervants. It would be very mortifying, if, merely by theſe precautions, that company ſhould ſoon be able to underſell us, in India goods, at foreign markets, notwithſtanding all their late loſſes, and their being obliged to raiſe money by annuities at 9 per cent. upon all lives indiſcriminately, at a time that ours has reduced the intereſt of their bonds from 4 to 3 per cent. and the acceſſion of their revenues in India is ſaid to amount to ſo immenſe a ſum*.

The affairs of the Dutch in the Eaſt-Indies appear to be much more ably, though not ſo ſplendidly, conducted. The beginning of this year they declared a dividend of 17 1-half per cent. which was ſo extraordinary as to make their ſtock riſe 50, though we did not hear of any ſucceſs their arms had lately had in that part of the world. In about ſeven months after this riſe, they, indeed, received the news of their governor in Ceylon having driven the king from his fortreſs and palace of Candy; but this advantage, had it even coincided in point of time with the above riſe, is too inſignificant to account for it. Beſides, the Dutch, when they conquer there, conquer for themſelves, and not for the nabobs of the country, ſo as to preclude all thoſe inconveniencies, which muſt attend an empire in an empire, or rather an empire againſt itſelf. And, indeed, cooped up as the Dutch are in Europe, and confined in Africa and America, it is requiſite, that they ſhould look out in Aſia for ſuch an extenſion of territory, as may alone ſupply them with the immediate means of ſubſiſtence, and the materials of trade, in a degree ſomewhat proportionable to that of their population; and not leave them expoſed to the diſagreeable alternative of wanting bread, or forcing other nations to give it to them as carriers and agents in their commercial intercourſe; motives by no means common to the Engliſh, who, in proportion to their numbers, are richer in land, that inexhauſtible ſource of materials, than any other people, the Spaniards only excepted.

Some gentlemen, who have reſided for a long time in the Eaſt-Indies, have, however, propoſed, that we ſhould take a pattern after the Dutch there, and conquer for ourſelves; as the vaſt revenues of a country ſo fruitful and extenſive, and ſo full of ingenious, induſtrious, and frugal people, could not fail greatly to forward the payment of our national debts; alledging withal, that the court of Delli, to an abſolute independence upon which it might not be fate to pretend, has often offered us the na-

* This acceſſion was, about three years ago, publicly affirmed to be ſo conſiderable as to make the company's revenues amount to 700,000l. per annum. If ſo, what ought it to be at preſent?

bobſhip

Digitized by Google

bobſhip of the country. To this ſcheme many objections have been raiſed; ſome as to the poſſibility, and others as to the juſtice of it. But, conſidering that it might not ſuit with the dignity of the crown of Great Britain to accept of any ſubordinate power; and that conſequently, ſuch nabobſhip muſt fall to the ſhare of our Eaſt India company; the only difficulty ſeems to be that of ſo regulating the exerciſe of it by their ſervants, as to render it both uſeful to the natives, and honourable to ourſelves. In that caſe, no doubt, not only we might be able to maintain our ground there, but ſhould obtain a juſt claim to dominion, and the vaſt revenues annexed to it; for, ſurely, good government is a bleſſing of as much value, if not more than any other: and as to any great advantage which the Indians may be thought to have, by the princes of the country ſpending their revenues on the ſpot; it is to be conſidered, that this could be more than compenſated to them by ſuch an extraordinary degree of ſecurity, as might render unneceſſary the ſo common precaution among them of burying their treaſures, often never to riſe again, to the almoſt total abſorption of thoſe daily pouring into Europe from the mines of America.

CHAP. V.

Downfal of the miniſtry expected. They keep their ground notwithſtanding; are ſupported by antiminiſterial doctrines. Naval officers ſworn, and directed to act as revenue officers, on the American coaſts. Greatly interrupt the trade between the Britiſh colonies in that part of the world, and that between thoſe colonies and the Spaniſh and French.

CONſidering the little ſtrength ſhewn by the miniſtry, in any queſtion that related merely to themſelves during the courſe of that ſeſſion of parliament, whoſe principal tranſactions, as they were then thought to be, we ſurveyed in our laſt volume, it was almoſt univerſally apprehended, that the blow, which they ſtruck immediately after its riſing, againſt ſuch of their opponents as lay moſt within their reach, muſt ſpeedily render that little ſtrength of theirs ſtill leſs, and ſooner or later end in their total diſſolution. But in this, people happened to be greatly miſtaken. Inſtead of ſickening, they rather ſeem to thrive upon it. Their diſgrace, it now appears, was to come from another quarter, though produced in a great meaſure by ſeeds of their own ſowing.

However ſenſible that part of the body politic, againſt which they had thus thought proper to ſignalize their reſentment, might be in itſelf, the ſympathy between it and the other parts was not ſtrong enough to excite thoſe emotions and clamours, which though not legiſlative in the ſmalleſt degree, have been often found to carry with them ſuch natural powers of the executive kind, as to more than influence thoſe great bodies conſtitutionally inveſted with both.

A

Digitized by Google

A doctrine long propagated by the enemies of miniſters, now ſerved to uphold the cauſe of a miniſtry. Through the writings of thoſe in oppoſition to court-meaſures, the bulk of the people had been ſo long accuſtomed to conſider a ſtanding army, as, in ſome meaſure, unconſtitutional, or, at leaſt, dangerous to their freedom from domeſtic tyranny, that they forgot all the ſo late and ſo ſtrenuous exertions of that body in their defence from foreign violence. And, as much as the eſtabliſhment of a national militia might tend to blunt that ſting, it equally tended to make it appear a dead excreſcence upon, and, of courſe, a burthen to, the nation. The people, therefore, were no way ſorry to ſee it thus rudely treated, not conſidering, that the quarter, from whence ſuch treatment came, might render that body as dangerous in a legiſlative, as it was ever apprehended to be in a military capacity.

But theſe truths were not ſufficiently enforced. The writer beſt qualified for that taſk, by a lucky knack of ſeaſoning his compoſitions to the palate of the unthinking vulgar, both great and ſmall, was fled. Beſides, the people, ſufficiently ſecure, as they imagined, in the enjoyment of their liberty by the late ſevere animadverſions of both judges and juries againſt the executioners of general warrants on innocent perſons, and not metaphyſical enough to enter into the arguments concerning the illegality of theſe warrants merely as general, began to conſider, that, whilſt this nice point, ſo much above their comprehenſion, was in debate, no effectual meaſures had been thought of by their pretended friends to ſecure them from the want of bread, though the law, they knew, forbid them from going to ſeek it in foreign parts. They even called to mind an event of the preceding year†, in which numbers of their order had been ſuffered to be illegally, as they thought, confined, and ſeveral of thoſe ſo confined to be killed, without any of the lately ſo zealous writers and actors againſt miniſters of ſtate and their general warrants, ſtirring either pen or tongue to procure them liberty, while living; or enquiring into their blood, when they had loſt their lives in endeavouring to recover it.

Perſonal ſatire might have been of great ſervice on this occaſion to divert the multitude, ſuch is the pleaſing nature of ſcandal, from two cloſe an attention even to their own feelings: but the late parliamentary reſolutions againſt ſeditious libels; the judicial animadverſions upon them nearly on the ſame ſpot, on which the execution of theſe parliamentary reſolutions had been oppoſed; and the doubts concerning what might be thought ſeditious, and what not, kept all the party-writers quiet, upon that ſubject, except one, whoſe too openly eſpouſing the cauſe of Mr. W—, now diſgraced, by ſacrificing to libertiniſm on the altar, which he would have had

† For a more particular account of this melancholy affair, ſee our Chronicle for 1763.

Digitized by Google

the public believe he had entirely conſecrated to liberty, added to the flaws which they thought they could perceive in his own character, took greatly from the weight of any thing he could ſay to prejudice that of any other perſons.

But however negatively the want of employment, which moſt of the working people now began to complain of, might at firſt ſeem to be owing to the want of a real concern for their ſubſiſtence, in thoſe who had taken upon them to be the champions of their liberty, it ſoon appeared to be poſitively owing to the miniſtry, allowing the miniſtry to be chargeable with the ill conſequences of every meaſure they propoſe, however ſanctified by the approbation of the privy council and parliament, and enforced by the latter; a way of judging, which, by the by, is attended with no ſmall degree of injury to our honour, and even danger to our well-being, ſince it not only tends to make foreigners believe, that we conſider ourſelves as the property of a few individuals, but to render us actually ſo, by exempting thoſe, whoſe buſineſs it is to examine into the propoſals of miniſters, from the infamy of not doing their duty properly in that reſpect.

But to abide by the common mode of ſpeech on theſe occaſions, a mode which miniſters, however, cannot juſtly complain of, ſince they have ſo long acquieſced in it, this great decline of the means of ſubſiſtence, as we have been juſt ſaying, ſoon appeared to be their own work. At the ſame time that they thought it expedient to fit out armed cutters, under the command of ſea-officers, to prevent ſmuggling on the coaſts of Great Britain and Ireland, they obliged all ſea-officers ſtationed on thoſe of our American colonies, to act in the capacity of the meaneſt revenue-officers; making them ſubmit to the uſual cuſtom houſe oaths, and cuſtom-houſe regulations for that purpoſe; by means of which the nature of their own important and exalted character was debaſed, and that irregular vivacity of theirs, and contempt of common forms, which had been ſo lately, and with ſuch advantage, exerted againſt the common enemy, was now inconſiderately played off upon the ſubject.

If theſe gentlemen did not underſtand all thoſe caſes, in which ſhips were liable to penalty, they as little underſtood thoſe, in which ſhips were exempt even from detention; and, of courſe, hurt the intereſts of trade in the ſame proportion that they diſappointed the expectations of the treaſury; ſo that, through the natural violence of their diſpoſition, and their unacquaintance with the revenue buſineſs, (and how could it be expected they ſhould all at once become acquainted with a buſineſs, which requires, at leaſt, as much ſtudy as that they had been bred to?) the trade ſtill carried on between Britiſh ſubjects, in ſpite of that vaſt number and intricacy of bonds, clearances, cockets, affidavits, ſtamps, certificates, regiſters, manifeſts, &c. with which the heart has been ſo unſkilfully oppreſſed to benefit the members, was very much injured.

What ſerved greatly to aggravate

Digitized by Google

vate this evil, was its being, in a great measure, without prevention or redress; or at least that speedy prevention and redress, which so great an evil required. Those who did the mischief, lived on an element, where civil justice is well known to have but little influence: or, if they sometimes ventured on shore, it was in bodies too numerous not to intimidate the civil officers; or in places, where their blunders, to call them by no worse a name, were not cognizable, or where, at least, they ran no risk of being met by those, whose business it was to prosecute them. The lords of the admiralty, or of the treasury, in Europe, could alone remove the evil; so that, considering the time an application to these boards must have taken in reaching them, and the orders of these boards in reaching the transgressors, it may fairly be accounted one of the greatest blessings Great Britain has had for a long time past to boast of, that the trade of her colonies, as far as it depended upon these new-fangled custom-house officers, was not in the mean time totally annihilated.

Bad as this evil was, there sprung one still worse from the same source. A trade had been for a long time carried on between the British and Spanish colonies in the new world, to the great advantage of both, but especially the former, and likewise of the mother country; the chief materials of it being, on the side of the British colonies, British manufactures, or such of their own produce, as enabled them to purchase British manufactures for their own consumption; and, on the part of the Spaniards, gold and silver in bullion and in coin, cochineal and medicinal drugs; besides live stock, and mules, which in the West India plantations, to which places alone these last articles were carried, from their great usefulness justly deserved to be ranked in the same predicament with the most precious metals.

This trade did not clash with the spirit of any act of parliament made for the regulation of the British plantation trade, or, at least, with that spirit of trade, which now universally prevails in our trade acts; but it was found to vary from the letter of the former, enough to give the new revenue officers a plea for doing that from principles of duty, which there were not wanting the most powerful mōtives of interest to make them do. Accordingly, they seized, indiscriminately, all the ships upon that trade, both of subjects and foreigners, which the custom-house officers stationed a shore; through fear of the inhabitants, a juster way of thinking, or an happy ignorance, had always permitted to pass unnoticed. Probably, those at the head of affairs did not suspect that there was any such variance between the letter of our old laws and the present spirit of trade.

And, how weak soever this excuse may appear, it is the best than can be made for occasion being given to an evil, to which it was not in the power of any board to apply an adequate remedy; since all naval officers, though not sworn and particularly directed to act, *professedly*, as tide surveyors and tide waiters, may notwithstanding do both occasionally, in virtue of their rules

Digitized by Google

of war; and it is hardly probable, that, having once tafted the ſweets of making rich prizes, they ſhould all, and all at once, ſhun thoſe opportunities, which before it had been their buſineſs to ſeek; and ſacrifice their intereſt to the barren honour of complying with the orders of ſuperiors, however enlightened, and actuated by a regard to the welfare of their country. Nay, how could theſe ſuperiors venture to iſſue ſuch orders, conſidering what jealouſy the repreſentatives of the people have ever ſhewn to ſecure to the law its full courſe; and how ſeverely they have ſometimes animadverted upon the higheſt characters, that happened to avow a deſign of diſpenſing with it?

It might even be doubted, if the ſupreme authority of the nation could apply ſuch a remedy, conſidering the offence, which the making a law for that purpoſe might give the court of Spain, in conſequenee of ſome treaties made with her at a time when we did not underſtand the principles of commerce ſo well; or did not apprehend ſuch advantages from trading with the Spaniards in the new world; and, conſequently, neglected to make theſe treaties ſufficiently explicit; not but that they had been ſince often and often implicitly renewed in more enlightened periods. But, perhaps, it was this very conſideration, that prevented any attempts being made to amend them.

Beſides this trade carried on between the Britiſh American colonies in general, eſpecially thoſe in the Weſt Indies, and the Spaniſh, there had for a long time ſubſiſted one equally extenſive, between the Britiſh North American colonies in particular, and the French Weſt India ones, to the great advantage of both, as it conſiſted chiefly in ſuch goods, as muſt otherwiſe have remained a drug, if not an incumbrance, upon the hands of the poſſeſſors; ſo that it united, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, all thoſe benefits, which liberal minds include in the idea of a well-regulated commerce, as tending, in the higheſt degree, to the mutual welfare of thoſe who carry it on.

In theſe benefits the reſpective mother countries had, no doubt, a very large ſhare, though it may be impoſſible to determine, which, upon the whole, had moſt. We had enough to engage thoſe in power to wink at, for it was not ſtrictly according to law, in conſideration of the vaſt quantity of manufactures it enabled our North American colonies to take from us; and this, too, in ſpite of all the clamours, which thoſe concerned in our Weſt India trade and poſſeſſions could raiſe againſt it, as enabling the French to underſell them, in Weſt-India produce, at foreign markets. Probably, this clamour was found to ariſe in a great meaſure from another conſideration, which it was not ſo proper in theſe gentlemen openly to avow, that of their not getting as good a price, as otherwiſe they might expect, for ſuch part of their produce, as they ſold in the markets of the mother country; and which, conſidering the vaſt demand for it, even by the poor, to whom from long habit it is become one of the chief neceſſaries of life, it would have ſavoured of oppreſſion to permit the raiſing any higher. Be that as it will, this trade was permitted

to

Digitized by Google

to be carried on for a long time into the laſt war between Great Britain and France; directly, by means of flags of truce; and in a roundabout way, through the Dutch and Daniſh iſlands; and at length, through the Spaniſh port of Monte Chriſti in the iſland of Hiſpaniola: till, at laſt, the vaſt advantages the French received from it above what the Engliſh could expect, in conſequence of our having in a manner laid ſiege to all their Weſt India iſlands, determined the government to put a ſtop to it.

In doing this, however, they did not think proper to conſider it ſo much in the light of a contraband trade, as in that of a treaſonable practice, ſupplying the enemy with neceſſaries, without which it would have been impoſſible for theſe valuable iſlands to hold out ſo long againſt our attempts to reduce them. Accordingly, as ſoon as the concluſion of the laſt war had taken the ſting of treaſon from this trade, it returned again to its priſtine flouriſhing condition, and remained ſo, till it ſunk under the ſame blow with the trade between us and the Spaniards, whoſe hiſtory we have already related.

This trade not only prevented our North American colonies from being drained of their current caſh by the calls of the mother country upon them, but added greatly to it, ſo as to make it in ſome meaſure to keep pace with their domeſtic trade, which could not but increaſe greatly from day to day, in proportion to the remarkable increaſe of mankind in that part of the world, where the cheapneſs of land determines the greater part of the inhabitants to the exerciſe of the rural arts, ſo favourable to population.

It is, therefore, no way ſurpriſing, if the inhabitants of theſe colonies, immediately on a ſtop being put to this trade, came to a reſolution not to buy any cloathing they could poſſibly do without, that was not of their own manufacturing. They were already too much in debt to the mother country to expect the uſual ſupplies from her without making the uſual returns; and, not having the uſual returns to make, they wiſely began the plan of retrenchment, which neceſſity dictated, by renouncing finery, to the no ſmall diſappointment of many wiſe politicians, who had, rather prematurely, concluded, that becauſe the wool of the colonies was not as good as that of the mother country, it would be impoſſible for them not to depend upon her.

Digitized by Google

CHAP. VI.

Injury to the North American colonies conſiderably increaſed by ill-timed laws in England. North American colonies obliged thereby to manufacture for themſelves. Miſchiefs to be apprehended from that ſpirit to the mother-country. Opinions of a great miniſter concerning the expediency of the Britiſh parliament's taxing the colonies.

THOUGH, therefore, that ſuppreſſion of trade, of which we have been ſpeaking in the laſt chapter, inſtead of barely intercepting the ſupply of the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, which our North American colonies before uſed to receive in return for their ſuperfluities and incumbrances, tended viſibly, by obſtructing their internal commerce, to deprive them in a great meaſure even of thoſe bleſſings, the ſources of which lay within themſelves; yet was a law made in the beginning of the laſt year, 5th Apr. 1764. which, whilſt it rendered legal, in ſome reſpects, their intercourſe with the other European colonies in the new world, loaded the beſt part of it with duties ſo far above its ſtrength to bear, as to render it contraband to all intents and purpoſes. Beſides, it ordered the money ariſing from theſe duties to be paid, and in ſpecie too, into the Britiſh exchequer, to the entire draining off of the little ready money which might happen to be ſtill remaining in theſe colonies. As though, however, the beſt way to cure an emaciated body, whoſe juices happened to be tainted, was to leave it no juices at all, within a fortnight after another law was paſſed to hinder theſe wretched colonies from ſupplying the demand of money for their internal wants, by preventing ſuch paper bills of credit, as might afterwards be iſſued in them from being made legal tender in payment; and the legal tender of ſuch paper bills, as were actually ſubſiſting, from being prolonged beyond the periods already limited for calling in and ſinking the ſame.

It is true, indeed, that all the money ariſing from the above duties was to be reſerved for defraying the charges of protecting the colonies on which it was levied; and that, at the ſame time with the law for reſtraining the increaſe of paper money, ſeveral new laws were made to encourage and increaſe, as well as regulate the commercial intercourſe of our North American colonies with the mother-country; ſuch as a bill for granting leave, for a limited time, for carrying rice from the provinces of South Carolina and Georgia to other parts of America on paying Britiſh duties; a bill for granting a bounty upon the importation of hemp, and rough and

Digitized by Google

and undreſſed flax from the American colonies into Great Britain; and a bill to encourage the whale fiſhery on their coaſts: but, unfortunately, the effects of all theſe laws to reſtrain the foreign trade of the colonies, and cramp their domeſtic trade, by not only hindering money to flow in upon them for the ſupply of their growing calls, or their making any at home, was certain and inſtantaneous; whereas the effect of the laws made for their benefit, which might compenſate theſe evils, was, if not uncertain, at leaſt remote; ſo remote as to require, perhaps, many years after its coming to compenſate the delay.

We know it has been alledged that the greateſt part, if not the whole, of the money ariſing from theſe duties, could not fail of returning back into the colonies to pay the troops actually quartered there for their defence. But the colonies had no aſſurance, that theſe troops would continue amongſt them, as, if it was intended by the legiſlature they ſhould, the act would certainly have directed the money to be paid them at firſt hand, without the riſk and expence of making ſo long a voyage, and paſſing through ſo many hands, merely to have the honour of viſiting the Britiſh exchequer. The ſubjecting the colonies unneceſſarily to that additional burthen, would have been two wanton and unwiſe an exerciſe of power for a Britiſh parliament ever to be guilty of. And as to the miniſter's giving directions, that the money ſhould be iſſued on the ſpot, contrary to the plain letter of the act, we reſpect him too much to believe it true, however confidently ſome pretended well wiſhers of his have aſſerted it.

Thus were our North American colonies (for the Weſt India colonies were, upon the whole, much more benefited than hurt by theſe laws, ſo much more, perhaps, as to receive, in ſome meaſure, amends for their loſs of trade with the Spaniards, put to the ſevereſt trial of their love and reſpect for the mother country; and it is but doing them juſtice to ſay, that though ſome of them had been very lately quarrelling with their proprietary, and others with their royal governors, moſt of them bore this ſtroke of the ſupreme legiſlature of Great Britain with all that patience and ſubmiſſion, which the moſt indulgent parent could have expected from the moſt dutiful children. For, if ſome preſumed to call in queſtion her authority, they were excited thereto, not ſo much by any actual laws or regulations concerning them, as by a vote of the houſe of commons paſſed at the time of laying the new duties upon the foreign trade, "that, towards further defraying the neceſſary expences of protecting the colonies, it may be proper to charge certain ſtamp duties upon them."

The inhabitants, indeed, of moſt of the North American colonies, inſtead of barely reſolving, every man for himſelf, as they had before done in conſequence of the interruption given to their foreign trade by the naval cuſtom-houſe officers, not to buy any cloathing they could poſſible do without, that was not of their own manufacturing, now entered into

Digitized by Google

aſſociations, not only to abide by their former reſolution, but otherwiſe encourage as much as poſſible all kinds of manufacture within themſelves. The heavier the burthen, the greater exertion and unanimity ſeemed requiſite to bear it. It could not, ſurely, be expected, that merely out of a compliment to the mother country, they ſhould ſubmit to periſh for thirſt, with water in their own wells. They ſuffered enough, as it was, by being obliged to make bricks without ſtraw; to carry on manufactures and trade, without either metal or paper money to facilitate the courſe of them.

Much, however, as theſe reſtrictive laws tended to hurt the Britiſh North American colonies, they tended ſtill more to hurt Great Britain herſelf; for, in conſequence of the general aſſociation of all ranks and orders of people in theſe colonies, not only to conſume as few Britiſh manufactures as poſſible, but to manufacture as much as poſſible for themſelves, they might, in ſpite of their preſent want of money, bring many commodities, the means and materials of which they enjoy in a much greater plenty than Great Britain, to ſuch a degree of perfection and cheapneſs, before they could pay her for any, as, by the time they could, to want but little, and deſire ſtill leſs. And when things once came to this paſs, what ſhould hinder their being, in a little more time, able to ſerve their neighbours, the American, Portugueſe and Spaniards, with many articles, now the ſtaple commodities of Great Britain, on ſo much better terms than Great Britain herſelf, as might tempt both parties to force an intercourſe with each other, and enable them to maintain it, to the irreparable loſs of Great Britain; ſince the maritime ſtrength ſhe requires as a maritime country, and particularly as an iſland, cannot be ſupplied in any eminent degree, or at leaſt without ſacrificing to her ſecurity ſo great a ſhare of her ſubſtance, as hardly to retain enough to be worth fighting for, but by a trade carried on in ſhips belonging to, and navigated by her own ſubjects; circumſtances ſhe cannot pretend to command in any trade with countries under a different head.

But allowing, that the ill-adviſed meaſures we have been ſpeaking of were to be attended with no other ill conſequence, than a temporary interruption in the commercial intercourſe between Great Britain and her North American colonies, that alone could not fail of being very prejudicial to the former. It is computed, that theſe colonies, not ſo mention the foreign goods they receive through our hands, take off yearly of our produce and manufactures, to the amount of three millions. Now, almoſt all the perſons concerned in the preparation, the buying and the ſelling, and the tranſportation of theſe manufactures, from the ſowing of the ſeeds of them in the fields of Great Britain to the landing of them on the ſhores of North America, muſt, during ſuch ceſſation, be ſupported at the expence of the reſt of the community, ſince they have nothing elſe but the labour of their hands to live upon, and it is ſcarce poſſible they

Digitized by Google

they ſhould in the mean time be able to find any new kind of labour to put them to. The revenue, too, muſt proportionably ſuffer by the want of the export duties payable on the goods ſent to the colonies, and the import duties payable on the goods we receive from foreign countries, in return for what the colonies ſend them; which duties, inconſiderable as the firſt may be, cannot but amount to a great deal more, than thoſe to raiſe which a ſtop was now unhappily put to them.

This laſt is the moſt favourable idea that could poſſibly be formed of theſe meaſures. It is, therefore, very ſurpriſing, how a miniſtry compoſed of perſons, one of whom had ſo long, and with ſuch applauſe, preſided at the board of trade and plantations, and another at that of the treaſury, ſhould well come to think of them. It is ſtill more ſurpriſing, that theſe meaſures ſhould meet with the approbation of a Britiſh privy council and parliament. But that, after almoſt the worſt idea that could be well formed of them, had been in a great degree realiſed, another meaſure, the bare propoſal of which had given ſo much more offence, ſhould be approved even with oppoſition, inſtead of the firſt being repealed, if not ſtigmatized, argues ſuch want of reflection, as can ſcarcely be paralleled in the public councils of any country.

Sir Robert Walpole is ſaid to have had much clearer and juſter notions concerning the means of making the Britiſh colonies pay the mother country for their defence, and even contribute to her opulence. A ſcheme for taxing them having been mentioned to him during the war with Spain, which broke out in the year 1739, he ſmiled and ſaid, "I will leave that for ſome of my ſucceſſors, who may have more courage than I have, and be leſs a friend to commerce than I am. It has been a maxim with me, during my adminiſtration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in the utmoſt latitude, (nay it has been neceſſary to paſs over ſome irregularities in their trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extenſive growing foreign commerce, if they gain 500,000l. I am convinced that in two years afterwards full 250,000l of their gains will be in his Majeſty's exchequer, by the labour and product of this kingdom; as immenſe quantities of every kind of our manufactures go thither; and as they increaſe in their foreign American trade, more of our produce will be wanted. This is taxing them more agreeably both to their own conſtitution, and to ours."

As to the legality of theſe laws, if we may be allowed the expreſſion, we ſhall poſtpone the conſideration of it to the following chapters, in which it will ariſe of itſelf out of the ſubject.

CHAP.

Digitized by Google

CHAP. VII.

King's Speech on opening the ſeſſion glances at troubles likely to ariſe in the American colonies. Original queſtion concerning the legality of general warrants received in the houſe of commons. Amendments to it carried. Previous queſtion touching the propriety of determining it in its new form. New arguments on the occaſion by both parties. Previous queſtion paſſes in the negative.

THOUGH the miniſtry could not ſee the glaring inexpediency of theſe laws, they could, it ſeems, foreſee the oppoſition that was likely to be made to meaſures of the ſame kind. The ſpeech made from the throne at the opening of the next ſeſſion, though it recommended the eſtabliſhing of ſuch regulations as might beſt connect and ſtrengthen every part of his Majeſty's dominions, for their mutual benefit and ſupport, it mentioned no amendment in any former regulations relating to that ſubject; but, on the contrary, a reliance on the firmneſs and wiſdom of parliament in promoting the proper reſpect and obedience due to the laws, and *the legiſlative authority of Great Britain*; the bringing of which into queſtion had been much better avoided, ſince ſuch a debate could have no iſſue, but what muſt be highly prejudicial to the mother country, eſpecially after an unqueſtioned exerciſe of ſuch authority. Decided in the affirmative, it muſt tend to alienate the affections of the colonies; in the negative, to increaſe their preſumption; and left undecided, breed in them a complication of both theſe evils.

Jan. 10th, 1765.

But before another blow could be ſtruck at the colonies, another was levelled at the miniſtry. The original queſtion concerning the legality of general warrants, for apprehending and ſeizing the authors, printers, and publiſhers of ſeditious libels, together with their papers, was revived without any qualification, as to the former practice of ſecretaries of ſtate, and acquieſcence of the court of king's bench, or rather of the parties ſuing in that court for the benefit of the *habeas corpus* act, in the legality of ſuch warrants. But, happily for the nation, beſides the two parties, one of which ſeemed determined to ſupport the miniſtry at any rate, and the other, at any rate, to pull them down, there ſtill exiſted a third, if it may be called a party, who, wiſely conſidering, that the ordinary courts of juſtice, if they had ever been remiſs in affairs of this nature, were now ſo much the contrary, as by no means to require any reſolution of a houſe of commons to quicken them, got the original motion ſo amended in the preceding ſeſſion, as to occaſion debates, that ended in the diſmiſſion of it; and now, improving upon themſelves, had it altered to a ſo much more indigeſtible form, as rendered it, in ſome ſort, neceſſary

29th of Jan, 1765.

Digitized by Google

neceſſary to put the previous queſtion, whether it ſhould at all be debated; and, when that queſtion came to be put, had weight enough to make it paſs in the negative. The previous queſtion, in which the amendment, or rather alteration, is included, ſtood as follows:

"That, in the particular caſe of libels, it is proper and neceſſary to fix, *by a vote of the houſe only*, what ought to be deemed the law, in reſpect to general warrants; and, for that purpoſe, *at a time when the determination of the legality of ſuch warrants, in the inſtance of a moſt ſeditious and* TREASONABLE *libel, is actually depending before the courts at law*, for the houſe to declare that a general warrant, for apprehending the authors, printers, or publiſhers, of a libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law, and is an high violation of the liberty of the ſubject."

The deciſion, however, of this important queſtion was not carried without a very long and warm debate concerning the nature of treaſon; the illegality of general warrants in any caſe; the actual pendency, before the ordinary courts of juſtice, of a caſe ſimilar to that upon which it was propoſed the houſe ſhould now pronounce; and, in fine, the propriety of the houſe's pronouncing, when it had itſelf allowed the exiſtence of that circumſtance; and as it was impoſſible, that it ſhould hold out ſo long upon the arguments which before ſupported it, and the difference in the alteration was alone ſufficient to give room to new ones, many new ones were made uſe of. For, as there was no law, *totidem verbis*, to determine any of theſe points, recourſe was had to the ſpirit of the conſtitution. Parliamentary reſolutions were brought againſt parliamentary reſolutions; judicial decrees againſt judicial decrees; opinions of able lawyers againſt the opinions of others equally able; parities againſt parities; and all of them, reſolutions, decrees, opinions, parities, one promiſcuouſly againſt another. The principal arguments made uſe of on this occaſion both within and without doors were as follows:

It was urged, that, in the reign of king Charles the Second, when, if the laws themſelves were not ſo favourable to the real dignity of the monarch, the miniſters of them muſt be allowed to have been more liable to lean towards his intereſts, and in an affair, in which the monarch's cauſe was made a common cauſe with that of both houſes of parliament, the earl of Briſtol having exhibited a charge of treaſon againſt the earl of Clarendon, and alledged, that the ſaid earl of Clarendon had endeavoured to alienate the affections of his Majeſty's ſubjects by venting opprobrious ſcandals againſt his Majeſty's perſon, and that he had traduced both houſes of parliament; and the judges being ordered to give their opinion whether this be treaſon or no, they unanimouſly agreed, that, if the matters alledged in the charge were admitted to be true, although alledged to be traiterouſly done, yet there was no treaſon in it; that, independent of this argument, and only allowing that ſeditiouſneſs, nay treaſonableneſs, is often but mere matter of opinion, and murder a matter of fact,

Digitized by Google

fact, yet no coroner, till within a few years, even after the finding of a murder by the joint opinion of twelve diſintereſted perſons, a much more reſpectable tribunal than any two miniſters of ſtate, was ever known to iſſue a general warrant for apprehending the unknown perpetrators of it; that, if the legiſlature thought, that ſuch libels, as miniſters might think proper to conſider as ſeditious and treaſonable, required equal reſtraint, they would certainly have provided for it; that to prove it was not through any inattention (not that any inattention in the making of laws can excuſe any neglect in the miniſtration of them) of the legiſlature, ſuch proviſion was omitted, at the paſſing of an act at the time of the revolution for ſuſpending the *habeas corpus* act, by granting the king a power to ſecure and detain ſuch perſons as his Majeſty might ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt his perſon, every ſuch warrant for detaining and apprehending any ſuſpected perſon, was to be ſigned by ſix members of the privy council, and to be, beſides, regiſtered in the council books, in order to make ſuch members anſwerable for every warrant they ſigned.

That, if ſince that time, in order to prevent the growth of a moſt alarming evil, the great number of rogues and vagabonds, it has been thought proper by the legiſlature, to direct and authorize general privy ſearches for ſuch pests of ſociety, yet no perſon ſuſpected of being either can be committed, if he can procure a reſponſible houſekeeper to give ſecurity for his future appearance; or be detained above ſix days, if committed on ſuſpicion of felony, unleſs ſome accuſation is, in the mean time, brought againſt him.

That, if general warrants deſcribing the offence, do not give officers in general a right to ſeize the innocent, they throw in the way of meſſengers, who are to be ſo well paid for taking care of the offender's perſon, a temptation to enquire into the character and life of all perſons, and thus tend in ſome ſhape, to convert theſe ſubordinate miniſters of juſtice into ſo many ſpies and informers; that ſuch an enquiry, even when conducted in the diſcreeteſt manner, might injure the moſt virtuous in their reputation and fortune.

That, if a general warrant for ſeizing the authors, printers, and publiſhers of a libel, ſeditious and treaſonable in the eye of a miniſter, was liable to ſo many objections, one for ſeizing their papers was ſtill more ſo; ſince papers, though often dearer to a man than his heart's blood, and equally cloſe, have neither eyes nor ears to perceive the injury done to them, nor tongue to complain of it, and of courſe, may be treated in a degree highly injurious to the owners, before they can get into the hands of a miniſter? and that, though a miniſter may have leſs temptation to ſatiate avarice by the garbling of ſuch papers, he may have what is a great deal worſe, a much ſtronger to glut his revenge, by combining or disjoining them, ſo as to make of them engines capable of working the deſtruction of the moſt innocent perſons.

That even a particular warrant to ſeize ſeditious papers alone, without mentioning the titles of them, may prove highly detrimental, ſince

Digitized by Google

ſince in that caſe all a man's papers muſt be indiſcriminately examined, and ſuch examination may bring things to light, which it may not concern the public to know, and which yet it may prove highly detrimental to the owner to have made public; that of this there had happened a moſt flagrant inſtance in the caſe of one of theſe perſons, the apprehenſion of whom and of his papers had originally given riſe to this debate; ſome letters of his, no way relative to the public, having tranſpired ſoon after the execution of the warrant againſt him and his papers.

That, great as the miſchiefs might be, with which general warrants for ſeizing the perſons and papers of thoſe guilty of writing ſeditious, and even treaſonable libels, muſt be attended to individuals, thoſe attending general warrants againſt the printers and publiſhers of ſuch libels, unleſs theſe libels carry ſomething ſeditious or treaſonable in the very title, or they have been legally declared ſuch, muſt be ſtill greater to the public, ſince in that caſe printers and publiſhers, to be ſafe, muſt read every thing that goes through their hands; and of courſe would print and publiſh very little; the conſequence of which muſt be a ſuppreſſion of the preſs; an evil more prejudicial to the public than almoſt any abuſe of it can be; that ſuch printers and publiſhers cannot be conſidered in as bad a light as tale-bearers, ſince it is impoſſible for a man to tell a thing without knowing what it is he tells, whereas no printer or publiſher can be ſuppoſed to know what every thing is that he prints or publiſhes; and notwithſtanding, by the laws of ſome of our wiſeſt Saxon monarchs, the tale-bearer was to be kept in priſon, only till he gave up his author, for that a printer or publiſher of an offenſive paper ought not to be ſeized and detained till he gave up the writer, was not in the leaſt pretended by them.

That the caſes, if any, in which it might be proper to endeavour to ſecure, by a general warrant, the perſons, and by almoſt any warrant, the papers of thoſe concerned in the writing, printing, and publiſhing of ſeditious, and what a miniſter might think proper to ſtyle treaſonable libels, were ſo few, that they might be juſtly ranked amongſt thoſe very uncommon events, againſt which the legiſlature has not thought proper to make any proviſion; becauſe the providing againſt all ſuch uncommon events would ſwell the law to an intolerable degree; that, beſides, it was almoſt impoſſible to imagine any caſe in which every evil, with which ſuch practices could be attended, might not be ſeaſonably enough remedied, and even prevented by the preſentment of a grand jury; or, at worſt, an information in the court of king's bench.

Such were the arguments now urged againſt miniſters too freely attributing treaſon to libels, and their granting general warrants for ſeizing the perſons and papers of the authors, printers, and publiſhers of ſeditious libels, and even ſuch libels, as they might think proper to deem treaſonable; and in both reſpects they muſt be allowed to have great weight, conſidering how much more the ſcale preponderates

Digitized by Google

derates at preſent towards the ſafety of the people than the grandeur of the prince. For there is great reaſon to think, that, in ſome periods of Engliſh hiſtory, the imputation not only of ſedition, but even treaſon, might have ſtuck to the writings now ſtigmatized as ſuch by the miniſters, whoſe friends accordingly did not fail to make uſe of them.

There is, ſaid they, in the ſtatute called *Weſtminſter*, chap. 24. a law againſt telling or publiſhing any falſe news or tales, whereby diſcord, or occaſion of diſcord, or ſlander might grow between the king and his people, or the great men of the realm; and the ſo doing was reckoned ſedition in the reign of that nurſing mother of her people queen Elizabeth; and, as to the danger of hurting the reputation or fortune of innocent men, by encouraging an enquiry into the commitment of ſome offences, there is frequent mention made in the Engliſh records, of the king's ſending orders to ſheriffs or other magiſtrates to enquire into ſome particular ſort of crime, then commonly committed within their diſtrict, and to ſeize and impriſon the offenders; and at the time of iſſuing the general warrants that have given riſe to this debate, what crime could be more common than that of telling or publiſhing falſe news and tales, whereby diſcord, or occaſion of diſcord, or ſlander, might grow between the king and his people, and the great men of the realm?

That, in the caſe of offences not near ſo grievous, it has been an immemorial cuſtom to diſturb the peace of a whole country by that ſolemn alarm called *hue and cry*, and thereby made it lawful for all inhabitants to ſtop, and all magiſtrates to enquire into the character of every ſtranger, for the ſake of finding out one ſingle delinquent.

That to queſtion the legality of general warrants, would be impeaching the character of the higheſt and moſt reſpectable tribunal, next to the houſe of lords, in the whole realm; a tribunal, whoſe judges for many years paſt, that general warrants have been in uſe, have been allowed to be men of the ſoundeſt capacity and moſt unbiaſſed integrity; ſince it is not to be ſuppoſed, that they, who are always, even by the law, ſuppoſed to be of council for the priſoner, and cannot, therefore, but conſider themſelves as ſuch, ſhould overlook any flaw in an order to deprive a man of his liberty, though not taken notice of by the council of his own appointment; men, who have been not only ſo attentive to the ſpirit and letter of the law, as often to decide caſes on motives never urged by the council of either plaintiff or defendant, but ſo watchful of the very ſhadow of it, as ſometimes to diſmiſs cauſes for want of a ſcrupulous compliance with mere exterior forms.

That, beſides, it could not but be ſuppoſed, that many of the council employed on theſe occaſions were lovers of liberty and very able lawyers, and that the ſilence of ſuch men is, alone, of great weight, in the opinion of a chief juſtice, whoſe capacity and integrity their adverſaries themſelves, they were ſure, could not ſuſpect; an opinion ſolemnly delivered from the bench,

Digitized by Google

bench, and in that cauſe too, which originally gave riſe to the preſent debate*.

That, if a law, made at the revolution, in the reign of William III. who is univerſally allowed to have been as jealous of the prerogative of the crown as was conſiſtent with the ſecurity of his new-acquired poſſeſſion of it, required that warrants, granted during the ſuſpenſion of the *habeas corpus* act, for the detaining or apprehending of ſuch perſons as his Majeſty ſhould ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt his perſon or government, ſhould be ſigned by ſix of the privy council; the laſt act paſſed for the ſame purpoſe required, that ſuch warrants ſhould be ſigned, either by ſix of the privy council, or *one of the ſecretaries of ſtate*, by which the high authority of that office, which ſo many perſons affected to conſider in a mean light, is, if not recognized, at leaſt eſtabliſhed, ſince it is thereby made equal to that of ſix members of the privy council, ſix men, whoſe perſons, next to thoſe of the royal family, are held moſt ſacred. a bare attempt upon their lives being felony without benefit of the clergy.

That it muſt appear very extraordinary, if not ridiculous, that a houſe of commons, which had made no law for the relief of the moſt innocent perſons even in domeſtic life, cloſely confined and cruelly treated in private mad-houſes, without any judicial proofs of inſanity, and merely at the inſtigation of perſons no way related to them, or only related to them enough to have an intereſt in their confinement and death, and could overlook ſo great an evil, notwithſtanding the flagrant proofs of its actual exiſtence, ſhould now take ſo much pains to declare illegal the comparatively moſt mild detention of ſuppoſed offenders againſt the public, by orders of perſons ſo high in dignity, and in the confidence of the prince, and even of the legiſlature, as appears by the above law to make the opinion of one of them equal to that of ſix privy counſellors; men of ſuch juſtice and humanity, that, in diſmiſſing the perſons confined in virtue of their warrants, they ſeldom or never failed to enquire of themſelves, if they had received the full benefit of the ample allowance made for their ſupport, and ſeverely to reſent any miſapplication of it.

What the friends of the miniſtry might want in theſe arguments againſt the illegality of general warrants, &c. they made it up, perhaps, in thoſe for the propriety of ſtating the queſtion, as a queſtion now depending before the ordinary courts of juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall. They remarked, that, if the proceedings there againſt the ſecretaries of ſtate met with any obſtacle, it was entirely owing to the parties ſeeking redreſs; who, in an offence deemed even by the oppoſite party to be of a public nature, choſe, from a principle of avarice, to be plaintiffs for themſelves, rather than proſecutors for the public: and accordingly had recourſe to a court eſtabliſhed for the diſtribution of

* See in the Appendix to our Chronicle Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt's argument on delivering Mr. Wilkes from the Tower.

civil

Digitized by Google

civil juſtice, merely becauſe they ſaw that court give as damages to the plaintiffs, what, in a higher court eſtabliſhed for the infliction of vindictive juſtice, would have been exacted as a fine to the public, though they could not but know, that, in the court to which they applied, their proceedings were liable to be ſtopt by privilege of peerage; that the giving of ſuch heavy damages could not be deemed entirely the act of a jury independent of the bench, ſince, on a motion to have ſuch damages reduced as exorbitant, they were confirmed by the bench, independent of a jury.

That, if any reſolution was wanting, it ſeemed to be one for keeping diſtinct theſe departments of juſtice, and preventing any court's giving as damages to plaintiffs, what had ever been conſidered as fines upon criminals; that, if this was to be done, the propriety of which they did not deny in many caſes, where no juſtice could be expected without throwing ſome powerful temptation in the way of the plaintiff, as in caſes of uſury and ſmuggling, it ought to be by an act of the legiſlature, and not the determination of any particular tribunal, whoſe deciſions in ſuch caſes muſt be conſidered by all ſober men as little leſs arbitrary and unconſtitutional than thoſe of a ſtar-chamber.

As to the propriety of the houſe's coming to any reſolution upon this affair, when ſtated by the houſe itſelf as actually depending in the ordinary courts of juſtice, it was urged, that it was no more than what had been lately done in the caſe of Mr. Wilkes; when writings were voted libellous by the houſe, and he the author of them, and all without any proof upon oath, though at the very ſame time that gentleman was under a proſecution for them as libellous in the court of king's bench; and conſequently, both judges and jury might have been influenced by ſuch reſolution in their determinations concerning the nature of the offence and the perſon of the offender.

To this anſwer was made, that it was impoſſible for the houſe not to come to ſome reſolution on that occaſion, ſince the perſon accuſed was a member of it, and by claiming privilege as ſuch, could not but be conſtrued to have voluntarily ſubmitted to the juriſdiction of the houſe: that this, beſides, was a particular caſe, in which the houſe acted more like an inqueſt or grand jury, whoſe deciſion was not to influence the petty jury, than as a court of juſtice, whoſe deciſions were to be final and concluſive, and only claimed that juriſdiction over its own members, which ſo many inferior bodies of men have been always allowed over theirs; whereas the propoſed declaration againſt the legality of general warrants is very general in its tendency; ſo general, as, in ſome reſpects, to be liable to the ſame objections with the general warrants of ſecretaries of ſtate, merely as ſuch.

CHAP.

Digitized by Google

CHAP. IX.

Opportunity given to the colonies to offer a compenſation for the ſtamp duty, and to eſtabliſh a precedent for their being conſulted, before any tax was impoſed upon them by parliament; rejected. Vote of laſt ſeſſion for the propriety of laying a ſtamp duty upon them taken up again. Debates concerning the right of the Britiſh parliament to tax the Britiſh colonies without their concurrence, and the expediency of taxing them in the way now propoſed. Bill for laying the ſtamp duty on the colonies paſſes both houſes, and receives the royal aſſent by commiſſion. Act for encouraging the importation of lumber from the Britiſh colonies into Great Britain. King's illneſs.

THE right hon. gentleman, to whom has been attributed the framing of all the regulations and laws relating to the Britiſh colonies, which we treated of in our fifth and ſixth chapters, though not aware it ſeems of any injury, with which they could be attended to the mother country, in point of honour, ſafety, or ſubſiſtence, contrived, however, that all further proceedings upon the reſolution of laſt ſeſſion, for adding a ſtamp duty to them, ſhould be poſtponed to the preſent, in order that the colonies might have time to offer a compenſation for the revenue ſuch a tax might produce. Accordingly, when the agents of theſe colonies waited upon him to thank him for this mark of his conſideration, he told them, that he was ready to receive propoſals from the colonies for any other tax, that might be equivalent in its produce to the ſtamp tax, hinting withal, that their principals would now have it in their power, by agreeing to this tax, to eſtabliſh a precedent for their being conſulted (by the miniſtry, we ſuppoſe) before any tax was impoſed on them by parliament.

Many perſons at this ſide of the water, and perhaps the agents themſelves, looked upon this as a generous and humane proceeding. But the colonies ſeemed to conſider it as an affront rather than a compliment. No doubt, they viewed the miniſter in the light rather of a ſervant than a protector. At leaſt, not one of them authoriſed its agent to conſent to a ſtamp duty, or to offer any compenſation for it, and ſome of them went ſo far as to ſend over petitions, to be preſented to the king, lords, and commons, poſitively and directly queſtioning the authority and juriſdiction of parliament over their properties. Two of the agents, indeed, anſwered for the colonies they ſerved bearing their proportion of the ſtamp duty by methods of their own; but, when queſtioned, confeſſed that they had no authority to undertake for any particular ſum.

This ſullenneſs in the colonies ſhould alone, one would imagine, have prevented the laying of any additional burthen on them. At leaſt ſome meaſure ſhould have been previouſly taken effectually to prevent the oppoſition which that ſullenneſs but too plainly indicated, and ſave Great Britain the mor-

Digitized by Google

tification of ſeeing her laws publicly deſpiſed, and even her right to make them flatly contradicted, by thoſe, whom the world had hitherto conſidered as her moſt dutiful ſubjects.

It muſt be owned however, to the honour of parliament, that, however ſmoothly the vote concerning the propriety of laying a ſtamp duty on the colonies might have paſſed the lower houſe in the preceding ſeſſion, the final laying it on in the preſent was attended with no ſmall debates, both as to the Britiſh legiſlature's right to tax the colonies without their concurrence, and the expediency of exerciſing that right, if any, for the preſent purpoſe; though the petitions queſtioning the juriſdiction of parliament were not ſuffered to be read in the houſe, and the agents for the colonies refuſed to concur in another petition, which might have eſtabliſhed a precedent for their being heard in behalf of their reſpective colonies againſt the tax. Poſſibly, theſe gentlemen imagined that the petitioning for a ſuſpenſion of the vote, as a favour, might be deemed an acknowledgment, that their principals had no right to oppoſe the execution of it when paſſed into a law; or a ſurrender of that right, allowing they ever had any.

It was urged in favour of the colonies, that thoſe who firſt planted them were not only driven out of the mother country by perſecution, but had left it at their own riſk and expence; that being thus forſaken, or rather worſe treated, by her, all ties, except thoſe common to mankind, were diſſolved between them: they abſolved from all duty of obedience to her, as ſhe diſpenſed herſelf from all duty of protection to them; that, if they accepted of any royal charters on the occaſion, it was done through mere neceſſity; and that, as this neceſſity was not of their own making, theſe charters could not be binding upon them; that even allowing theſe charters to be binding, they were only bound thereby to that allegiance, which the ſupreme head of the realm might claim indiſcriminately from all its ſubjects,

That it was extremely abſurd, that they ſhould be ſtill thought to owe any ſubmiſſion to the legiſlative power of Great Britain, which had not authority enough to ſhield them againſt the violences of the executive; and more abſurd ſtill that the people of Great Britain ſhould pretend to exerciſe over them rights, which that very people affirm they might juſtly oppoſe, if claimed over themſelves by others.

That it cannot be imagined, that, when the ſame people of Great Britain contended with the crown, it could be with a view of gaining theſe rights, which the crown might have uſurped over others, and not merely recovering thoſe, which the ſame crown arbitrarily claimed over themſelves; that, therefore, allowing their original charters to be binding, as they had been deprived of them in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, ſuch as the people of Great Britain would not now by any means ſuffer, they ſhould be conſidered as ſtill entitled to the full benefit of them; that their being bound by theſe charters to make no laws, but ſuch as, allowing for the difference of circumſtances,

Digitized by Google

cumſtances, ſhould not claſh with thoſe of England, no more ſubjected them to the parliament of England, than their having been laid under the ſame reſtraint with regard to the laws of Scotland or any other country, would have ſubjected them to the parliament of Scotland, or the ſupreme authority of any other country; that, by theſe charters, they had a right to tax themſelves for their own ſupport and defence.

That it was their birth-right, even as the deſcendents of Engliſhmen, not to be taxed by any but their own repreſentatives; that, ſo far from being actually repreſented in the parliament of Great Britain, they were not even virtually repreſented there, as the meaneſt inhabitants of Great Britain are, in conſequence of their intimate connection with thoſe who are actually repreſented; that, if laws made by the Britiſh parliament to bind all except its own members, or even all except ſuch members and thoſe actually repreſented by them, would be deemed, as moſt certainly they would, to the higheſt degree oppreſſive and unconſtitutional, and reſiſted accordingly, by the reſt of the inhabitants, though virtually repreſented; how much more oppreſſive and unconſtitutional, muſt not ſuch laws appear to thoſe, who could not be ſaid to be either actually or virtually repreſented?

That the people of Ireland were much more virtually repreſented in the parliament of Great Britain, than it was even pretended the people of the colonies could be, in conſequence of the great number of Engliſhmen poſſeſſed of eſtates and places of truſt and profit in Ireland, and their immediate deſcendents ſettled in that country, and of the great number of Iriſh noblemen and gentlemen in both houſes of the Britiſh parliament, and the greater number ſtill conſtantly reſiding in Great Britain; and that, notwithſtanding, the Britiſh parliament never claimed any right to tax the people of Ireland, in virtue of their being thus virtually repreſented amongſt them.

That, whatever aſſiſtance the people of Great Britain might have given to the people of the colonies, it muſt have been given either from motives of humanity and fraternal affection, or with a view of being one day repaid for it, and not as the price of their liberty and independence; at leaſt the colonies could never be preſumed to have accepted it in that light; that, if given from motives of humanity and fraternal affection, as the people of the colonies had never given the mother country any room to complain of their want of gratitude, ſo they never ſhould; if given with a view of being one day repaid for it, they were willing to come to a fair account, which, allowing for the aſſiſtance they themſelves had often given the mother country, for what they muſt have loſt, and the mother country muſt have got, by preventing their ſelling to others at higher prices than they could ſell to her, and their buying from others at lower prices than they could buy from her, would, they apprehended, not turn out to her advantage ſo much as ſhe imagined.

That their having heretofore ſubmitted to laws made by the Britiſh parliament, for their internal government, could no more be

Digitized by Google

brought as a precedent againſt them, than againſt the Engliſh themſelves their tameneſs under the dictates of an Henry, or the rod of a ſtar-chamber; the tyranny of many being as grievous to human nature as that of a few, and the tyranny of a few as grievous as that of a ſingle perſon.

That, if liberty was the due of thoſe who had ſenſe enough to know the value of it, and courage enough to expoſe themſelves to every danger and fatigue to acquire it, they were better entitled to it than even their brethren of Great Britain, ſince, beſides facing, in the wilds of America, much more dreadful enemies, than the friends of liberty they left behind them could expect to meet in the fields of Great Britain, they had renounced not only their native ſoil, the love of which is ſo congenial with the human mind, and all thoſe tender charities inſeparable from it, but expoſed themſelves to all the riſks and hardſhips unavoidable in a long voyage; and, after eſcaping the danger of being ſwallowed up by the waves, to the ſtill more cruel danger of periſhing aſhore by a ſlow famine.

That, if in the firſt years of their exiſtence one of them was guilty of ſome intemperate ſallies, and all expoſed to enemies which required the interpoſition and aſſiſtance of an Engliſh parliament, they were now moſt of them arrived at ſuch a degree of maturity in point of policy and ſtrength, as in a great meaſure took away the neceſſity of ſuch interpoſition and aſſiſtance for the future. At leaſt, that interpoſition and aſſiſtance would not be the leſs effectual for the colonies being repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, which was all the indulgence thoſe colonies contended for.

That, allowing the Britiſh parliament's right to make laws for the colonies, and even tax them without their concurrence, there lay many objections againſt all the duties lately impoſed on the colonies, and more ſtill and weightier againſt that of the ſtamps now propoſed to be laid upon them; that whereas thoſe ſtamp-duties were laid gradually on the people of Great Britain, they were to be ſaddled all at once, with all their increaſed weight, on thoſe of the colonies; that, if thoſe duties were thought ſo grievous in England, on account of the great variety of occaſions in which they were payable, and the great number of heavy penalties to which the beſt meaning perſons were liable for not paying them, or not ſtrictly conforming to all the numerous penal clauſes in them, they muſt be to the laſt degree oppreſſive in the colonies, where the people in general could not be ſuppoſed ſo converſant in matters of this kind, and numbers did not underſtand even the language of theſe intricate laws, ſo much out of the courſe of what common ſenſe alone might ſuggeſt to them as their duty, and common honeſty engage them to practiſe, the almoſt only rule of action, and motive to it, compatible with that encouragement, which it is proper to give every new ſettler in every country, eſpecially foreigners, in ſuch a country as America.

Such were the principal arguments now urged in Great Britain, moſt of them within doors, againſt the

Digitized by Google

the juſtice of laying any tax at all, and the inconveniency of laying the ſtamp-tax in particular, upon the Britiſh colonies in America. And they muſt be owned, to carry great weight with them. At leaſt, little or nothing worth notice, except what we have added to every argument, and the abſurdity of their pretending to be exempt from the taxation of parliament, becauſe authorized by charter to tax themſelves, ſince at that rate, all the corporations of Great Britain might claim the ſame exemption, was ſaid, as far as we have been able to learn, to invalidate them; unleſs we are to admit claims for titles, aſſertions for proofs, fictions in law for ſubſtantial arguments, the ſtatutes of England for the dictates of nature, and the private opinions of the gentlemen of Weſtminſter hall for the general ſenſe of mankind; and even allow conveniency to be the only meaſure of right and wrong; a doctrine, which the inhabitants of Great Britain ſhould of all people be the laſt to to adopt, ſince of all people they are thoſe who would ſuffer moſt by its being enforced againſt themſelves. Nay, conveniency itſelf ſeemed to dictate other meaſures, as muſt appear but too obvious from what we have already ſaid ourſelves upon the ſubject; and which the enemies to this meaſure did not fail to urge againſt it.

When we ſay, that we have not heard of any thing material being brought to invalidate the arguments alledged againſt the Britiſh parliament's right to tax the Britiſh colonies without their concurrence, we are very far from meaning, that nothing was or could be brought to invalidate theſe arguments. We are ſtill further from admitting the claim of the Britiſh colonies to be repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, at leaſt as fully as the people of Great Britain are. Common ſenſe, nay ſelf-preſervation, ſeem to forbid, that thoſe who allow themſelves an unlimited right over the liberties and lives of others, ſhould have any ſhare in making laws for thoſe who have long renounced ſuch unjuſt and cruel diſtinctions. It is impoſſible that ſuch men ſhould have the proper feelings for ſuch a taſk. But then we could wiſh, that ſince it was reſolved to make the colonies contribute to their defence by taxes impoſed on them without their concurrence, inſtead of abiding by the good old methods heretofore purſued for that purpoſe, theſe diſqualifications in them to be fully repreſented in a Britiſh parliament had been aſſigned as the reaſon for the mother country's taxing them unrepreſented. Then her doing ſo, inſtead of carrying an appearance of arbitrarineſs, conſidering her own claims to liberty, would manifeſt her beſt title to that invaluable bleſſing, and even of abſolute empire over her colonies. For, though a ſtrict regard to private independence may not be ſuch a title to political dominion, as to juſtify an attempt to acquire that dominion by force, it muſt certainly be allowed a ſufficient reaſon for the holding of it when of long ſtanding, and never controverted, like ours over our colonies, coeval with their exiſtence, and never before diſputed by them.

But though nothing of this kind was, we believe, ſaid to forward the bill, it made its way through both houſes, with the ſame diſagreeable

Digitized by Google

injunction for having the money arising from it paid into the British exchequer; and, at last, his majesty being indisposed, received the royal assent by commission on the 22d of March 1765.

Besides this bill's enacting, that the money arising from the duties imposed by it, should be reserved for defraying the charge of protecting the colonies, there passed another to encourage the importation of all kinds of timber from them; which, considering how plentiful that article is in most parts of North America and the little time necessary to cut down trees, to what is requisite to raise flax and hemp, might in some places compensate the operation of the stamp-duty, at least much more readily than the douceurs allowed in the preceding session could counteract the effects of the import and export duties laid on at the same time. But it seems the colonies were by this time too much soured for the most powerful sweeteners to have any salutary effects upon them. Interesting however as the consequences have been, it would be unpardonable in us, after mentioning the king's illness, not to lay aside the thoughts of them and every thing else, till we have considered those of an event, which, independent of that gratitude to which his majesty's constant attention to the happiness of his people so justly entitles him, could not but fill their breasts with the greatest anxiety for their own welfare, considering the infancy of his majesty's children, and the tempest expected in North America, the weathering of which might require that dispatch and vigour incompatible with a divided or delegated command.

CHAP. IX.

King's speech to parliament proposing a regency bill. Bill thereupon brought into the house of lords; sent down to the house of commons in a form no way answerable to his majesty's just expectations; mended in the house of commons. The lords agree to the amendments. Royal assent given to it. Journeymen silk-weavers assemble to petition the king and parliament for a total prohibition of foreign silks. Measures taken to quiet them.

ANXIOUS as the people might be for his majesty's health and life from principles of gratitude and interest, he appears to have been equally so for their safety and welfare, from motives of princely duty and parental affection, joined to that tender concern for his children and family, which, notwithstanding the rants of some writers who would have a king to be destitute of all domestic feelings, no sober man would seriously wish to see a king want, since it is by what a monarch feels in his own breast he can alone form any judgment of what his subjects must feel in theirs; and, therefore, did he wish them ever so well, might, without such feelings, often mistake the means of making them happy.

Till

Digitized by Google

Till the reign of his late majeſty, it had been uſual with the kings of England to appoint, by their own mere motion and authority, regents to their dominions, and guardians to their heirs, in caſe of their ſucceeding to the crown at an age too feeble to bear the weight of it. But truſts of this kind had been ſo often altered by parliament, or abuſed by the truſtees to the diſadvantage of their pupils and the people, for want of a legal check upon them, that it now appeared high time to purſue ſome middle courſe, in which whatever ſhare of choice the king might part with ſhould be made up to him by the ſtability of what he retained; and the ſubjects, at the ſame time, indulged with ſuch a participation of a truſt ſo highly concerning them, as might ſeem their due, in virtue of the late alterations made in the conſtitution for their benefit.

This important end, it is plain, could only be obtained by an act of the legiſlature, in which the parliament ſhould confirm the king's nomination of a regent and guardian, or approve of a certain number of perſons for his majeſty to chuſe ſome one or other of them, whom he might think propereſt to truſt with ſo momentous a charge. And, as his making known his nomination of any one ſingle perſon, and ſtill more that nomination being confirmed by parliament, might create expectations of the preſent king's death injurious to his life, the latter method was thought the moſt eligible; and it was, accordingly, that purſued on the death of the prince of Wales, father to his preſent Majeſty.

It could not be expected, that the late king ſhould be more anxious for the ſafety and welfare of his grandchildren, and of ſubjects amongſt whom he was not born, than the preſent, for that of his immediate iſſue, and of a people whom he is pleaſed to glory in calling his countrymen, and to whom he had given ſo many proofs of his really conſidering them as ſuch.

The meaſures, therefore, ſo wiſely purſued in the late reign, could not fail of being adopted in this. Accordingly, as ſoon as his majeſty's health would permit him to appear abroad, he repaired to parliament, and after mentioning his illneſs, and the thoughts, with which, though not attended with danger, it had affected him touching the welfare of his children and his people, propoſed to their conſideration, whether, under the preſent circumſtances, it might not be expedient to veſt in him the power of appointing, from time to time, by inſtruments in writing under his ſign manual, the queen or ſome other perſon of his royal family uſually reſiding in Great Britain, to be the guardian of any of his children, that might ſucceed to the throne before the age of eighteen, and the regent of his kingdoms, until his ſucceſſor ſhould attain that age, ſubject to the reſtrictions and regulations ſpecified in the act made on occaſion of his father's death; the regent ſo appointed to be aſſiſted by a council, compoſed of the ſeveral perſons, who, by reaſon of their dignities and offices, were conſtituted members of the council eſtabliſhed by that act, together with thoſe whom they might think proper to leave to his majeſty's nomination.

Ap. 24th 1765.

Digitized by Google

This affecting and gracious ſpeech having been anſwered, as ſoon as forms would admit, by a joint addreſs from both houſes, well adapted to expreſs thoſe ſentiments, which it deſerved, and thoſe ſenſations which the occaſion of it had ſo juſtly excited, the lords, being the houſe in which it was propereſt ſuch a bill ſhould take its riſe, as it did not relate to any tax, and their lordſhips could beſides command the immediate aſſiſtance of the judges, ſo neceſſary in an affair of that importance, ordered a bill to be brought in, in conformity to his majeſty's ſpeech; and, when paſſed their houſe, ſent it to the commons, who, being early apprized of the lords being before-hand with them, in taking up the affair, deferred all conſideration of the matter, till they ſhould hear from their lordſhips.

One would be apt to imagine, that it being uſual with, if not the buſineſs of the ſervants of the crown to move affairs of this nature, and the ſecretaries of ſtate, the moſt immediate ſervants of the crown, being both in the upper houſe, this bill would not only have been brought into that houſe, but have paſſed it likewiſe in ſuch a form, as might do juſtice to that wiſdom and goodneſs, manifeſted by his majeſty on every occaſion, in which the happineſs of his people was concerned. But ſo far from it, no perſon, by this bill, in the form it had paſſed the houſe of lords, could be named guardian and regent except the queen, or ſome one perſon of the royal family deſcended from the late king, whoſe uſual reſidence, at the time of paſſing this act, ſhould have been, and from thenceforth, until ſuch nomination, ſhould continue to be in Great Britain; nor any of his majeſty's family appointed of the council of regency, along with the great officers of ſtate, except his majeſty's brothers, and his uncle the duke of Cumberland; nor any perſon permitted to be named by his majeſty to ſucceed them in caſe of death, that was not a natural born ſubject of the realm: by which clauſes, the princeſs of Wales was not only ſet aſide as guardian or regent, but even, as not being born in the Britiſh dominions, though naturalized by act of parliament, utterly excluded from the council of regency, though next to the queen ſhe muſt be allowed the perſon, whom it was moſt natural for his majeſty to wiſh inveſted with theſe truſts, as one to whom, next to their own mother, the lives and ſafety of his children could not fail of being deareſt: not to mention her inability to ſucceed to the throne, and which, therefore, in leſs virtuous times, and in a leſs virtuous family than the preſent royal family of Great Britain, might be an equal motive to the naming of her.

Notwithſtanding theſe ſacrifices made of his majeſty's moſt tender feelings, the bill ſent down by the houſe of lords had ſcarcely been read in the houſe of commons, when a motion was made to addreſs his majeſty, that out of his tender and paternal regard for his people, he would be graciouſly pleaſed to name the perſon or perſons, whom in his royal wiſdom he ſhould think fit to propoſe to the conſideration of parliament for the execution of the high truſts of guardian and regent,

Digitized by Google

gent, the houſe apprehending it not warranted by precedent, nor agreeable to the principles of the free conſtitution of Great Britain, to veſt ſuch truſts in any perſon or perſons, not particularly named and approved of in parliament.

Not only this motion, as placing the affair in a very wrong light, paſſed in the negative by a very great majority; but, as it were, to make his majeſty's family ſome amends for the many inſults offered to it by one, who had belonged to that houſe, and by many of the unthinking people repreſented by it, the princeſs dowager of Wales was named next after the queen as one of the perſons, whom his majeſty might appoint to the guardianſhip of his ſucceſſors under age, and to the regency of his realms. This, however, did not paſs without ſuch a debate, as rendered it improper to inſiſt upon any further amendment; ſo that, whatever deſire the friends of the royal family might have to ſecure to the princeſs of Wales a ſeat in the council of regency, or at leaſt a door to it, they thought it moſt expedient not to propoſe it at preſent. The bill, therefore, without any other amendment, was returned to the houſe of lords; and, that amendment being approved by their lordſhips, received the royal aſſent on the 15th of May 1765.

Whilſt this important affair was under the conſideration of the legiſlature, the journeymen ſilk-weavers of London, re inforced by thoſe of all the other trades more immediately depending upon that branch, conceiving themſelves greatly injured by the too free uſe of French and other wrought ſilks, aſſembled by beat of drum, with their wives and children, to the amount of many thouſands, in Spital fields, and Moor-fields, in order to petition for redreſs by a total prohibition of that article; and from thence, directed by leaders, and arrayed under ſuch colours as might not only contribute to keep them together, but remind themſelves and acquaint the public with the ſuppoſed cauſes of that diſtreſs, which their pallid looks and emaciated carcaſes made ſufficiently evident, marched ſeveral ways, ſome through the city, others through St. George's fields, and a third party through Holborn and St. Giles's, or the new north roads made between the eaſt and weſt ends of the town, to St. James's and Weſtminſter Hall; and not only ſurrounded the palace and the two houſes of parliament, but by their numbers, in ſome meaſure, obſtructed the communication between them. They even ſtopt ſeveral of the members in their chairs and coaches; and, though it was only to beſeech them in the humbleſt terms to pity their wretched condition, ſo unuſual a ſtep, conſidering the reports ſpread of the weavers of the inland towns and their dependents in trade coming up to join their diſtreſſed brethren in London, could not fail of creating the moſt alarming apprehenſions for the public tranquillity. For had this once happened, or had theſe afflicted members, inſtead of ſeeking redreſs from the head, taken upon them to redreſs themſelves, there is no telling how far the flame

Digitized by Google

flame might have ſpread, or what ravages it might have made before it could be extinguiſhed. But, providentially, their rage, which was prevented from breaking out into greater outrages by a mild yet ſteady exertion of the civil power, aſſiſted by the military, as part of that conſtitutional force, called the *poſſe comitatus*, after ſpending itſelf in beſetting the houſe of a nobleman, ſuſpected of favouring the wear of French goods, and of having delivered his ſentiments concerning them with uncommon harſhneſs, and in breaking the windows of ſome houſes accuſed of ſelling French ſilks, was finally appeaſed, without further miſchief, by a ſeaſonable ſubſcription for their preſent relief, and an aſſociation amongſt the principal ſilk mercers to recall all the orders they had given for foreign manufactures.

CHAP. X.

Impreſſions to the diſadvantage of the miniſtry made on the mind of the K. by the events recorded in the preceding chapters. Their impolitic conduct on the occaſion. Difficulty in replacing them. New miniſtry recommended by the D. of C. Lord chief juſtice Pratt created a peer. Objections to the new miniſtry. They are ſeverely glanced at in an addreſs of the city of London. Duke of Cumberland's Death. His character.

TILL thoſe events happened, of which we have ſpoken in the laſt chapter, no miniſtry, perhaps, ever ſtood higher than the laſt in the good graces and confidence of their monarch; one of them, it is to be preſumed, was even conſidered as a confeſſor in the cauſe of injured majeſty, on account of the proſecution and perſecution he had ſuffered for his extraordinary warmth in detecting and bringing to juſtice the authors, printers, and publiſhers of the North Briton. But as, on the one hand, the different fate, which the regency bill met with in the houſe of commons, to what it had in the houſe of peers, (where ſuch a bill might have expected better ſucceſs, were it only on account of both the ſecretaries of ſtate ſitting in that houſe) ſeemed to indicate, that their zeal for the honour of the royal family was greatly abated, or that perſonal reſentment had a greater ſhare in their proceedings againſt the above injurious paper than diſintereſted loyalty; ſo, on the other hand, it was impoſſible, that, in the courſe of the debates in council occaſioned by the alarming commotions amongſt the journeymen ſilk weavers, it ſhould not appear, that, whatever they themſelves might take to be the cauſes of their diſtreſs, it was more owing to a want of the uſual call for the work of their looms from the Britiſh colonies, on account of the late injudicious reſtraints and taxes laid on the colony trade, than any extraordinary importation of French or other foreign ſilks.

It is, therefore, no way ſurprizing, that, there thus appearing ſome

Digitized by Google

ſome want of zeal to defend the honour of the R. family, and ſome want of wiſdom to promote the commercial intereſts of the people, in the conduct of thoſe ſervants of the crown, in whom ſuch virtues might be ſuppoſed moſt eminently to reſide, H. M. ſhould begin to treat them with a ſudden coolneſs, which the long ſunſhine of favour that had preceded it could not but render extremely mortifying. But it is very ſurprizing, that, however mortifying ſuch coolneſs muſt have been, it could engage them to take a ſtep the very reverſe of what their ſituation ſeemed to require. For, whether they thought the K's coolneſs to them proceeded from the nobleman ſtill ſuſpected of enjoying the private confidence of H. M. notwithſtanding his retirement from court, and therefore were willing to ſhew their reſentment againſt him; or whether they imagined it muſt terminate in their own diſmiſſion, and were deſirous of recovering before-hand the good graces of the people by a blow at the object of their averſion, they contrived to have that nobleman's brother turned out of a very honourable and lucrative employment, enjoyed by him in his own country, and in the diſcharge of which he had not given the leaſt room to complaint.

But it was impoſſible this ſtep ſhould not be conſidered by the K. as an affront put upon himſelf; and it was, at the ſame time, very poſſible, that the people of England might think their welfare ſo very little promoted by turning a Scotchman out of employment in Scotland, about the interior police and government of which they never vouchſafed to give themſelves the leaſt trouble, as not to thank the authors of his diſgrace; and it happened accordingly. The K's coolneſs changed to reſentment, and the people's averſion turned to contempt.

But, deſirous as the K. might be to remove them, and the people to ſee them removed, it was no eaſy matter to do it, as, how well ſoever H. M. might be affected to the reſt of the miniſtry, they ſhared ſo much in the odium attending the heads, that poſſibly none of thoſe noblemen or gentlemen, who were then thought fitteſt to fill theſe important truſts, might be willing to accept of them, unleſs all the inferior offices were cleared at the ſame time. Nay, one nobleman, when tried, went ſtill farther. He inſiſted, it is ſaid, not only on ſuch a thorough riddance, but on the filling of them with his own friends, under a pretence of guarding ſo well againſt the ſecret influence of L. B. over the members of the council, that, whatever that nobleman happened ſtill to retain over the ſupreme head, it might not be ſufficient to obſtruct any of his meaſures for the welfare of the public. But theſe were terms, that, if it was rather preſumptuous in his lordſhip to offer, it would have been equally weak in the K. to accept; and therefore it cannot be very ſurpriſing, if they were peremptorily rejected. Mr. P. whatever his thoughts might have been, is reported to have been much more decent, or rather complaiſant, in his expreſſions. At the ſame time, that he pleaded the bad ſtate of his health, as an excuſe for not

Digitized by Google

not accepting that employment, which he had before filled with such honour and advantage to the nation, he declared, that, did his health permit him to accept of it, it would not be agreeable to him, unless he could have lord B. as his colleague.

But, happily for the nation, these negotiations, if we may give that name to transactions between a sovereign and his subjects, were carried on by a royal personage, who, as, on the one hand, he could not be suspected of any partiality for the favourite of the monarch, or the idol of the people, and therefore was certainly the fittest person to act in an affair in which the monarch's ease and the people's happiness were so much concerned; so, on the other hand, by his tried affection for both, and his uncommon knowledge of men and things, was best qualified, in case his interposition had not the desired issue, to recommend to his majesty such other noblemen and gentlemen, as, though new in office, and not far gone in years, might, by joining to the rectitude of their intentions and the greatness of their abilities the confidence of both prince and people, more than replace, under a patriot king, and a free constitution, the veterans they succeeded.

Accordingly, at his royal highness's recommendation, the duke of Grafton and the right honourable Mr. Conway, brother to the earl of Hertford, one of those members of the house of commons, who, at the close of the last session, had been deprived of all their employments, were appointed secretaries of state, and the marquis of Rockingham first lord, and Mr. Dowdeswell chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, three places heretofore united in the person of the right honourable Mr. George Grenville; and almost all the other great officers of state were filled with new men, except that of lord privy seal, which was wisely conferred on the duke of Newcastle, as a place of ease suitable to his years, and yet of honour and confidence, the things of which his grace ever appeared most ambitious, sufficient to reward his early and constant services to the royal family, and in them to the British dominions.

The approbation, with which the public received these nominations, proved answerable to the most sanguine expectations of his royal highness, particularly that of the M. of R. on account of his lordship's great interest in the public welfare, in quality of one of the greatest land holders in England; and still more the manner, in which he has ever acquitted himself of the duties of that important relation, which, the less they have been insisted upon by political, moral, or even religious writers, the more they require the assistance of illustrious examples to recommend and enforce the due observance of them.

Much, therefore, as the people might be pleased to see themselves thus rid of ministers, by whom they had considered themselves as not a little aggrieved in point of liberty, and hurt in that of property, that pleasure was greatly heightened by seeing them succeeded by men, from whom they might expect not only redress, but improvement in both these respects. The chiefs of the new ministry, instead of encroaching

Digitized by Google

croaching upon the royal authority by attempting to tie up the K.'s hands, and ſhut his ears with more reſpect to his perſon, and greater advantage to the public, took care to fill the inferior departments in their gift with men of approved talents, unimpeached integrity, and ſuch politeneſs of manners, as could not but greatly contribute to render all application to them equally agreeable and effectual; and to give the people a ſtriking proof of deference to their voice, as well as attention to their welfare, ſoon after their appointment, they obtained a peerage for lord chief juſtice Pratt.

When we ſaid that this choice of miniſters was univerſally approved, we could not be underſtood to mean, that no pens were drawn againſt them: far from it. But all the writers blows returned upon thoſe in defence of whom they were ſtruck. In railing at this alteration, as the work of L. B. they were weak enough to call it the heavieſt of the many heavy blows, which that nobleman had given the nation ſince his removal from the reins of government; by which they gave thoſe, who wiſhed well to the new miniſtry, a handle for retorting, that the late miniſtry muſt, of courſe, have ſubmitted to be his tools, ſince it was impoſſible for him to ſtrike any blows at the public, without the concurrence of the acting miniſtry, and they themſelves had been the acting miniſtry, without interruption, from his removal to the appointment of the preſent. By ſtyling L. B. Sejanus, they raiſed the idea of a monſter the very reverſe in every reſpect of the monarch, who has thought proper to honour that nobleman with his confidence; and thereby confirmed the charge brought againſt thoſe, whoſe cauſe they eſpouſed, of their having acted in their proſecution of libels and libellers more from a ſpirit of perſonal reſentment for the aſperſions caſt on themſelves, than a juſt indignation at the inſults offered their maſter.

All their other allegations againſt the preſent miniſtry were equally weak in themſelves, or ill-grounded. One, in particular, was ſo perfectly ridiculous, and abſurd, as to deſerve being mentioned. They charged the M. of R. with jockeyſhip, as they were pleaſed to ſtyle it, as though any diverſion could become noblemen, in general, better than that, by which the breed of one of the nobleſt and moſt uſeful animals is ſo much improved, or the M. in particular, whoſe property lies chiefly in a country where the breeding of horſes is a capital employment, and many of whoſe tenants might, therefore, be ſuppoſed to receive great benefit from his predilection for that kind of field-ſport. Their folly muſt be very great, who could chuſe ſuch wretched arguments to defend men, the general tenor of whoſe conduct was by no means ſo bad, as not to atone, in a great meaſure, for ſome particular parts of it. A faithful picture of the E. of H.'s conduct when at the head of the board of trade and plantations, and when governor of Ireland, and a ſimple narrative of the many immenſe ſums ſacrificed by the crown to the neceſſities of the people, whilſt Mr. G. preſided at the board of treaſury, joined to his great care to prevent the nation's generoſity

Digitized by Google

generoſity being abuſed by the exorbitant claims of greedy foreigners, for loſſes ſuſtained by them in fighting their own battles, would, alone, have been ſufficient to prove, that, however miſtaken, or even inconſiderate, theſe miniſters might have been, on ſome occaſions, in the choice of meaſures to promote the honour of the crown, and the welfare of the ſubject, they ever had the intereſt of both ſincerely at heart.

It was this conſideration, we are willing to ſuppoſe, that induced the city of London, in an addreſs they ſoon after preſented to the K. on the joyful occaſion of the birth of a third ſon to H. M. to glance at the late changes, by aſſuring him, that his faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to his royal houſe, and the *true* honour and dignity of his crown, *whenever a happy eſtabliſhment of public meaſures ſhould preſent a favourable occaſion*, would be ready to exert their utmoſt abilities in ſupport of ſuch wiſe councils, as *apparently* tended to render his majeſty's reign happy and glorious.

If this really was the city of London's motive, they were much to be commended. But, then, it were greatly to be wiſhed, that thoſe, whom they entruſted with the expreſſing of their ſentiments, had contrived to do it with more reſpect to the K. and leſs bitterneſs to the new miniſtry, who, had they any ſiniſter deſigns, could ſcarce have expected greater advantages from a conſtant run of city adulation, than from this ſingle ill-timed blow, by which, at the expence of a ſhort-lived pain, thoſe weapons they had moſt to dread from might be effectually blunted. They were ſcarce long enough in office to have any actual meaſures to defend, except their having obtained a peerage, as we have already mentioned, for a right honourable lawyer, to whom the citizens themſelves, far from having any objection to him, had paid the higheſt compliments for his knowledge in the law, as well as his uprightneſs in the diſpenſation of it.

Had the new miniſtry been ever ſo willing to let paſs unnoticed this attempt on their good name, they could not have done it, conſidering how intimately the cauſe of his majeſty's glory was blended with that of their private character; and, whoever they employed in this taſk, ſuppoſing they had occaſion to employ any, for the attack was too warmly and too univerſally reſented, not to procure them any volunteers, it was ſpeedily and effectually performed, by undermining at one blow the credibility of the accuſers; the accuſation, though heavy, being too vague and indefinite to admit of any other method. The ſuperiority in point of opulence and education, of thoſe who were merely inhabitants of the capital, over thoſe, who, in quality of freemen, could alone be ſtiled citizens, and the ſtill greater ſuperiority, in both theſe reſpects, of ſuch of the citizens as never troubled their heads about city affairs, over thoſe who did, were clearly pointed out; ſo clearly, that the ſober, well-meaning, unambitious Londoners, who attended beſt to their own private concerns, thought they could not ex-

Digitized by Google

exculpate themſelves better than by ſubſcribing to the charge againſt their repreſentatives in common-council, who had thus wretchedly betrayed the dignity and importance of the moſt reſpectable trading corporation, not only in Great Britain, but the whole univerſe.

As the duke of Cumberland had recommended the new miniſtry, he conſtantly aſſiſted them with his advice; an advantage, which, it is very probable, the nation could not have enjoyed under any other miniſtry, and which, alone, might compenſate all the defects, if real, which the friends of the old miniſtry were continually finding in them. This advantage, however, though of continuance enough to be felt by the nation, did not laſt as long as the nation could have wiſhed, even under men of equal integrity and capacity with the preſent, and greater experience. Whilſt his royal highneſs was preparing one evening to aſſiſt at one of thoſe councils frequently held to put matters in a way of being more ſpeedily diſpatched by the privy council, and without whoſe aſſiſtance the privy council buſineſs muſt go on as ſlowly as the parliament buſineſs would without that of committees, he was ſeized with a ſudden diſorder, of which he had ſome ſymptoms the evening before, and in a fit of ſhivering ſunk ſenſeleſs, almoſt inſtantaneouſly, in the arms of the earl of Albemarle.

31. Oct. 1765.

It is hardly poſſible to expreſs the greatneſs and the univerſality of the grief expreſſed on this occaſion. Not only their majeſties, and the reſt of the royal family, mourned for him as a moſt affectionate uncle and brother; his family as a moſt mild and generous maſter; the poor, whom he kept at work, as a moſt juſt and charitable employer; and all ranks, in general, as a true and zealous patriot, and a moſt wiſe and ſteady counſellor; but even the poor manufacturers, who a little before had been bitterly complaining of the want of work occaſioned by frequent court mournings and the interruption of the American trade, now, on a ſurmiſe that his majeſty might diſpenſe with it for their ſakes, as earneſtly called out for a deep and general mourning ſuitable to the great and general loſs the nation ſuffered in the death of his royal highneſs.

How warm ſoever theſe ſentiments were, they were equally juſt, as muſt appear by a ſhort view of his royal highneſs's character. Born with all the talents that could be wiſhed for in ſo elevated a ſtation, he very early, under a mother fond of letters, and a father allowed to be one of the beſt ſoldiers in Europe, added learning to his natural good taſte, and knowledge in arms to his innate bravery. What was ſtill of more conſequence, he cheriſhed, and, if poſſible, improved the greateſt goodneſs of heart, by frequent acts of benevolence, ſo that his face, his perſon, his manner, in which the hero, however conſpicuous, was almoſt eclipſed by the man, formed but a faint picture of his ſentiments. Accordingly, when called to the head of armies, his country found in him a moſt wiſe, intrepid, and indefatigable aſſerter of her rights, and the troops employed under him a father as well as a leader. If the laſt war in Flanders, in which his royal highneſs

Digitized by Google

highneſs commanded, did not anſwer the expectations of the nation, it was becauſe theſe expectations were rather too ſanguine, conſidering, the vaſt ſwarms of men, and the formidable trains of artillery, the French could bring into a field at their own doors. As to the firſt part of the laſt war in Germany, the neglect, ſtill freſh in every man's memory, with which his royal highneſs was treated, will more than account for the progreſs made by the French arms, as the poſitive orders it is now well known he received from England will juſtify his putting an end to it in the manner he did. If he retreated before a vaſtly ſuperior body of men, it was without any conſiderable loſs; if he conſented, that his troops ſhould not fight, he did not, that they ſhould lay down their arms; and to his keeping them thus entire and armed, muſt be attributed in a great meaſure that ſucceſs, which prince Ferdinand met with againſt the ſame French army, when robbed of a D'Eſtrees, and ruined by the neglect and avarice of a Richlieu. To ſay any thing of his royal highneſs's behaviour during the rebellion would be wronging his glory, the enemy he had to deal with was ſo much beneath him. His condeſcending to head the troops ſent againſt them, is all the merit we can permit ourſelves to attribute to him on that memorable occaſion.

In a leſs heroic mind than that of his royal highneſs, the ſlight put upon him in the beginning of the German war, eſpecially when contraſted with the favours afterwards ſhowered on a foreign prince in the ſame circumſtances, might have excited a diſguſt not very compatible with the glory and intereſts of the nation. But his royal highneſs had too great a ſoul to ſhew his reſentment, if it may be ſtiled reſentment, otherwiſe than by throwing up employments, which it was no longer conſiſtent with his honour to keep, and abſenting himſelf from councils, in which any oppoſition, however well grounded, to the favourite meaſures of the prince and people, might have been conſtrued into a diſlike of the miniſter. But, though he retired from public buſineſs, he ſtill on all occaſions ſhewed that anxiety for the public welfare which had diſtinguiſhed the former part of his life. The joy expreſſed by him at the news of every advantage gained by the Britiſh troops in Germany, plainly proved, that his country alone poſſeſſed all the affections of his heart.

In the arts of peace his royal highneſs was as amiable as he was great in thoſe of war. Always ready to encourage ſuch plans as promiſed to be attended with any national advantage, he once purchaſed, at a great diſadvantage, a carpet manufactory, when on the point of being thrown up for want of encouragement from the public, leſt that very public ſhould loſe the benefit of it. The greateſt part of that large revenue ſettled on him by his country as a reward for his ſervices, he returned into her boſom, by conſtantly employing a great number of hands in the adorning of Windſor park, the free acceſs to which renders it as much, in ſome ſort, the property of the ſubject as the monarch. In doing this,

Digitized by Google

this, too, he conducted himself in a manner that does great honour to his discernment as well as his humanity; reviving the old English hospitality, without interfering with the present spirit of frugality which trade requires. He did not give the poor labourers employed in these works higher wages than they could get from others; that would have had a tendency to raise the price of labour on farmers and manufacturers; but he allowed them bread and beer daily, and, on stated days, such other extraordinary refreshment, as they could not expect from any but the rich, and which the rich could very well afford to allow them.

To say any thing of his royal highness's readiness to quit these agreeable scenes of rural life, when called upon by the voice of his prince and the necessities of his country, would be only repeating what we have but just now hazarded upon that subject. We shall, therefore, put an end to this faint sketch of one of the best princes England was ever blessed with, by wishing that some abler hand would fill up the outlines; and by referring the readers, in the mean time, to our article of Characters for a more minute detail of the other principal public transactions, by which his royal highness so eminently distinguished himself.

CHAP. XI.

Proceedings against the stamp act and stamped papers by the populace of the old North American colonies. Better sort of people gradually mix with them. Provincial assemblies countenance these proceedings, assert their independence, and resolve on a general congress. Petitions conformable thereto. Measures taken to elude the act, or force a repeal of it. Behaviour of the other North American colonies and the West India plantations.

HAD the stamp duty been laid on the colonies, at once, and without any previous mention of it to them, they would, perhaps have submitted to it, if not without grumbling, at least without that open opposition, the consequences of which it may be more easy to guess than safe to expatiate on. The principle people amongst them would not then have had an opportunity of making the lower sort foresee in that act of the British legislature, when merely held out to them, much greater evils, then they, probably, would have been liable to feel from it, when actually inflicted; much less were they have had time to animate each other against it to such a degree, that every news concerning it, that reached any one part of the wide extended British dominions in America, almost instantaneously flew over the rest, like fire put to the well-laid trains of a vast but well combined mine, exciting every where such heartburnings amongst all ranks, and such commotions in most of them, amongst the

Digitized by Google

the populace, as were ſufficient to deſtroy all differences in religious ſentiments or forms of government, the beſt ſecurity the people of Great Britain can have for a ready ſubmiſſion, on the part of the people of the colonies, to their decrees; and the beſt tie by which they can, at any rate, hope to keep them united, till they ſhall think proper to adopt them as fellow-ſubjects, and bind them by the conſiderations of common and equal intereſt, the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable of all bands.

But, how generally ſoever the people of the colonies were indiſpoſed againſt this tax, it is to be preſumed, that they were not, all, equally ſo; and, therefore, it was of no ſmall conſequence, what colony any intereſting news of it firſt reached. The example of paſſiveneſs, or even moderation, in one colony, might have been of ſome ſervice to induce the reſt to ſubmit quietly to it. But, unfortunately, the account of its having paſſed into a law got firſt to New-England, that colony, the inhabitants of which conſidered their anceſtors, who had firſt ſettled it, as the moſt injured of all thoſe Engliſhmen who had fled to America from civil or ſpiritual perſecution in their native country; and ſome of whoſe progenitors, accordingly, had, ſo early as the year 1742, ſpirit enough to aſſert their independence, and the happineſs of ſeeing the beſt title they could have to that independence, if not expreſsly owned, at leaſt greatly countenanced by the vote of an Engliſh houſe of commons, that the plantations in New-England had ſucceeded in their enterpriſe without any charge to the ſtate, and were likely to prove beneficial and commodious to the mother country.

Accordingly, the news of the ſtamp act having received the royal aſſent, no ſooner reached that province, than the melancholy, which had taken poſſeſſion of every countenance on their receiving the firſt account of the vote for the propriety of laying it on having been reſumed, and which had afterwards viſibly increaſed on the arrival of that of its having paſſed both houſes, turned to fury, and every where broke out into action. The ſhips in the harbour hanged out their colours half maſt high, in token of the deepeſt mourning; the bells rang muffled; the act itſelf was printed, with a death's head to it in the place where it is uſual to fix the ſtamps, and cried publickly about the ſtreets, by the name of the "Folly of "England, and ruin of Ame-"rica." Eſſays ſoon followed, not only againſt the expediency, but even the equity of it, in ſeveral news-papers, one of which bore the ſignificative title of "The Conſtitutional Courant, containing matters intereſting to liberty, and no-wiſe repugnant to loyalty, printed by Andrew Marvel, at the ſign of the Bribe refuſed, on Conſtitution-Hill, North-America;" and wore a ſtill more ſignificative head-piece; a ſnake cut in pieces, with the initial letters of the names of the ſeveral colonies, from New-England to South-Carolina, incluſively, affixed to each piece, and above them the words JOIN or DIE. To theſe were added caricatures, paſquinades, puns, bons mots, and ſuch vulgar ſayings fitted to the occaſion, as by being ſhort could be more eaſily circulated and retained,

Digitized by Google

retained, at the ſame time that, by being extremely expreſſive, they carried with them the weight of a great many arguments.

It were needleſs to dwell much upon the contents of theſe newspaper eſſays. Two things excepted, they ſaid little more than what we ourſelves have already ſaid on the occaſion, from the mouths of others at this ſide of the water. But theſe were things of the moſt ſerious nature, and ſuch as the moſt deſpotic tyrant might expect to ſee remonſtrated againſt by the moſt abject vaſſals. The firſt was, that the perſon acting under this act had it in his power to bring an action, the cauſe of which had ariſen at one extremity of the North American colonies to the other, at almoſt two thouſand miles diſtance, without the trader's being entitled to recover damages, in caſe the judge certified that there was any probable cauſe for the proſecution. The ſecond was, the judge's having an intereſt in giving a decree in favour of the party ſuing for the penalties of the act, by being allowed, by way of commiſſion, a very large ſhare in theſe penalties.

Theſe proceedings were followed by ſuch others, as might naturally be expected from them. By the time the act itſelf, as printed at the king's printing houſe, reached the colonies, the populace were every where exaſperated againſt it, to ſuch a degree, that they treated it with all the contempt and indignation, which could be expreſſed by public authority againſt the moſt offenſive libel of a private perſon. It was publickly burnt by them, in ſeveral places, along with the effigies of thoſe, who were ſuppoſed to have had any hand in bringing it about, at the ſame time that it was voted in ſome meetings of perſons of higher rank, that thanks ſhould be given to General Conway and Colonel Barré, two gentlemen whom they conſidered as the moſt ſtrenuous oppoſers of it in the Britiſh houſe of commons; that their ſpeeches againſt it, and their pictures, ſhould be requeſted; their pictures to be hung up in their places of meeting; and their ſpeeches to be inſerted in the books deſtined to record their principal tranſactions.

Upon the arrival of the news of this diſcontent in England, ſeveral maſters of ſhips refuſed to take any ſtamps on board for the colonies; and it ſoon appeared that their precaution was well founded; for ſuch as ventured to take them had great reaſon to repent it on their arrival at their deſtined ports, where, to ſave their veſſels from fire, and their perſons from the gallows, they moſt of them were obliged to ſurrender their execrated cargoes into the hands of the enraged multitude, to be treated in the ſame ignominious manner in which the act itſelf had been treated; and the reſt to take ſhelter under ſuch of the king's ſhips as happened to be at hand to protect them.

Thoſe gentlemen who came from England with commiſſions to act as diſtributors of the ſtamps, fared ſtill worſe. Many of them were made to renounce, now and for ever, publickly and upon oath, all manner of concern in them; others thought proper to return from whence they came; whilſt ſome, who were ſuſ-

Digitized by Google

pected of obſtinately perſiſting, as it was termed, in endeavouring to enſlave their country, or of having ſpoken too freely concerning the behaviour of the people on this occaſion, had their houſes burnt to the ground, and their moſt valuable effects plundered or deſtroyed. Even thoſe, who had been named without their ſolicitation or knowledge, or were obliged to ſuperintend the diſtribution of the ſtamped paper, in virtue of the offices they already filled, (governors and chief juſtices, who had been moſt unaccountably preſſed into this odious ſervice, not excepted), were treated in the ſame manner, and one much worſe. The populace ſuſpecting him of having written to England in diſreſpectful terms concerning their proceedings, ſurrounded his houſe, and obliged him, in ſpite of tears and prayers, to deliver up the copies of his letters, and thereby turn evidence againſt himſelf. Nay, ſhips bringing ſtamped mercantile or cuſtom-houſe papers, merely in their own defence, from ſuch of the colonies as had thought proper to ſubmit to the ſtamp-act, were forced to part with them to be ſtuck up in deriſion in coffee-houſes and taverns, and then publicly committed to the flames.

Many of the better ſort of people gradually mixed with the populace in theſe tumults; and one of them was not afraid to ſet the act openly at defiance, by advertiſing, under his hand, that thoſe, whoſe buſineſs it was to enforce it, might ſave themſelves the trouble of calling upon him for that purpoſe; for that he was reſolved to pay no taxes, but what were laid by his repreſentatives. The provincial aſſemblies themſelves not only declined giving the governors any advice concerning their behaviour on this critical occaſion, but, convinced how little the wiſeſt heads muſt avail without able hands to execute what they have projected, though they diſavowed theſe riotous proceedings, and even bid rewards for apprehending the rioters, eſpecially on a chief juſtice being ſo plundered by them as to be obliged to appear on the ſeat of juſtice, without thoſe enſigns of office ſo wiſely calculated to procure reſpect to authority, yet could not be brought to condemn them further than decency required; and abſolutely refuſed, when exhorted to it by the governors, to make any compenſation to the injured parties; much leſs could they be brought to ſtrengthen the hands of the executive powers ſo far as to prevent any future commotions; which, as levelled entirely at the ſtamp-act, and as having no particular leaders, whoſe ignorance and brutality might be attended with worſe conſequences than what they wiſhed to avoid, they did not, it ſeems, think proper to conſider as objects of military reſtraint. And, indeed, it does not appear, that a ſingle ſword was drawn, or a ſingle muſket fired, on the occaſion; though ſome perſons, very early, thought it no improper caution privately to ſpike up the cannon belonging to the forts and ſhip yards, leſt any uſe ſhould be made of them on either ſide.

This behaviour of the general aſſemblies was openly approved, if not encouraged, by aſſemblies of the freeholders and principal inhabitants of ſome places, who directed their repreſentatives not to agree

Digitized by Google

agree to any ſteps for the protection of ſtamped papers, or ſtamp officers, though they owned there had been already ſome tumults and diſorder, relating to them; and likewiſe cautioned them againſt all unconſtitutional drafts on the public treaſury, for fear, no doubt, that the governors might endeavour to ſtrengthen their hands that way without their conſent.

But the general aſſemblies went ſtill farther. Inſtead of barely conniving at the people's aſſerting their independence by tumultuous acts, they proceeded to avow it themſelves in the moſt expreſſive terms, grounding it on the ſame arguments, which their friends at this ſide of the water had already uſed to prove it. And, if at the ſame time they came to a reſolution to petition the legiſlature of Great Britain againſt the ſtamp-act, it was in ſuch terms, as ſerved to expreſs weakneſs rather than acknowledge ſubmiſſion, and what one independent body, in caſes of great diſtreſs, might uſe in applying for aſſiſtance to another.

Conſidering at the ſame time, that unanimity is the chief ſource of ſtrength, they eſtabliſhed committees to correſpond with each other concerning the general affairs of the whole, and even appointed deputies from theſe committees to meet in congreſs at New-York. But it ſeems, there already prevailed ſuch harmony in the ſentiments of the general aſſemblies of the ſeveral provinces, that the deputies, when met, had little more to do than congratulate each other upon it, and put their hands to one general declaration of their rights, and grievances they laboured under, and to one general petition, expreſſive thereof, to the king, lords, and commons, of the mother country.

At length, thoſe inveſted with the ſubordinate executive powers began to join the legiſlative. The juſtices of the peace for the diſtrict of Weſtmoreland in Virginia gave public notice under their hands, that they had declined acting in that capacity; becauſe, in conſequence of their judicial oath, they were, they ſaid, liable to become inſtrumental in the deſtruction of their country's moſt eſſential rights and liberties. The gentlemen of the law ſoon after caught the fire of patriotiſm to ſuch a degree, that they reſolved rather to give up their buſineſs than carry it on with ſtamped papers.

By the 1ſt of November, the time the act took place, not a ſheet of ſtamped paper was to be had throughout the ſeveral colonies of New-England, New-York, New-Jerſey, Penſylvania, Virginia, Maryland, or the two Carolinas, except a ſmall parcel, which the governor of New-York, terrified by the threats of the enraged populace, had ſurrendered into the hands of the corporation of that place, on condition of their not being deſtroyed like the reſt; ſo that all buſineſs, which could not be legally carried on without ſtamps, was at once put to a ſtand, except that of news printing, which the printers ſtill continued, pleading in excuſe, that, if they did not, the populace would ſerve them as they had done the ſtamp-maſters themſelves; at leaſt thoſe, who, for that purpoſe, made uſe of ſtamped paper in Canada, where the act was received, could find no ſale for their news. The

Digitized by Google

courts of juſtice were cloſed, and the ports were ſhut up. Even in thoſe colonies, where ſtamps were to be had, the people of the beſt fortunes ſubmitted to be called in church, rather than take out licences for private marriages.

But the conſequences of this ſtagnation ſoon began to be ſo ſeverely felt, that the inhabitants, who though probably cooled not a little by them, were yet unwilling to ſubmit to the act, began to think how they could effectually elude it. To this end, ſome one or another, fruitful in expedients, ſent to the printers at Boſton, a thin piece of bark, on which he had written, that, it being neither paper, parchment, or vellum, he would be glad to know, if inſtruments written on ſuch ſtuff might not be valid, though not ſtamped; in which caſe, he was ready to ſupply with good writing bark all thoſe, whoſe conſciences were bound by the late act. At laſt, the governors of ſome of the provinces, though bound by the act to ſwear to ſee it obſerved, under the ſevereſt penalties, thinking the total ſtoppage of all public buſineſs of ſuch bad conſequence to the community, as to render lawful the non-compliance with any injunctions laid on them, or even the breach of any oath taken by them, in conſequence of injunctions, merely for the ſake of that community, thought proper to diſpenſe with the uſe of ſtamps, grounding their diſpenſation on the abſolute impoſſibility of procuring any; and, accordingly, granted certificates of that impoſſibility to all outward-bound veſſels, to protect them from the penalties of the act in other parts of his majeſty's dominions.

On this occaſion, the commons houſe of aſſembly of South-Carolina, whoſe lieutenant-governor was one of thoſe who ſtill refuſed their conſent to the tranſacting of any public buſineſs, without ſtamps, took a very proper courſe with him. They addreſſed him to know, if the ſtamp-act had been tranſmitted to him by the ſecretaries of ſtate, the lords of trade, or through any other authentic channel; and, on his anſwering, that he had received it firſt from the attorney-general of the province, on that gentleman's arrival from England; and ſince from Mr. Boone, the governor of the province: they replied, that neither of theſe ways of receiving any act was ſuch a notification thereof, as to oblige him to enforce the execution of it; as the governor, whilſt out of the province, or the attorney-general, even while in it, could not, at leaſt with regard to this communication, be conſidered in any other light than private gentlemen. At the ſame time they put him in mind, that there were ſeveral inſtances of the province's having ſuffered peculiar and very great hardſhips, and for no ſmall length of time, even from the accidental detention or miſcarriage of governmental informations, enough to prove, that certain forms were abſolutely neceſſary in all matters of government, eſpecially ſuch, as related to the authentication of new laws of ſuch immenſe conſequence.

But theſe arguments ſeem to have made little or no impreſſion on the governor or his council; and, indeed, it could hardly be expected they ſhould, as the colonies may well be ſuppoſed to have ſubmitted

Digitized by Google

mitted to many laws made in the mother country, though transmitted through channels that were not more authentic.

The best methods, therefore, of avoiding any injury from this act, appear to be those which we have yet to relate. The merchants of all those colonies, which ventured to oppose it openly, entered into the most solemn engagements with each other, not only not to order any more goods from Great Britain, let the consequences be what they would, and recall the orders they had already given, if not obeyed by the 1st of January 1766, but even not to dispose of any British goods sent them on commission, that were not shipped before that day; or, if they consented to any relaxation from these engagements, it was not to take place, till the stamp act, and even the sugar and paper-money acts, were repealed. The people of Philadelphia likewise resolved, though not unanimously, that, till such repeal, no lawyer should put in suit a demand for money owing by a resident in America to one in England; nor any person in America, however indebted in England, make any remittances there; a resolution, in some degree, unnecessary, as by the late restraints laid on their trade, and the almost total stagnation of it in consequence of their opposition to the stamp-act, it was almost impossible for the best meaning people to make any remittances. These resolutions were adopted by the retailers, who unanimously agreed not to buy or sell any British goods shipped contrary to them.

Ireland benefited greatly by these proceedings, as what goods the colonies could not possibly do without, they took from that country in exchange for their hemp-seed and flax-seed, of which they yearly send her very large quantities. In the mean time they omitted no methods to free themselves even from this dependence. A society of arts, manufactures, and commerce, on the plan of the London society, was instituted at New York, and markets opened for the sale of home-made goods; by which it soon appeared, that neither the natives, nor the manufacturers whom the natives had for some time past been inviting from Great Britain by very large encouragements, had been idle. Linens, woollens, the coarser but most useful kinds of iron ware, malt spirits, paper hangings, &c. were produced to the society, and greatly approved; and, when brought to market, as greedily bought up. At the same time, lest the new woollen manufactories should come short of materials, most of the inhabitants came to a resolution not to eat any lamb; and, to extend the influence of their resolution to those who did not join them in it, not to deal with any butcher that should kill or expose any lamb to sale. In a word, the spirit of industry and frugality universally took place of the spirit of idleness and profuseness. The most substantial and even fashionable people were foremost in setting the example to their countrymen, by contenting themselves with home-spun or old cloaths, rather than make use of any thing British, which they before used to be so madly fond of. And such were the efforts of all ranks, and so prudent their mea-

Digitized by Google

ſures, that they now began to be convinced of what they had till then thought impoſſible, that the colonies would ſoon be able to ſupply themſelves with every neceſſary of life.

One would be apt to imagine, that it was impoſſible for the colonies to go greater lengths againſt the mother country. But the contrary ſoon appeared. A reſolution began to be talked of, of ſtopping the exportation of tobacco from Virginia and South Carolina to Great Britain; by which, conſidering the great quantities of that article re-exported from Great Britain, and the immenſe ſum ſo imperceptibly raiſed by what ſhe herſelf conſumes of it, her trade, and eſpecially her revenue, could not fail of being conſiderably affected.

Such have been, according to the beſt accounts we have been able to procure, the principal proceedings of the ſix greateſt Britiſh colonies of North-America, New-England, New-York, New-Jerſey, Philadelphia, Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Maryland, in conſequence of this famous act, from the time of their firſt hearing of its being voted proper in parliament, till they heard of the abſolute repeal of it; an event, upon which it cannot be expected we ſhould now enlarge. The other North American colonies, more, poſſibly, from a conſciouſneſs of weakneſs, than a principle of duty, though they could by no means form the ſame pretenſions to independence, as being either conquered countries, or countries ſettled at the expence of the Britiſh government, thought proper to ſubmit to it, but not all with equal grace. The Weſt India plantations bowed their heads to it with which their condition as iſlands ſeemed to require, all to the iſlands of St. Chriſtopher's and Nevis, whoſe populace ſuffered themſelves to be ſo far impoſed on by the crews of ſome New-England veſſels in their harbours, as to go even greater lengths than the New Englanders themſelves; particularly the populace of St. Chriſtopher's, who, not content with burning the ſtamped papers of their own iſland, and making thoſe appointed to diſtribute it renounce that office, went over in a body to aſſiſt their neighbours of Nevis in taking the ſame riotous precautions againſt it.

CHRO-

Digitized by Google

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. BEING New-year's day, an ode written on the occaſion, by William Whitehead, eſq; poet-laureat, was performed before their majeſty's and the royal family at the chapel royal of St. James's.

6th. Being twelfth-day, was obſerved at court as a high feſtival; and his majeſty, after divine ſervice, made the cuſtomary offering of gold, frankincenſe, and myrrh.

9th. Six malefactors, out of nine capitally convicted at the late ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. Among them was John Weſket, for robbing the houſe of the Earl of Harrington, who was ſuffered to go to the place of execution with a white cockade in his hat.

10th. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and opened the ſeſſions with a moſt gracious ſpeech.

In this ſpeech, which the reader will find, as uſual, amongſt our State Papers, his majeſty gave the parliament an account of a match, concluded between the prince royal of Denmark, and the princeſs Caroline Matilda, his majeſty's ſecond ſiſter; to be ſolemnized as ſoon as their reſpective ages will permit. The ſame was declared at the court of Denmark on the 19th; and on the 29th, being the prince's birth day, their majeſties received the compliments of the nobility on the occaſion. The prince was born on the 29th of January 1749, and the princeſs the 22d of July, 1751.

His royal highneſs, the duke of Glouceſter, took the oaths and his ſeat in the houſe of peers.

Some thouſands of weavers went in a body to Weſtminſter, and preſented petitions to both houſes of parliament, in behalf of themſelves and their numerous families, moſt of them now, as they repreſented, in a ſtarving condition for want of work; and begging, as a relief to their miſeries, that they would, in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, grant a general prohibition of foreign wrought ſilks.

11th. Both houſes of convocation met in the Jeruſalem chamber, Weſtminſter-abbey, and further adjourned to Friday the 15th of March.

13th. Joſeph Benedict Auguſtus, king of the Romans, was married by proxy at Munich, to the princeſs Joſepha of Bavaria; and on the 22d following, the young queen arrived at Vienna, when the royal pair were again married in perſon.

On this occaſion, the princeſs having defired the elector of Bava-

ria,

Digitized by Google

ria, her brother, to diſpenſe with the payment of a contribution of 60,000 florins offered by his ſubjects, on account of her marriage; the ſtates, ſtruck with her greatneſs of ſoul, agreed in a new aſſembly to convert the intended contribution into a free gift of double the ſum.

15th. The Albion, an outward-bound Indiaman, was wrecked on the ſands of the North Foreland, but without the loſs of a ſingle life, or any of the ſilver on board her except one cheſt. The boatmen employed by the ſufferers were ſaid, after working all day for their maſters, to work all night for themſelves. The Albion ſuffered by her conſtruction, being conſiderably longer in the keel, and narrower in the waiſt, than any ſhip in that ſervice, in proportion to her burthen; by which means, when ſhe tailed in veering, her length ſtrained her ſo much, that ſhe could never recover her way again.

17th. At a ſale, at Garraway's coffee-houſe, of about 300 pieces of Engliſh cambrics, which, upon an average, ſold for 13s 6d. per yard, it was allowed, that they were exceeding good of the ſort, and that, if this manufactory ſhould be properly encouraged, there will ſhortly be no occaſion to ſend any money out of the kingdom, to purchaſe that commodity.

18th. Was obſerved, as uſual, as her majeſty's birth-day, for the encouragement of trade.

19th. Ended the poll for the office of chamberlain to the city of London, when Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Eſq; alderman, and formerly ſheriff and lord-mayor of that city, who had not propoſed himſelf till the poll was going to begin, was, to the great honour of the electors, choſen notwithſtanding, in conſideration of his wiſe and intrepid behaviour as a magiſtrate, and his great integrity as a merchant. He was the firſt ſheriff for a long time, that ventured to ſee juſtice executed at Tyburn, even in caſes that ſeemed to require it moſt, without the aid of a military force. On his failing, the year after his mayoralty, his friends ſettled ſix hundred pounds a year on him; but he kept only about one hundred and twenty pounds of it to himſelf; paying the reſt amongſt his creditors, though they had ſigned his certificate, and conſequently could not force a farthing from him. This behaviour he bound himſelf to the continuance of, on ſetting up for chamberlain: and, accordingly, his brother, Sir Abraham Janſſen, who died within a few days after his election, having left him 500l. per annum during his life, he had it immediately put up to auction for the benefit of his creditors; when William Janſſen, eſq; another of his brothers, and executor and reſiduary legatee to the deceaſed, and the only bidder, had it knocked down to him for 5000l.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when one for horſe-ſtealing, five for robberies, and one for forgery, received ſentence of death; twenty-two to be tranſported for 7 years, one for 14 years, two to be privately whipped; and one was branded.

The forger, and three others of the capital offenders, ſuffered the middle of February following.

During

Digitized by Google

During a very crouded trial at Guildhall, the floor gave way, but was providentially prevented from falling entirely down by ſome goods which were ſtowed in the cellar underneath it, ſo that no perſon received any other hurt than that of being greatly frightened.

The like happened ſome years ago at the Neapolitan ambaſſador's chapel, near Soho-ſquare, when one ſide of the floor fell quite to the ground, though without the loſs of any lives; and had like to have happened ſince, at a public meeting of the Society of Arts, &c. in the Strand. We think it our duty to mention theſe facts, to caution people againſt meeting in great numbers in places not originally intended to bear very great weights or not duly ſurveyed before the converſion of them to ſuch uſes.

This day month, about eight in the morning, the bed of the river Ayre in Scotland was perceived to be quite dry for more than half a mile; and ſeveral perſons out of curioſity walked in it, and caught the little fiſhes that had not made their eſcape; on the return of the tide, the waters roſe to the uſual height; and the river has ever ſince continued to flow without any remarkable alteration.

23d. The river at Bourdeaux ebbed an hour and a half; then flowed fifteen minutes; and then ebbed again for an hour and a half more; which laſt unuſual ebbing was followed by an ordinary flood, that continued the uſual time.

Being the firſt day of term, Mr. Kearſly, and Mr. Williams were brought to the court of King's Bench, to receive ſentence; the former for publiſhing the North-Briton, No. 45, in ſheets; the latter for re-publiſhing the ſame in volumes; when, after ſeveral learned debates on the merits of ſome affidavits of theirs, L. C. J. Manſfield, in reply to Mr. Kearſly's, admitted that part to be ſtrongly in Mr Kearſly's favour, which mentioned a promiſe made to him by the right hon. the earls of Halifax and Egremont, that, if he would give up the author, he ſhould not be proſecuted; and, in conſequence of this, and many other favourable circumſtances, declared, that he thought it the moſt juſt and honorable method to acquaint his majeſty with the promiſe of his ſecretaries of ſtate; and recommended it to the attorney-general, through the ſecretaries of ſtate, to lay Mr. Kearſly's caſe before his majeſty, and ſubmit it to his royal pleaſure.

Mr. Juſtice Wilmot then proceeded to paſs ſentence on Mr. Williams, which was as follows: to pay a fine of 100l. to be impriſoned ſix months in the King's Bench, to ſtand once in the pillory in Old Palace-yard, and to give ſecurity in the ſum of 1000l. for his good behaviour for ſeven years. His majeſty, having been applied to in favour of Mr. Kearſly, was pleaſed to order him to be diſcharged on his own recognizance.

The attorney-general moved the court of King's Bench for a writ of attachment againſt Mr. Almon, as publiſher of a pamphlet on juries, libels, &c. [For a fuller account of this intereſting affair, than our Chronicle will admit, ſee our Appendix to it.]

At the general court of the South Sea company, a divi- 24th.

dend

Digitized by Google

dend of 1 3-4ths was declared for the laſt half year.

The ſheriffs of London preſented the houſe of Commons with a petition on occaſion of the hardſhips the poor labour under from the preſent dearneſs of bread, and the probability of its being much dearer, in caſe the exportation of corn ſhould be any longer permitted.

26th. At Liſbon, about eleven in the morning, after a violent ſtorm, ſucceeded by a perfect calm, was felt the ſhock of an earthquake, in a perpendicular direction, which, though ſhort, is ſaid to have been the moſt violent that has happened there for many years paſt. The damage done by it was, however, very inconſiderable.

A duel happened at the Star and Garter tavern in Pall-mall, between the right honourable lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth of Nottinghamſhire, wherein the latter unfortunately received a wound, which he ſurvived but a few hours. [For a fuller account of this affair, ſee the Appendix to this part of our work.]

A royal charter paſſed the great ſeal for incorporating the ſociety of artiſts of Great Britain; which ſee likewiſe in the Appendix.

28th. His majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to an act for the importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter from Ireland, for a limited time.

29th. Hand bills were circulated in the public ſtreets, with only theſe few words.

Weſtminſter, Tueſday, January 29.

This Day LIBERTY.

The houſe of Commons ſat till paſt five in the morning on the affair of general warrants, &c. and more than 400 members were preſent. On this occaſion an eminent lawyer, in a much admired ſpeech, is ſaid to have made uſe of this expreſſion: "For my own part, I think it is far better to fall with the laws, than to riſe on the ruin of them."

M. Francis Maria Rovere was choſen doge of Genoa by a majority in the great council of 246 againſt 233, who voted for M. Sebaſtian Pallavicino.

31ſt. Mr. Simon Spurrit of Iſleworth has received a premium of 100l. from the ſociety of arts, for diſcovering a method of dying cotton yarn, &c. of a durable Turkey red.

The ſhip Eagle, capt. Hutton, having lately overſet, the crew, eleven in number, remained eleven hours on the ſhip's bottom, till, the boat coming up from under water, they got into her, and continued there nine days before they diſcovered any veſſel. The carpenter died the third day, and on him they ſubſiſted till they were taken up; when they were juſt going to draw lots who ſhould die next for a further ſupply.

The work intitled *Lettres ecrites de la Montagne, par J. J. Rouſſeau*, has been condemned in Holland to be torn and burnt by the common executioner, as containing impious and ſcandalous expreſſions, and licentious remarks.

The *Dictionaire philoſophique portatif*, a book which has been publicly burnt in France, and condemned in other countries, having been generally attributed to M. de Voltaire, that gentlemen has thought

Digitized by Google

thought fit to publiſh the following declaration:

"Being advertiſed, that for ſome years paſt the foreign bookſellers have printed under my name writings which I knew nothing of, nor ever read, I am obliged to declare, that I have no correſpondence with any bookſeller in Europe; that whoever makes uſe of my name is guilty of forgery; and I refer it to the magiſtrate to repreſs ſo ſcandalous a practice.

(Signed)

Caſtle of Ferney,
Dec. 23. 1764. VOLTAIRE.
Gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king."

Some time ago M. Peter Kretzchmar, councellor of ſtate to his Pruſſian majeſty, publiſhed a treatiſe on the incredible increaſe of a ſingle barley-corn. A grain of barley, ſays he, was planted laſt ſpring was twelvemonth in a garden well dunged; it quickly ſhot forth a tuft compoſed of ſeveral ſtalks, which the gardener ſeparated from the main root, and tranſplanted ſingly. Each of thoſe branches formed a new tuft as at firſt, which were ſeparated and planted as before; and theſe plants, thus tranſplanted, produced new ſhoots, which being multipled in this manner ſucceſſively for ſixteen or eighteen months, were found to produce from one grain above 15,000 ears. This gentleman is ſince dead, greatly regretted for his merit, particularly his ſkill in agriculture, in which he had made a great many more very curious experiments.

Some time ago, on the Tyber's overflowing his bed, the impetuoſity of the current waſhed aſhore a great number of curious antiquities, which probably had lain many ages in the bottom of that river. Among them were two brazen ſtatues in miniature of exquiſite workmanſhip, one repreſenting Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, and miſtreſs of Mark Antony, and the other the heathen god Æſculapius.

The biſhop of Sodor and Man, and the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, have received large ſubſcriptions for the promulgation of the goſpel, and the diſtribution of books of devotion, in the Manks tongue, among the inhabitants of that iſland, who are computed at more than 20,000 men, women, and children, very few of whom underſtand Engliſh.

During the courſe of this month there fell ſuch heavy rains in all parts of Ireland, as did vaſt damage by the currents they occaſioned, waſhing away hay, corn, cattle, and many public as well as private buildings.

Sir William Pynſent, bart. lately deceaſed, having no ſon to inherit his title, though ſeveral relations, it is ſaid, in indigence, has left the bulk of his fortune to the right honourable William Pitt, eſq; a thouſand pounds to J. Wilkes, eſq; and but a thouſand guineas each to three grand nephews.

It is ſaid that Sir William, to prevent any diſpute concerning the validity of his will, not only ſigned every ſheet with his own hand, but alſo ordered the whole will to be read, in the preſence of the ſubſcribing witneſſes; and that Mr. Pitt has taken care to have their teſtimony upon record in the court of Chancery.

There is, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. H.

Digitized by Google

H. Haynes, whitesmith, at Godmanchester, a piece of oak-board (formerly the top of a chest) which is grown over with a substance, that exactly resembles human hair; both in appearance and touch: and has grown, within these three weeks, above two inches in length.

On emptying a pool which had not been filled for ages, at Lillishall lime-works, near Newport, was found an enormous pike, weighing upwards of 170lb.

An infectious disorder which lately broke out amongst the crew of the Edgar man of war, is generally ascribed to the noxious effluvia of the paint in the inner parts of the ship, when confined by the shutting down of the hatches. This consideration induced the late admiral Mostyn, when fitting out a fleet of ships, to strictly forbid any paintings in those places, where the air had not at all times a free circulation; and should induce all others in the same circumstances, as well ashore as at sea, to use the same precautions; or, if paint cannot be avoided, to admit the air to it as freely as possible. [See our article of Projects for this year.]

The French ambassador having offered to pay 670,000l. in full for the subsistence of the French subjects prisoners of war in the British dominions during the last war; 13,000l. of it immediately, and the remainder at the rate of 40,000l. a quarter; and his majesty having been graciously pleased to refer the said proposal, along with the accounts, &c. belonging thereto, to the house of Commons, they resolved unanimously on an humble address to his majesty, to return him their unfeigned thanks for this mark of his confidence; and to represent to his majesty, that, having taken into their consideration the state and nature of the accounts communicated to the house by his majesty, and the difficulties and delays which must necessarily attend a complete liquidation of them, they were humbly of opinion, that it would be most adviseable for his majesty to accept the proposal contained in the declaration made by the French ambassador.

Last month the Russian and Prussian ministers at Warsaw delivered to the diet the following propositions, viz. 1. That the Greeks, and other dissenters from the established church, may enjoy the public exercise of their religion in Poland, and may be admitted to honours and dignities. 2. That a bishop of the Greek church may have a seat in the senate. 3. That an alliance defensive and offensive, be concluded between the republic and the king of Prussia. 4. That the limits be settled between Poland and Russia. But none of these propositions, except the last (the settlement of the limits) was agreed to; and the king, it is said, has moreover declared, that he will never enter into any measure prejudicial to the Catholic religion.

The deputies from Royal Prussia having warmly asserted, in the same diet, their right of exemption from the general tax, it was voted by a majority, that the said province should pay the general tax, as well as the other provinces.

On the 20th the diet closed with the consent of all the states of the republic; so that this is the third diet, that, since the last vacancy of

Digitized by Google

of the throne of Poland, has gone through its buſineſs and ended regularly; whereas, for many years before, there was not one Poliſh diet but what broke up in confuſion before they had done any buſineſs.

On the 21ſt the hereditary prince of Courland did homage, and took the oaths for, and received the inveſtiture of, the duchies of Courland and Semigallia from his Poliſh majeſty, in behalf of his father as well as himſelf.

Some time before the diet cloſed, on a falſe report being ſpread, that an act had paſſed in it prohibiting the Jews from marrying under thirty years of age, all the Jews were in ſuch a hurry to marry their children before the law could take place, that even the children at the breaſt were not permitted to be undiſpoſed of.

A propoſal lately made by the French to the Swediſh court, to pay the arrears of ſubſidies, due by the former to the latter, amounting to twelve millions of livres, in the ſpace of eight years, on the footing of a million and a half per annum, has been approved by a majority of the ſenate, in hopes the diet will agree to it. Some members of the ſenate were of opinion, that it would be better to liſten to the propoſitions of the court of London. Others, again, were for having the nation renounce all ſubſidies, and depend entirely on frugality and œconomy for the recovery of their finances. But in ſo cold and barren a country as Sweden, without any extraordinary means to compenſate theſe diſadvantages, ſuch methods alone might appear inſufficient even to keep the finances in an healthy condition.

On the 18th ultimo, the tribunal da Caſa da Supplicacam at Liſbon pronounced ſentence on the principals and accomplices of the aſſaſſination of M. Viera de Andrade, chief judge of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, and others, which was committed on the 12th of Dec. 1762. The ſentence was executed the 22d. Colonel de Oliveira, a knight profeſſed of the order of Chriſt, was drawn at the tail of a horſe to a gibbet at the ſquare du Rocio, and there hanged, together with Capt. de Fonſaca, and adjutant Oliveira. Three mulattoes, and four negroes, who were accomplices, were hanged at another gibbet. After this execution, the criminals were all beheaded; and their heads are to be ſent to Cape de Verd, to be fixed up where the crime was committed. Major da Sylva, a clerk, a ſoldier, a negro, and a mulatto, were condemned to be whipped, and ſent to the galleys. The captain in chief of the town of Praya was exiled to the Indies for ten years, and ſentenced to pay a large fine The eſtates of all the criminals, except the laſt, were given, by the king's order, to the widows and children of the perſons aſſaſſinated.

According to private letters from Conſtantinople, there have been more ſtate victims during the months of October and November laſt, than during all the preceding part of the preſent emperor's reign. The khan of the Tartars has been ſent on board a man of war to Scio; but with his wives and concubines and all his domeſtics. The aga of

Digitized by Google

the janiſſaries was depoſed and baniſhed. Abdi Aga, formerly governor of Cyprus, loſt his head, which was expoſed before the ſeraglio.

The wife of Mr. Jordan, peruke-maker, in Southwark, was lately delivered of two ſons in one day, and the next day of another; who are all likely to live.

Died about the middle of this month, Mir Jaffier Aly Cawn, nabob of Bengal, in which dignity, he is ſucceeded by his ſon.

Lately. Mrs. Carter, at Dublin, aged 104.

Mrs. Moore, at Enneſkellen in Scotland, aged 120.

FEBRUARY.

7th. Cauſe was ſhewn in the court of Common Pleas, in behalf of Mr. Beardmore, and Mr. Meredith, his clerk, againſt ſetting aſide the verdicts obtained by them againſt the earl of Halifax; when the court affirmed the ſaid verdicts.—See page 112 of our laſt vol.

At the ſame time the court eſtabliſhed the verdict obtained by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Fell, againſt three of the meſſengers, upon a writ of enquiry of damages.—See page 80 of our laſt vol.

9th. Several conſiderable ſhocks of an earthquake were felt about this time, at Irtyſchſtrom in Siberia; particularly this day, when they deſtroyed all the houſes and fortifications of that place. On the 14th, a ſlight ſhock was felt at Abbeville in France, attended with a hollow murmuring ſound, which came from the ſea coaſt, in a direction from North to South.

11th. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to

The land tax bill.

The malt bill.

The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices.

The bill for allowing further time for the importation of goods, &c. from the ceded iſlands, upon payment of the duties they would have been liable to, had theſe iſlands remained in his majeſty's poſſeſſion.

And to ſome private bills.

The peruke-makers having petitioned the king, humbly beſeeching his majeſty, in conſideration of their diſtreſſed condition occaſioned by ſo many people wearing their own hair, and employing foreigners to cut and dreſs it; or, when they employ natives, obliging them to work on the Lord's day, to the neglect of their duty to God, &c. that he would be pleaſed to grant them relief; ſubmitting to his majeſty's goodneſs and wiſdom, whether his own example was not the only means of reſcuing them from their diſtreſs, as far as it occaſioned ſo many people wearing their own hair. His majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to receive their petition, and to return for anſwer: "That he held nothing dearer to his heart than the happineſs of his people, and that they may be aſſured, he ſhould at all times uſe his endeavours to promote their welfare."

Several of the peruke-makers, who attended on this occaſion, gave ſuch offence by their inconſiſtency in wearing their own hair, that they had it cut off by the mob.

The

Digitized by Google

The day following, the hatters petitioned his majesty for redress, on account of that business having been engrossed by foreigners, to the ruin of many hundreds of his majesty's subjects.

14th. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. John Williams, bookseller, in Fleet-street, was brought, in a hackney coach, No. 45, from the King's Bench prison, to stand, pursuant to his sentence, in the pillory, in New-palace-yard, Westminster, for re-publishing the North Briton in volumes. A few minutes after twelve, he mounted, amidst the repeated acclamations of upwards of ten thousand people, who never ceased shouting till his hour of standing was expired. Opposite to the pillory were erected four ladders, with cords running from one ladder to another, on which were hung a jack boot, an axe, and a bonnet; the last with a label, *Scotch bonnet:* the boot and bonnet, after remaining there some time, were burnt, the tops of the boot having been previously chopped off. In the mean time a gentleman, with a purple purse, ornamented with ribbons of an orange colour, began a collection in favour of Mr. Williams, by putting a guinea in himself; and then carrying it round, gave an opportunity to every one to contribute according to his fancy, by which means it is supposed Mr. Williams got above 200 guineas; one gentleman gave 50. Mr. Williams, at going into the pillory, and getting out, bowed to the spectators: and held a sprig of laurel in his hand all the time. The same coach carried him back, and the master of it refused to take any hire.

18th. The right honourable the earl of Hillsborough, touched with the very mean and deplorable condition, in which he found three Cherokee Indians, lately arrived in London, immediately took them out of the hands of a tavern-keeper and a Jew, who had advertised them to be seen for money, at the tavern-keeper's house, sent his tradesmen and equipped them genteelly in the English fashion at his own expence. And this day they were introduced, by Mr. Montague, the agent for Virginia, to the lords of trade and plantations; and, with their usual solemnity, had four talks with their lordships; the first complimentary; the second, to tender obedience to the great king their father, and to produce samples of gold, silver, and iron ore, found in their country; the third, to complain of the incroachments of some of his majesty's subjects on the hunting grounds, reserved by treaty for the sole use of the native Indians: and the fourth to express their surprise, that, having often heard of learned persons being sent to instruct them in the knowledge of things, none had ever appeared; and to entreat, that some such men might soon be sent among them to teach them writing, reading, and other things. Their lordships dismissed them well pleased, with assurances of representing to the king the subjects of their talk. His majesty was soon after graciously pleased to order them a variety of presents, and to direct that particular care should be taken

Digitized by Google

for their safe return to their own country. The tavern-keeper and the Jew, who had made a show of them, were brought before a great assembly, and severely reprimanded. On the second of March, the chiefs embarked on board a ship in the Thames on their return home.

The mercury in a thermometer at a gentleman's house in the south of Kent, sunk within the ball. At the same place, and at ten the same evening, the best Farenheit's fell to 10 deg. At half after seven the next morning to 7 deg. which is 25 deg. below the freezing point, perhaps the greatest degree of cold ever felt in England, and within 7 deg. of the cold of Iceland. The same day the difference occasioned by this degree of cold in the refractive power of the atmosphere was very remarkable.

In the morning of the day following icicles could be discerned floating in the air, like very small needles, which sparkled in the sunshine, and made an appearance equally beautiful and uncommon.

On the 22d of November last, just before sun-set, Farenheit's scale, by one of Bird's thermometers, was so low as 10½ in Bedfordshire.

19th. Came on to be tried, in the court of Common Pleas, Westminster-Hall, a cause between a private soldier, plaintiff, and his colonel, defendant, for the latter breaking the former from a serjeant to a private man, contrary to the rules of a court martial; when, the fact being proved, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for 70l. damages.

20th. At Dantzic, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, there appeared in the firmament two surprising lights in the likeness of two moons near the real moon, one towards the S. E. and the other to the N. E. with a large circle round them, which was of the colours of the rainbow; soon after nine o'clock the two moons disappeared, but the large circle lasted till after eleven o'clock.

A poor tanner, of Battle, in Sussex has lately found out a method of tanning calves skins with oak saw-dust instead of oak-bark; which will be the means of saving a great number of oak-trees, which used to be frequently cut down very young, purely for the sake of their bark.—In consequence of this discovery, several mills are already erecting for the grinding of oak chips and small pieces of oak, for the purpose above mentioned; and the society of arts intend to give the inventor a reward of 100l.

23d. A proclamation appeared in the London Gazette for revoking all the present Mediterranean passes within the term of two years, at which time they are to be exchanged for new passes; except passes granted to ships gone or going to the East Indies, or other remote places, where they cannot be timely furnished with new passes, whose passes are to continue in force for two years after the said term.—This is done, as the said proclamation sets forth, to prevent a misunderstanding between us and the governments on the coast of Barbary, several passes of the present form

Digitized by Google

form having, during the war, or by undue means, fallen into the hands of foreigners, who, being at war with thoſe ſtates, make uſe of them to cover their property.

An Attorney, who ſome time ago cauſed lady T——, a peereſs in her own right, to be arreſted, was brought up to the bar of the houſe of lords, and, after being ſeverely reprimanded, was diſcharged, upon his making his humble ſubmiſſion, and paying the uſual fees. At the ſame time their lordſhips ordered, that himſelf and the plaintiff ſhould pay the coſts of the bailiffs.

The weavers in Spital Fields have invented a method of quilting in their looms, which is much neater than the quilting performed by women in the uſual way. This, however, will only be changing hands, and taking the bread from the poor quilters, to put it into the mouths of poor weavers; no very wiſe ſcheme, till women have as many ways to get a living as men.

A grain of wheat, ſown in the month of October 1763, in the garden of Criſp Molineux, eſq. in Norfolk, produced 42 ſtems, containing 2151 grains.

A ſheep, killed ſome time ago by Mr. Clayton, butcher, had on the right kidney forty-four pounds of fat, though the gut-fat weighed but two ounces: a ſingularity not remembered by the oldeſt butcher living.

Mr. Timothy Helmſley, common councilman of Bread-ſtreet ward, has left 10,000l. to charitable purpoſes.

A remarkable animal was lately killed at Froſhem in Weſtrogothland. He was about a foot long. His eyes were ſmall, his ears very ſhort, his upper lip cleft like that of a hare's, and he had a ſort of whiſkers about the mouth like a cat. He had only four teeth, two above, and two beneath, an inch in length, and bent inwards. The fore-feet were very ſhort, ſomething like a dog's, and the hind ones, which were ſomething longer, reſembled thoſe of a gooſe. The toes were very long, and armed with talons, four before and one behind, and between each there was a fine membrane. The hind-feet were placed very forward under the belly. It is thought the creature was amphibious, and that he uſed his tail, which was about as large as a hand, in ſwimming.

A ſociety has lately been formed at New York, on the plan of the ſociety of arts, &c. in London, by the name of the ſociety for promoting of arts, agriculture, and œconomy in the province of New York, in North America: and they have intreated all lovers of their country, whoſe ſituation furniſhes them with an oportunity to devote ſome part of their time to the making of uſeful experiments and obſervations, to communicate the reſult of them.

Some time ago, a negro at Liſbon, named Firmien da Coſta, gave the following moſt ſurpriſing inſtance of fidelity and affection. Hearing that his maſter, Emmanuel Cabral, was taken up for killing a ſoldier, he quitted the woods to which he had fled for refuge, and voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf into the hands of juſtice, declaring that he alone was guilty of the aſſaſſination, and that his maſter was innocent. Accordingly the maſter, after a long examina-

Digitized by Google

tion, appearing innocent, he was ſet at liberty, and the negro hanged.

His moſt Chriſtian majeſty has publiſhed a declaration, by which, in conſequence of the conduct of the canton of Schwitz in Switzerland, for eighteen months paſt, he breaks off all alliance with that canton, and declares, that he does not reckon the canton of Schwitz, in the number of his dear, antient, and faithful allies of the Helvetic body, and orders all the Swiſs troop and ſervants of that canton to leave his ſervice, and depart the kingdom within a month.

His moſt Faithful majeſty has lately iſſued an edict, forbidding any criminal proceſs to be carried on in any court whatever, in any part of his dominions, the court of inquiſition not excepted, without confronting the witneſſes with the party accuſed; by which means greater juſtice may be expected in every court, and the terrors of the inquiſition muſt be conſiderably leſſened.

In a ſolemn and religious proceſſion and thankſgiving made laſt month at Venice, on account of the ranſoming of ninety-one ſlaves from the ſtates of Algiers and Tunis, each of the ſlaves was accompanied by a noble Venetian on his left hand, and the patriarch of Venice walked before them. And, after high maſs and Te Deum had been ſung in the church of St. Salvadore, the ſlaves were entertained at dinner in the refectory of that convent, and ſerved at table by the noble Venetians that attended them in the proceſſion.

The reaſon of treating theſe captives with ſo much reſpect, is their having perſiſted in the Chriſtian religion, though they might have obtained their liberty by embracing the Mahometan.

On the 7th ult. the Pope ſigned a decree, by which he confirms and approves the inſtitution of the Jeſuits, in conſideration of the great ſervices they have done the church; and, after alledging the numerous motives which have engaged him to iſſue this decree, expreſſes his deteſtation of the calumnies ſpread from region to region againſt the ſociety.

His Pruſſian majeſty has granted his letters patent for eſtabliſhing a chamber of inſurance in Berlin, to ſubſiſt irrevocably for 30 years, from the 1ſt of June, 1765, during which time no other chamber of inſurance is to be ſet on foot in any of his majeſty's dominions. The capital of this chamber is to be a million of crowns, divided into 4000 actions or ſhares, of 250 crowns each.

A chamber of inſurance has likewiſe been lately eſtabliſhed at Hamburgh for ſhips and merchandize, under the direction of ſix of the richeſt and moſt reputable merchants, to conſiſt of 500 actions of 1000 dollars each; whereupon the ſtockholder is to advance 20 per cent. This regulation meets with encouragement, and the actions are bought up faſt.

A reward of 10,000 crowns has been offered by the court of Sweden for the diſcovery of the author of a work printed in the Swediſh language, and highly injurious to his majeſty's perſon and government. Among other propoſitions of the like kind, this author affirms, *that a miniſter or royal officer is not obliged to obey the order of the king and ſenate, when his re-*

Digitized by Google

perſuaded that they are contrary to the laws.

About twelve months ago the deputies of the two Ruſſian trading companies, one eſtabliſhed at Kamſchatka, and the other at the mouth of the river Kowina, gave the court of Peterſburgh an account of their diſcoveries. Thoſe of Kowina, ſetting out from that river, doubled Cape Iſchuktſchi in 74 deg. lat. and falling down to the ſouth, through the ſtrait which ſeparates Europe from America, they diſcovered ſome inhabited iſlands in the 64th degree of latitude, where they went aſhore and ſettled a trade with the inhabitants, for their fineſt furs, ſome of which they brought to the empreſs, particularly a parcel of the fineſt black foxes ſkins that ever were ſeen. They named theſe iſlands the iſlands of Aleyut; ſome of them are very near America. Thoſe of Kamaſchatka went to the northward, and met their companions at the above iſlands, ſo that, for the convenience of trade, they fixed a factory at the iſle of Beering. When this report was made, the court came to a reſolution of puſhing theſe diſcoveries; and lieutenant col. Blenmer was ſent, with ſeveral able geographers, with orders to ſail from the river Anadit to the ſame coaſts, and even beyond them.

It now appears, by a letter dated the 21ſt February 1764, from his moſt Chriſtian majeſty to his governor of New Orleans, that he had ceded, ſo early as the 3d November 1762, to his Catholic majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, the whole country known by the name of Louiſiana, together with New Orleans, and the iſland in which that city is ſituated. All the inhabitants are to remain in the ſame ſituation as at preſent, and know no other difference than that of paying obedience to the king of Spain inſtead of the king of France. Though, on publiſhing this letter at New Orleans, the governor told the military officers, that his moſt Chriſtian majeſty had no further occaſion for them, he acquainted all perſons in general, that ſhips ſhould be provided for ſuch as choſe to remove. For want of the original act, we have inſerted the letter relating to it amongſt our State Papers.

Mary Dear, of Cherminſter, near Dorcheſter, was lately delivered of two boys and a girl, who died in three days; but the mother is perfectly well.

Mrs. Parſons, wife of a journeyman carpenter in Goſwell-ſtreet, of two boys and a girl: one of the boys died next day, but the other two children are likely to do well.

Five women of Birtley, near Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Durham, of twins each: and a ſixth of three children.

The wife of Ralph Nicholſon, a poor labourer, at Slouch-hall, near Cheſter-le-ſtreet, of three daughters.

A woman in the ten-mile bank between Ely and Downham, of a healthy boy, with fourteen toes and fourteen fingers.

A woman of Ditchet, in Somerſetſhire, of a ſtout healthy boy, without arms or ſhoulders.

A widow in Caſtle-Baynard ward, aged 64, of a ſon, who lived four days.

A bruſh-maker of Edinburgh,

Digitized by Google

extremely ſquat, and ſo low as to be commonly called the *Town Steeple*, was lately married to a young girl there, ſo like himſelf, that they both together meaſure but five feet eight inches in height, and much about the ſame in breadth.

Died lately. In Maggard-ſtreet St. Giles's, Mrs. Farrel, who, by letting out two-penny lodgings, amaſſed upwards of 6,000l.

At Liege, a woman, aged 100 years, who was but two feet eight inches high, and had never been able to walk without crutches.

In Kennington-lane, Mrs. Lamb, aged 100.

At Bethnal-green, Mrs. Anne Hart, a widow lady, aged 102.

At Newington, Janet Anderſon, aged 102, who within two years of her death got her bread by ſpinning linen-yarn.

At Milan, Joſeph Famagello, aged 103.

In St. James's workhouſe, Elizabeth Hone, aged 104.

At Mirabel, in France, Louiſa Villiet, aged 105.

Near Louth, in Lincolnſhire, John Dowſe, who had never been in the hands of the faculty, aged 106.

In the workhouſe of St, Olave, Southwark, Mary Andrews, aged 107.

At Hamburgh, an old ſailor, aged 112.

At Carrowbeg, in Ireland, Mr. Dominick Joyce, aged 120.

MARCH.

1ſt. Being St. David's day, Herbert Thomas, eſq; treaſurer, and the reſt of the ſtewards of the ſociety of Ancient Britons, erected for the ſupport of the Welſh charity ſchool on Clerkenwell-green, Middleſex, went in proceſſion to St. James's, where they were admitted to ſee the prince of Wales, and kiſs his hand; and then preſented his royal highneſs with the following addreſs:

'May it pleaſe your royal highneſs,

The members of the ſociety, who have now the honour to approach the preſence of your royal highneſs, do it with hearts full of zeal for the proſperity of your auguſt parents, the perſon of your royal highneſs, and every branch of the royal family.

United as they are in their ſentiments of loyalty and charity, they hope for the protection and implore the patronage of your royal highneſs, for an inſtitution that educates, clothes, and ſupports many poor deſtitute natives of that principality, from which your royal highneſs derives your moſt diſtinguiſhed title.

Your royal parents remember no period of their lives too early for doing good; and when a few years ſhall call forth your virtues into action, your royal highneſs may perhaps with ſatisfaction reflect upon your faithful Ancient Britons thus laying themſelves at your feet.'

To which addreſs his royal highneſs made the following anſwer with the greateſt propriety, attended with a ſuitable action.

'Gentlemen,

I thank you for this mark of your duty to the king, and wiſh proſperity to this charity.'

His

Digitized by Google

His royal highneſs was then moſt graciouſly pleaſed to preſent the treaſurer with an hundred guineas for the uſe of the charity.

A bill of indictment was found by the grand jury of Middleſex, at Hicks's Hall, againſt a foreigner of great diſtinction, protected in moſt caſes, in virtue of his employment, by the law of nations, for a conſpiracy againſt the life of the chevalier D'Eon, on the evidence, it is ſaid, of the very perſons employed to carry it into execution. This event cauſed no ſmall uneaſineſs to ſome perſons in high ſtation, till they reflected that the proſecution might be ſtopt by a *Noli Proſequi*, which it accordingly was. But it is a pity, that the accuſers, having owned their having been not only tampered with, but conſented to the horrid deed, were not puniſhed on their own confeſſion, ſince they muſt be moſt dangerous villains, whether they ſwore true or falſe.

2d. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when one for forging a receipt for the wages of a ſeaman in the laſt war, and four for robbery and burglaries, (one of them a boy about fourteen for ſtealing a ſilver watch and nine guineas) received ſentence of death; fifty-ſix were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, one to be privately whipped; and ſix were branded. The three caſt for burglary, and the forgerer, ſuffered the middle of the following month. One of the perſons ſentenced to be tranſported was, ſoon after, on the apprehending of the real offender, whom he greatly reſembled, found to be perfectly innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and received his majeſty's free pardon.

9th. The reigning prince of Anhalt Deſſau was betrothed to the Princeſs Louiſa Henrietta Wilhelmina, youngeſt daughter of the margrave Henry, the king of Pruſſia's couſin, at Berlin.

11th. The houſe of Commons came to a reſolution of raiſing 300,000l. (part of 1,500,000l.) by way of tontine, or annuities upon lives, at 3 per cent. with benefit of ſurviſorſhip. This ſum is divided into ſix claſſes, of 150l. each, ſo that the longeſt liver may enjoy the whole income. The proprietors of navy and victualling bills, in courſe of payment, are to have the preference in ſubſcribing to the above ſupply.

There fell ſuch a quantity of ſnow in all parts of England, that many perſons, who happened to be overtaken by it in wild and open places, unfortunately periſhed. Many places were overflown by the ſudden thaw, that ſucceeded, particularly Maidſtone, the inhabitants of which were driven into their upper rooms.

14th. At a general court of the directors of the bank of England, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on their preſent capital for the half year ending the 5th of April next.

21ſt. A parcel of Canada bills amounting to ſeveral hundred thouſand livres, was ſold at Garraway's coffee-houſe from 9 to 30 per cent.

22d. Lord Mansfield, as ſpeaker, and the earls Gower and Marchmont, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, gave the

Digitized by Google

royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces.

The bill for the recovery of small debts at Blackheath, Bromley, &c.

The bill for the recovery of small debts in the hundred of Chippenham, &c. in Wilts.

The bill for permitting the free importation of cattle from Ireland.

The bill for providing a public reward for persons who shall discover the longitude.

The bill for laying a stamp duty in the British colonies in America.

The bill for lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets, &c. in Westminster, and for collecting tolls on Sundays.

And several private bills, to the number, in all, of thirty-five.

24th. At an ordinary of priests and deacons at the chapel royal at St. James's by the hon. and reverend Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter, a black was ordained, whose devout behaviour attracted the notice of the whole congregation. He was soon after ordained priest.

25th. At an examination of four boys, detected at picking pockets, before the lord mayor, one of them, admitted an evidence, gave the following account. A man, who kept a public house near Fleet-market, had a club of boys, whom he instructed in picking pockets, and other iniquitous practices. He began by teaching them to pick a handkerchief out of his own pocket; and next his watch, by which means the evidence, at last, became so great an adept, that he got the publican's watch four times in one evening, when the master swore that his scholar was as perfect as one of twenty years practice. The pilfering out of shops was the next art. In this, his instructions to his pupils were, that at such chandlers, or other shops, as had hatches, one boy should knock for admittance for some trifle, whilst another was lying on his belly, close to the hatch, who, when the first boy came out, the hatch remaining on jar, and the owner being withdrawn, was to crawl in, on all fours, and take the tills, or any thing else he could meet with, and to retire in the same manner. Breaking into shops by night was the third article; which was to be effected thus. As brick walls under shop-windows are generally very thin, two of them were to lie under a shop window as destitute beggars, asleep, in appearance, to passers by; but, when alone, were with pickers to pick the mortar out of the bricks, and so on, till they had opened a hole big enough to go in, when one was to lie as if asleep before the breach, till the other accomplished his purpose.

28th. His royal highness the duke of York, president of the London hospital, attended by the marquis of Granby, and several other persons of distinction, and escorted by a party of horse, went, with the governors of that hospital, to St. Laurence's church, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's. His royal highness went in the procession to Merchant Taylors hall, where he staid about twenty minutes; and, having made a handsome

Digitized by Google

ſome preſent to the charity, retired. The Marquis of Granby ſtaid dinner, and ſat as preſident in the room of his royal highneſs. The collection at this feaſt amounted to 1333l. 14s. 6d.

The ſum of 176l. 10s. was lately paid to the treaſurer of the aſylum for female orphans, and as much more to the treaſurer of the magdalen charity, by Sir John Fielding, purſuant to the generous direction of John Page, Eſq; being the profits ariſing, in the courſe of the year 1764, from the ſale of Ward's medicines, made up according to the receipt book bequeathed to that gentleman by Mr. Ward.

At the late ſittings of *Niſi prius* at Guildhall, came to be tried in the court of King's Bench, a cauſe between the aſſignees of a bankrupt, plaintiffs, and a gentleman of Birchin-lane, defendant, upon an action brought to recover back of the defendant a ſum of money received by him of the bankrupt, at Gibraltar, purſuant to the ſentence of the court there, ſubſequent to an act of bankruptcy committed in England, but prior to the iſſuing of the commiſſion; when, after many learned arguments, the court being of opinion that the defendant could not be affected by receiving the money at Gibraltar, the bankrupt laws not extending to that place, the plaintiffs were non-ſuited.

An account of the annual balances of the dead caſh and ſecurities of the bank of England belonging to the ſuitors in the court of chancery, from the year 1739 to the 23d of February laſt, diſtinguiſhing the dead caſh from the ſecurities in each year, is now before parliament.—It were to be wiſhed that all the dead caſh and unclaimed property in all the funds, and in all the offices of law, and inſurance, were to be appropriated by parliament in aid of the ſupplies, and to be made good, when claimed, or determined by law, by a vote of the houſe.

A lady lately deceaſed has bequeathed a conſiderable ſum to pay the creditors of a nephew of hers, who was formerly a grocer in London, and about twenty years ago failed, and paid only 10s. in the pound. A remarkable inſtance of compaſſion to diſtreſs, or at leaſt attention to family honour.

The two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor to the univerſity of Cambridge, for the encouragement of claſſical learning, were lately adjudged to Mr. Travis of St John's, and Mr. Shepperdſon of Trinity college, bachelors of arts.

Some weeks ago, one William Stanton, day labourer to Mr. Dodfield, of Breedon, near Tewkeſbury, Glouceſterſhire, threſhed upwards of ſixty buſhels of pulſe, between ſix in the morning and ſix in the evening of the ſame day, beſides taking it down from the mow himſelf, and, after it was threſhed, helping to winnow it; which was all done, and the grain put in bags, before eight o'clock in the ſame night; an example of uſeful activity and induſtry, which we thought it would be a pity not to record.

The number of forces on the peace eſtabliſhment of France for the preſent year, is fixed at 93,970 effective men.

The

Digitized by Google

The great law-ſuit, depending before the parliament of Paris, between the widow and children, &c. of the unfortunate John Calas, and his proſecutors and judges, was decided the 9th inſtant, being three years to a day after the condemnation and execution of that unfortunate victim to fanaticiſm. His widow, his ſon, the maid ſervant, and Mr. Lavaiſſe, were diſcharged of the horrid accuſation; the late Mr. Calas, the father, declared innocent; his memory of former good reputation re-eſtabliſhed, with liberty to his family to proſecute the judges, called capitouls, who condemned him; the former proceſs to be cancelled, with the ſentence of the ſaid judges; and the arret of his innocence to be printed, publiſhed, and fixed up at all the public courts and places required.

The parliament, besides, reſolved, that the preſident and his reporter ſhall write to the Chancellor, deſiring him to be pleaſed to requeſt the king to take the family of Calas into his royal protection, and to forbid the judges of Tholouſe to make uſe for the future of proceedings called *Breſt Interdits*.

Inſtead of ſeven judges, who are obliged to ſit at every chamber, there ſat more than forty on this occaſion. The ſaid priſoners, who had ſurrendered at the Conciergerie, were cleared and diſcharged out of the court by the great ſtairs, thro' a vaſt crowd of ſpectators, ſome ſhedding tears, and others clapping their hands for joy; and have been ſince viſited by perſons of all ranks and religions, ſome of whom expreſſed the intereſt they took in their cauſe by handſome preſents.

A committee of twelve eminent practitioners being appointed by the faculty of phyſic at Paris, to examine into the advantages or diſadvantages of the practice of inoculating for the ſmall-pox, have made their report, that the operation has been and may be attended with fatal effects, and that conſequently it ought not to be tolerated. On the other hand, public notice has been given there, that 12,000 livres are depoſited with the receiver-general of the finances of the generality of the Soiſſons, to be given as a reward to any one who ſhall prove in the ſpace of ſix years, to reckon from the firſt of laſt month, that any perſon inoculated for the ſmall-pox has afterwards had it in the natural way. The magiſtrates of the Hague, in conjunction with the court of Holland, have forbid any perſons being brought there to be innoculated.

The ſpirit of agriculture begins to break out in Spain. A ſociety for the improvement of it has been lately eſtabliſhed at Corunna, and met, for the firſt time, on the 20th of January laſt.

The whole number of perſons, who died laſt year at Naples, by the epidemical diſtemper, appears, by letters from that place, after all that has been ſaid of it, to amount at moſt to thirty thouſand ſouls.

The antiquities of Pompeii, one of the ſubterraneous cities diſcovered near Naples, now appear to be very numerous. Many of the paintings, ſtatues, and moſaics, are capital. The chambers which

Digitized by Google

which were painted are preſerved. None of them have windows, but receive all their light by the doors, which are very high in proportion to their width.

At Herculaneum two galleries have been diſcovered, ornamented with paintings A curule chair was found in each gallery, one of them gilt.

At Averſa, 20,000 pieces of gold coin, each of the value of ſix carlins, (half a crown) have been dug up. All of them are Saracenical. They were claimed by the fiſcal, on behalf of the king.

At Brundiſi, a hundred rotoli (a weight of about 33 ounces Engliſh) of Roman ſilver denarii, were lately diſcovered. Theſe denarii began with Septimus Severus, and come down to Philip, the ſon. The king had 75 of the rotoli.

At Peſto, many ſmall curious etruſcan vaſes have been dug up. Mr. Bruce, a Scotch gentleman, cauſed the three baſiliche remaining there to be deſigned; and ſignor Ricciardelli, who was not long ago in England and Ireland, deſigned and painted as much of that city, its walls, towers, and other buildings, as could be repreſented in one picture.

On the 19th inſtant, near half the city of Belgrade was reduced to aſhes by fire.

The king of Denmark has lately iſſued an ordinance, by which the firſt and ſecond lieutenants both in the foot and horſe ſervice, are prohibited from marrying, unleſs they can make it appear that they have 150 crowns per annum of their own private fortune, excluſive of their pay.

The order of peaſants in Sweden having lately applied to the general diet of that kingdom, for leave to poſſeſs land, and to render it hereditary to their families, a privilege hitherto reſtricted to the nobleſſe; their demand was rejected, a few days after, by the chamber of nobles, after very great debates.

The inhabitants of Mexico and other parts of Spaniſh America, begin to uſe elephants, ſeveral of theſe animals having been landed laſt year from Africa at La Vera Cruz.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to order that North America be divided into two diſtricts, viz. Northern and Southern by the river Potomack, and a due Weſt line drawn from the head of the main branch of that river, as far as his majeſty's dominions extend; and that a ſurveyor-general be appointed in each, to make general ſurveys both of the ſea coaſts, and the inland country, in order to facilitate the navigation, and promote the ſpeedy ſettlement, of the new acquiſitions.

The commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the new ceded iſlands in the Weſt Indies, are firſt to divide each iſland into pariſhes and diſtricts. In every pariſh they are to trace out a town, its ſtreets, market-place, and other public places, and then to parcel out the ground into proper allotments to build on, with a ſmall field annexed to each. Where the land is cleared, the purchaſers, beſides the purchaſe-money, are to pay a quit-rent of one penny per foot in front of each town lot, and ſix-pence for every acre of the field that accompanies it. If the land be uncleared, it is to be granted by the governor,

Digitized by Google

governor, upon ſecurity given to build on it, incloſe and fence it, in a reaſonable time, and to pay the ſame quit-rent.

Certain diſtricts of wood-land are to be reſerved to the crown, as woods, by the damps continually exhaling from them, and by the clouds they attract, are well known to furniſh a perpetual ſupply of moiſture, and prevent thoſe droughts, which frequently happen in other parts of that climate, where ſuch precautions have been neglected.

All the neutrals, ſo called, who remained at Halifax in Nova Scotia, to the amount of between five and ſix hundred ſouls, except four or five families, who took the oath of allegiance, were lately embarked for Cape Francois. They had in that province the ſame allowance of proviſions with the ſoldiers, in hopes of their becoming ſubjects of Great Britain. As they uſed to ſupply the town with firing, their abſence is ſeverely felt by the inhabitants.

Some of thoſe people, lately ſettled in the Weſtern parts of the province of South Carolina, have already begun to apply themſelves to the breeding of ſilk-worms, in which they had made ſome progreſs. For their greater encouragement, the governor has promiſed 500 dollars premium to the firſt who ſhall produce 10lb. weight of raw ſilk, the product of Carolina.

The following public notice, ſtuck up on ſeveral conſpicuous places in the little town of New London, in the province of Connecticut, and likewiſe publiſhed in the news-papers there, beſides being curious in itſelf, and furniſhing an uſeful leſſon, is a proof that our brethren of North America have ſuch juſt notions of police, in ſome reſpects at leaſt, as might do honour to the mother country.

"We the ſubſcribers, ſelect men of New London, the current year have diligently inſpected into the affairs and buſineſs of N. N. of the ſaid New London, and find that through idleneſs, miſmanagement, and bad huſbandry, he is likely to be reduced to want, and his family to be chargeable to the ſaid town, if ſpeedy care be not taken to prevent it; whereupon ſaid ſelect men, by and with the conſent of the civil authority in ſaid town, and purſuant to a law of this colony, do by theſe preſents put and place N. N. an overſeer to ſaid N. N. to order, direct, and adviſe him in the management of his affairs and buſineſs, for and until ſuch time as ſaid N. N. by diligence and ſteady application to buſineſs, and prudent management of his affairs, ſhall obtain a releaſe herefrom, by the ſelect men then being. Hereby forbidding all and every perſon tranſacting any affairs relating to traffic with him, without the liberty and conſent of ſaid overſeer, as ſuch proceeding will not be valid in law.

Select men { JER. C—P—N. / NAT. N—G—S. / JOHN H—N—D.

New London, June 14, 1764.

Mary, the wife of Thomas Pointon, a labouring man at Kyrewood, about half a mile from Tenbury, Worceſterſhire, was lately delivered of a ſtill-born female infant, which had one head and two faces,

Digitized by Google

faces, viz. four eyes, two noſes, two mouths, two tongues, four teeth in the upper-jaw of each mouth, and two chins, two back-bones, and two breaſt-bones; the ears, arms, and the lower parts, from the hips, were natural.

Died lately, M. Eleazer Manaſſes Mordecai, a Portugueſe Jew, who lived upwards of 22 years in one apartment near Clapham-common, without ever ſtirring out of it, or opening his lips to any body but his landlady, who brought him every thing he wanted, and to whom he has left a conſiderable fortune in ready money.

At Middleton Cheney, Mary Benbowe, aged 103.

Near Aſton in Cumberland, Anne Wilſon, aged 110.

At Fiſhkill, near New-York, Mr. Edglebert Hoff, a native of Norway, aged 128. He remembered that he was a boy driving a team, when the news arrived in his country of the beheading of king Charles the firſt.

APRIL.

1ſt. A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in Somerſet pariſh, Bermudas; and did conſiderable damage.

Wheat having riſen at Bear-key market to 48s. per quarter, the bounty ceaſed on the exportation of that commodity.

A terrible accident happened at Walker colliery, three miles below Newcaſtle, where ſome pitmen, not aware of their danger, or, perhaps, through careleſſneſs or unſkilfulneſs, ſet fire to the damp or foul air in the workings, which lie about one hundred fathoms deep below the ſurface of the ground. The inflammable vapour fired in an inſtant, and was inſtantaneouſly followed by a dreadful exploſion, which produced a report at the mouth of the coal-pit, as loud as thunder. The poor workmen below were ſcorched and burnt to a frightful degree; though none of them killed. As ſoon as it could poſſibly be done, they were drawn up and ſent to the infirmary.—On the day following many others went to examine the ſtate of the colliery, ſeveral of whom were of the upper ſort of ſervants, called overmen, reputed to be very expert and knowing in their buſineſs; but, through ſome miſtake, or through accident, the fulminating ſteam took fire a ſecond time, more dreadfully, and with greater vehemence, than before. It is ſaid that eight men and 17 horſes loſt their lives by this ſecond exploſion; ſeven dead bodies have been found, which were burnt in a moſt ſhocking manner.

Being Maundy Thurſday, the king's bounty was diſtributed at Whitehall to 27 poor men and women, being the number of his majeſty's age. One of thoſe who received it was a woman aged 106. 4th.

Twenty ſoldiers on board the Speaker Indiaman having ſeized the waterman's boat, were intercepted by boats from the men of war at Spithead, who carried them back, where being all put in irons, the reſt of the ſoldiers, in order to releaſe their companions and themſelves, formed a conſpi- 7th.

racy

Digitized by Google

racy to ſeize the arm-cheſt, kill all the crew that oppoſed them, cut the cables, run the ſhip on ſhore, and make their eſcape, but being overheard, the ringleaders were ſeized, put in irons, and afterwards carried to the gang-way and laſhed. This is the third mutiny that has happened amongſt the Eaſt-India Company's ſoldiers, on board their outward-bound ſhips, ſince the beginning of this year. On theſe occaſions much blood has been ſpilt, and ſome lives loſt.

8th. The right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, with their ladies, went to St. Bride's church, and, after divine ſervice, received the following

Report of the ſtate of the city hoſpitals for 1764.

S. Bartholomew's.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital — —	3590
Out patients relieved with advice and medicines	3730
Truſſes given by the hoſpital to	21
Buried this year —	325
Remaining under cure	405
Out-patients —	229
In all, including out patients	8300

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital — —	6296
Buried this year —	292
Remaining under cure —	467
Out-patients — —	191
In all, including out-patients	7246

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this hoſpital laſt year, ten whereof were inſtructed in the mathematics — —	137
Buried the laſt year —	14
Remaining in the Hoſpital	1016

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged — —	392
Maintained in ſeveral trades, &c. — —	74

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into the Hoſpital	203
Cured — —	169
Buried — —	52
Remaining under cure —	230

At the anniverſary meeting of the governors of the ſmall-pox hoſpital, the collection amounted to 864l. 10s.

10th. For about nine weeks paſt, the iſland of Dominica, one of the Caribbee iſlands ceded by France to Great Britain in the laſt treaty of peace, and moſtly inhabited by French, has been ſeldom a day without feeling many and repeated ſhocks, ſo violent, as even to make the people ſailing in the neighbourhood imagine, when in the deepeſt water, that their veſſels had ſtruck. The maſter of a ſhip, who landed there the 6th, and ſailed from it the 8th, thinks that, in that ſmall interval of time, he felt no leſs than one hundred and fifty ſhocks. On this day, the 10th, the windward part of the iſland, ſaid to be about one half it, was reported at St. Kitt's to have entirely ſunk into the ocean, with all its inhabitants, the number uncertain; but this laſt account ſeems to have been greatly exaggerated. Since theſe ſhocks, the inhabitants have been frequently incommoded with

Digitized by Google

with brimſtone blaſts and a noiſome vapour, which prevails moſt about ſun-riſing, but goes off with the ſea-breeze: and much ſulphureous and combuſtible matter has been found in different parts of the iſland, which, on being mixed up with pitch, is found to make an excellent coat for ſhips bottoms, againſt a kind of worm very prejudicial in the Weſt-Indies.

13th. At a ſtable in Piccadilly two coach geldings were ſold by weight at 1s. a pound, and amounted to 57l.

19th. The right hon. the lord chancellor, his grace the duke of Bedford, and the earl of Marchmont, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, gave the royal aſſent to the following bills.

The bill to encourage the cultivation and growth of madder in Great-Britain.

The bill for the more effectually preſerving of fiſh in ponds, and coneys in warrens.

And alſo to fifty-two other public and private bills.

20th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when but one received ſentence of death, viz. for ſtealing 1400 dollars, the property of the Eaſt-India company, in their dwelling-houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet. Five to be tranſported for fourteen years; forty-four for ſeven years; three to be whipped; and one was branded. Twenty were diſcharged by proclamation in default of proſecution.

At this ſeſſions ten journeymen taylors were tried, on an indictment for conſpiring together to raiſe the wages, and leſſen the hours of work, ſettled by an order of ſeſſions, purſuant to an act of parliament for that purpoſe, when nine of them, who were the principal and committee-men of ſeveral of the aſſociations, which raiſed a fund to ſupport each other in ſuch unlawful meetings, and who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the name of Flints, were found guilty, and received ſentence according to their ſeveral demerits, viz. two to be impriſoned one year in Newgate, five for the ſpace of ſix months, and two for three months; and were, beſides, fined one ſhilling each, and ordered to find ſecurity for their behaviour.

A French quack, named Charles Le Roy, was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape on the daughter of a foreign nobleman, but ſeven years old, and giving her the foul diſeaſe. Another villain for aſſaulting his own daughter, a child of nine years, with an intent of raviſhing her, and was ſentenced to 12 months impriſonment, to ſtand twice on the pillory, and to find ſecurities for his good behaviour.

Between five and ſix in the morning, three ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Genoa; the firſt of which was attended with ſome violence. 22d.

This day twelvemonth, between eight and nine in the evening, a luminous arch, extending itſelf from the N. W. to the oppoſite part of the heavens, ſomewhat reſembling an iris, but of a bright white colour, was obſerved at Oxford, by the rev. Mr. Swinton and others. It ſeemed to be almoſt perfectly ſemicircular, and conſequently in a manner to biſect the hemiſphere when completely formed. The meteor was not exactly erect, but aſcended obliquely, declining a little to the north 23d.

of

of the zenith, and was in breadth about two degrees. It went off between nine and ten.

24th. His majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to

The bill to confirm all leaſes already made by archbiſhops and biſhops, and other eccleſiaſtical perſons, of tythes and other incorporeal hereditaments, for one, two, or three, life or lives, or 21 years; and to enable them to grant ſuch leaſes, and to bring actions of debt for recovery of rents reſerved, and in arrear on leaſes for life or lives.

The bill for enlarging the time limited for executing and performing ſeveral proviſions, powers, and directions, in certain acts of this ſeſſion of parliament.

His majeſty was then pleaſed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech, to acquaint his parliament, that, thro' the paternal affection, which he bore to his children and to all his people, his late indiſpoſition, tho' not attended with danger, had determined him to propoſe to their conſideration, ſuch meaſures as he thought might tend to preſerve the conſtitution of Great-Britain undiſturbed, and the dignity and luſtre of its crown unimpaired, if it ſhould pleaſe God to put a period to his life, whilſt his ſucceſſor was of tender years. [See the ſpeech at length amongſt our State Papers.]

David Garrick, eſq; patentee of Drury-lane theatre, and his lady, arrived in town from a tour thro' France and Italy.

26th. The late conteſted election for high ſteward of the univerſity of Cambridge was determined in favour of the earl of Hardwicke, and a mandamus was granted accordingly.

The cheſt of money, containing 20,000 moidores, which was on board the Hanover packet, that was loſt the 2d of Dec. 1763, has been lately found, and ſafely landed at Falmouth.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Berks aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Bucks aſſizes, one capitally convicted.

At Cambridge aſſizes, came on before a ſpecial jury of gentlemen, a remarkable cauſe, wherein Mr. Mart, an eminent ſilverſmith of that place, and Anne his wife, were plaintiffs, and the late vice-chancellor and proctors of the univerſity, defendants. The caſe was this:—In November 1763, Mrs. Mars, then a ſingle woman, went into a public-houſe in the neighbourhood, about ſeven in the evening, for half a pint of ale; and, whilſt the miſtreſs of the houſe was gone to draw it, the proctor came in, ſeized her, and forcibly took her to Bridewell, where ſhe was put with a common proſtitute, and kept in priſon near half an hour. The action was brought for falſe impriſonment; and after a hearing of more than ſix hours, in which the privileges of the univerſity were not found a ſufficient juſtification for the defendants, the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiffs of 20l. and coſts, to the great joy of the townspeople, who conſider it as no ſmall victory gained over the univerſity.

At Coventry aſſizes Richard Swift

Digitized by Google

Swift, a noted felon, was tried for returning from tranſportation, when the priſoner pleading poverty, prayed the honourable judge to order him a counſel, which was immediately done; and, in the courſe of the trial, Swift's counſel found an error in the record, and, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made by Mr. ſerjeant Hewitt and another able counſel, the judge declared the error a fatal one, and directed the jury to acquit the priſoner; which being done, Swift was ordered to be diſcharged: but the attorney for the crown making an affidavit that he ſtood indicted as acceſſary to a felony in Middleſex, he was detained, ordered by the court to be removed to Newgate; and being brought to the Old Bailey, was ordered back to Newgate, on his former ſentence of tranſportation.

At Cornwall aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Devizes Aſſizes none were capitally convicted.

At Devon aſſizes five were capitally convicted. At this aſſizes an action was brought by a baker againſt an exciſeman, for an aſſault in ſearch of ſmuggled goods, of which the jury brought the exciſeman in guilty, and the damages were referred to the court of King's Bench.

At Dorcheſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted for murder.

At Ely aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Eſſex aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, nine were capitally convicted; five of whom were reprieved.

At Hereford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Hertford aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, two were capitally convicted for horſe ſtealing, and one for the highway.

At Kent aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted, one for murder, and a boy of ſeventeen for burglary.

At Monmouth aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but both reprieved.

At Norfolk aſſizes, four were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Northampton aſſizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Oxford aſſizes, five were capitally convicted; but three of them reprieved.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, ſeven were capitally convicted.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted, but four reprieved.

At Somerſet aſſizes, five were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved, except Mary Norwood for poiſoning her huſband, who was burnt at Ivelcheſter on the 11th of May.

At Southampton aſſizes, one was capitallly convicted for ſheep-ſtealing.

At Stafford aſſizes, four were capitally convicted; one of them for deſignedly ſhooting at another.

At Suffolk aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

Digitized by Google

At Surrey aſſizes, ſeven were capitally convicted; one for the murder of his wife, who, ſome time after, on ſome circumſtances appearing in his favour, was pardoned; and three of the other criminals were reprieved. Two indictments were preferred againſt Sam. Berry, one for an actual rape on his wife's grandmother, and another for an aſſault, with an intent to commit a rape. The old woman, who is 91 years of age, would have ſworn to the firſt; but the grand jury, thinking at that time of life ſhe might not know what was neceſſary to be proved to conſtitute the firſt offence, diſmiſſed the firſt bill, and found the other, on which he was tried and found guilty, and ſentenced to pay a fine of 3s. 4d. three months impriſonment, and 40l. ſecurity for his good behaviour for three years. The old woman was ſo weak, that ſhe was held up by her two ſons, one aged 65, and the other 58: it was to the daughter of the former that Berry, who was 43 years old, was married.

At the ſame aſſizes a remarkable action was tried between a reputable tradeſman of London, plaintiff, and a noted bailiff to the ſheriff of Surrey, defendant, for ill treatment under an arreſt, by carrying the plaintiff to the defendant's own houſe, &c. contrary to the ſtatute of 32 George II. when, after a long trial, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, of 50l. and treble coſts, to general ſatisfaction.

Likewiſe a cauſe, before a ſpecial jury, wherein Mr. Greenaway Jacques, bargemaſter, at Wallingford in Berks, was plaintiff, and the collector of the toll at the towing-path at Ham, defendant, for taking 2s. for the paſſage of eight horſes over the path, in order to try the right of ſuch toll, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff. This is the ſecond toll Mr. Jacques has defeated.

At Suſſex aſſizes, two were capitally convicted for highway robberies, and one for burglary; one of whom was reprieved.

At Warwick aſſizes, three dragoons were convicted for murder, and were executed as uſual.

At Welch Poole aſſizes, a young man was capitally convicted for the murder of his ſweetheart, and the next day executed. It is 28 years ſince an execution happened there before, and that was for murder.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, five were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Worceſter aſſizes, five were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At York aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted, five of whom were reprieved.

Several pieces of counterfeit gold coin have been lately diſcovered at Birmingham, ſo nicely finiſhed as hardly to be diſtinguiſhed; moſt of them 36s. pieces. Thoſe are of a pale colour, and the date 1750: the top of the 5 is larger than in the true ones. The guineas are of his preſent majeſty, extremely well ſtruck in ſilver, and milled, and ſo neatly covered with leaf gold, that no eye can diſcern any difference. To obviate any objection which might be made in

Digitized by Google

in the ſound, which is very dull, a ſmall crack has been contrived in each of them, and to this their not ringing well is attributed. However, the fraud may be eaſily diſcovered by rubbing the edge ſmartly upon any thing hard; for then the leaf gold, which is very thin, will rub off, and leave the ſilver viſible to the naked eye.

The ſubjects for the prizes given annually to the ſenior and middle bachelors, of Cambridge, by the hon. Edward Finch Hatton, and Thomas Townſhend, eſqrs; repreſentatives in parliament for that univerſity, are:

For the ſenior bachelors,

Utrum Civitati perniciosior ſit Epicuri an Zenonis Philoſophia?

For the middle bachelors,

Quomodo intelligendum eſt effatum illud, Recte ſit quodcunque evenit?

The following anecdote is related of the reverend Mr. Sterne when he was at Paris. A French gentleman aſking him, if he had found in France no original characters that he could make uſe of in his life and opinions of Triſtram Shandy: "No," replied he, "the French reſemble old pieces "of coin, whoſe impreſſion is "worn out by rubbing."

In clearing the foundation for the ſixth pier of Black-friars bridge, ſo many human ſkulls have been dragged up, as to give juſt reaſon to believe, that that ſpot was an iſland in the Thames with a place of worſhip on it. The river, at leaſt, was of old, a great deal wider than now, and Weſtminſter-abbey, when begun, was upon an iſland.

Forty-eight couple of blood-hounds were lately ſhipt from Briſtol for North America, where, it is thought, they will be very ſerviceable in diſcovering the tracks of the hoſtile Indians.

A lifeguardman of Poland, celebrated for his great voraciouſneſs, was lately preſented to the court of Saxony, and in the preſence of it devoured near twenty pounds of beef, and half a calf roaſted; beſides other things.

A lad of fifteen years old, apprentice to a carman in Whitechapel, eat, at a public-houſe, for a wager of two guineas, ſeven pounds of beef-ſteaks, all ſolid meat, a quartern loaf, and drank two quarts of porter. He had two hours allowed him to finiſh this his ſupper, but devoured the whole in leſs than an hour and an half.

Letters from Gottingen, of the 6th inſtant, poſitively aſſert, that Dr. Klarich, belonging to the univerſity there, had actually cured upwards of 54 perſons of the tooth-ach by the application of a load-ſtone. [For an authentic account of the ſame experiment being ſucceſsfully tried in England, ſee the laſt article of our Natural Hiſtory.]

We are told from Hamburgh, that a woman at Altena, after loſing nine children in the cutting of their teeth, ſaved ſix others by rubbing their gums with virgin honey on the firſt ſenſation of pain, either with her finger, or a bit of linen cloth, and repeating the operation whenever the child was found uneaſy. The ſame experiment was tried with ſucceſs on other children.

A few days ago Mrs. Merrit, in Bull and Mouth-ſtreet, aged

Digitized by Google

between 60 and 70, after being laid out as dead two or three days, shewed some symptoms of life, and is since perfectly recovered. This is one instance, among many, of the great danger there is of killing people in good earnest, by stripping and laying them out; and, what is still more shocking to think of, burying them alive, by committing them too hastily to their coffins. Putrefaction is the only sure sign of death in many cases.

There is now in the parish of Braunston, in the county of Rutland, an ewe, which has had seven lambs, all alive, within less than a year; and, when fat, does not weigh above fourteen pounds and a quarter.

There has been lately shewn, at the fair of St. Germain's in France, an extraordinary Indian bird called the cassawary. He has no tongue, is not covered with feathers, but with bristles like a hog, and has on each side of his breast sharp quills, which serve for his defence. His legs are very large, but proportionable to the size of its body; and he runs as fast as a horse. His forehead is armed with a horn; and when he moves, his skin shews of different colours, all very bright.

A gentleman of South Carolina, of great honour and veracity, declares, that he saw last February a cabbage plant, at a gentleman's garden, near Savannah in Georgia, which rises from one root, spreads over a circumference of 30 feet, measuring ten feet over every way: had stood three winters, and seeded annually. [For an account of two extraordinary kinds of this useful plant, see our articles of Natural History and Projects for this year.]

His most christian majesty has granted a gratification of 18,000 livres to the widow Calas, 6000 to each of her two daughters, and 3000 to one of her sons, without depriving them of the expectative on their first judges. On the other hand, the parliament of Tholouse has appointed commissioners to draw up a remonstrance to the king on the affair of that unfortunate family, and have forbid the arret in their favour to be stuck up. The heads of this remonstrance are, 1. That no evocations be granted for the future without an absolute certainty of the facts. 2. That where they are found necessary, they be made only from one parliament to another. 3. That no regard be paid to the judgment of the court *des Requetes de l'Hotel*. And 4. That the actual procession of the 17th of March may not be abolished.

The same monarch has not only bestowed on M. de Bellay, author of a celebrated tragedy, called The Siege of Calais, the gold medal for some years intended for the person who should write the best tragedy on that subject, but has ordered him a gratuity of 1000 crowns, and permitted him to dedicate his piece to him. And hearing that the magistrates of Calais had invited the French players at Paris to come to their ancient city to represent it, during their recess in the holy-week, and that the magistrates of that place generously proposed to defray their expences, which they as generously declined accepting, his most

Digitized by Google

moſt chriſtian majeſty interpoſed, and ordered the whole expence of the journey and repreſentation to be defrayed out of the royal coffer.

The king of Pruſſia has lately founded an academy, in which fifteen young noblemen are to be educated, according to his majeſty's own plan. The tutors and profeſſors are all French, of whom the celebrated M. Touſſaint, author of the treatiſe entitled *Les Mœurs*, teaches philoſophy.

The Emperor of Morocco, propoſing to break with the Danes, has been ſo uncommonly kind as to give the merchants of that nation three months notice to retire with their effects. But perhaps this was done, in order to leave room for an accommodation, which might produce more than the ſeizing of their perſons, and the confiſcation of their effects. At leaſt, matters were again made up by the 9th of March.

The following is the reſult of the council of war eſtabliſhed in Spain, to enquire into the conduct of the officers employed in the defence of the Havannah, and of the iſland of Cuba. The marquis de Real Tranſporte, commander in chief of the fleet there, and member of the council of war; the Count de Superunda, lieutenant general, and preſident of the council of war; and Don Diego Tabares, a member of the ſaid council; deprived of all their military employments, and baniſhed forty leagues from court for ten years, and their effects to be employed in making ſatisfaction for the damage occaſioned by the loſs of the above-mentioned place, to his majeſty's finances, and his ſubjects. The chief engineer deprived of his military employment for two years, and baniſhed during that time, forty leagues from court; the ſecretary of the council of war declared to be unfit for that employment for the future, on account of his want of exactitude in minuting the ſeveral proceedings of the ſaid council.

Some time ago a man at Carnot, about two leagues from Carlſtadt in Tranſylvania, who had been a few months married to a young woman of eighteen, of whom he was exceeding jealous, having taken ſome exceptions to her conduct, locked himſelf up one evening with her and her mother; he then ſtripped his wife, and having faſtened her to the wall with wooden pegs, he cut off her ears, noſe, and two breaſts, and drove a ſtake into her belly. He then cut open her ſide with a knife, and not finding her heart, which he wanted, opened her other ſide, from which he took it out. He then looſened the poor wretch, laid her on the ground, to which he faſtened her with three pegs, and afterwards laid himſelf down by the dead body; and, as if the being ſatiated with barbarity produced the ſame effects with drunkenneſs, he fell into ſo profound a ſleep, that his mother-in-law, who expected the ſame fate, eaſily opened the doors, and eſcaped into the neighbourhood, where ſhe gave an account of the ſhocking ſcene ſhe had been witneſs to. Upon this proper perſons were diſpatched, who ſeized him while ſtill aſleep. The puniſhment inflicted on him was, according to the manner of

Digitized by Google

the ancient Scythians, proportioned to ſo unheard of a crime. The wretch was conducted on foot to the gallows, where he was ſtript; after which his noſe, ears, and the fleſh of his breaſt was torn off with hot pincers. He was to have had his eyes plucked out, but this was omitted, becauſe from a ſchiſmatic he became a Catholic. He was then faſtened to the tail of his own horſe, and dragged three times round the gallows; after which his two hands were cut off, one after another, by ſlow and deliberate ſtrokes. His head was then cleaved, and his breaſt being opened, his heart taken out, and cut into ſeveral pieces. At laſt his limbs were nailed to the gallows, ſo low, that the dogs and wild animals might reach them; and they were in fact devoured before night. This wretch bore thoſe ſevere torments with incredible firmneſs and reſolution. On the ſame day a neighbour of this inhuman wretch was taken up for cutting off his wife's breaſt, from a like principle of jealouſy.

The following inſtance of gratitude deſerves to be remembered. Nicholſon Woolley, eſq; of Blenchington in Cumberland, who died lately, left the beſt part of his eſtate to his footman, who ſaved his life about two years ago

Mr. Richard Jordan, of York, merchant, lately paved, for a conſiderable wager, 100 ſquare yards with common ſtones, in leſs than nine hours.

Died lately. The reigning prince of Anhalt, Bernburgh, duke of Saxony, aged 64.

The learned and pious Dr. Young, author of the Night Thoughts, &c. [For ſome account of his life, ſee our characters for this year.]

At Salisbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Barbara Wyndham, a maiden lady of a conſiderable fortune, the bulk of which, we hear, ſhe has left for the endowment of a charity, to be called Wyndham-College, for the ſupport of ten poor men, natives of the city, and fourteen poor women, whoſe huſbands are either dead, or otherwiſe ſo abandoned as not to allow them a ſufficient maintenance

At Barbadoes, Chriſtopher Irwin, eſq; inventor of the marine chair, a moſt ingenious and uſeful contrivance for obſerving the heavenly bodies, in the moſt turbulent ſeas, with as much ſteadineſs as they can be aſhore. This gentleman was ſtill more remarkable for the mildneſs and uniformity of his temper, as he was never known to be once out of humour in all his life time.

David Mallet, eſq; a gentleman well known in the literary world.

Mr. Hitchcock, a wealthy farmer at Weſton-ſtony, Bedfordſhire, who, being prepoſſeſſed on his death-bed that he ſhould come to life again, gave orders, that his body ſhould be put into a coffin, ſlightly nailed, and placed at the top of the inſide of his barn; which was done accordingly.

In Hog-lane, St. Giles's, one Duncan, who within a few years had amaſſed above 1200l. by letting out barrows to poor people at ſixpence per week.

At Harlſtop in Norfolk, Mr. Colton, who by two wives had 43 living children.

Mrs. Anne Hardford, aged 92, whoſe

Digitized by Google

whose issue amounted to 181 children, grand-children, &c.

At Poulne-court, Glamorganshire, the reverend Mr. Driene, aged 102.

At Nenthead, near Alston, in Cumberland, Anne Wilson, aged 110 years: She came from Derbyshire, about seventy years ago, to work in the lead mines there.

In the county of Dublin, Judith Cooley, aged 116.

At Kingston in Jamaica, the celebrated Constantia Phillips, who, though once so engaging, had not a single friend of either sex to attend her to the grave.

MAY.

2d. At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Magdalen charity, the collection amounted to upwards of 800l. Some time before, the queen was pleased to declare herself the patroness of this institution, permit the vice-president, &c. to wait on her with a book of rules, &c. when they had all the honour to kiss her majesty's hand, and has since presented them with a donation of one hundred pounds.

3d. The Thunderer man of war's long-boat, with seventy men on board, unhappily foundered in Portsmouth harbour, and only fixteen out of the whole number were with difficulty saved.

A globe of fire, of very large diameter, was seen at Rome, one evening the beginning of this month, the light of which, at ten o'clock, it is said, was nearly equal to that of the sun, and greatly surprized the inhabitants; but it soon disappeared.

8th. The question, whether the act of parliament for securing the property of engravings, &c. to the inventors and designers of them, extended to portraits, was argued in the court of Common Pleas; when, after a full hearing, the judges being unanimously of opinion, that portraits, were entitled to the benefit of the said act, gave judgment accordingly.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy at St. Paul's, the collection amounted to 191l. 10s. 6d. which with 253l. 18s. 10d. collected at the rehearsal, and 636l. 18s. 6d. at the feast, amounts to 1082l. 7s. 10d.

10th. The right hon. the lord chancellor, as speaker, the earls of Sandwich and Gower, by virtue of a commission from the king, his majesty being indisposed, gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill to vest the Isle of Man in the crown.

The bill to improve the harbour of Ramsgate, and the haven of Sandwich.

The bill for regulating the postage of letters, &c.

The bill for repealing the duties on raw silk, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The bill for rendering more effectual in America the act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

The bill for appointing additional commissioners of the land-tax.

The bill for providing a public reward for discovering the longitude.

Digitized by Google

The bill for obliging prize agents to account for unclaimed monies.

The bill for encouraging the herring fishery.

The bill for laying additional duties on the importation of silks and velvets, &c. and otherwise encouraging the silk manufacture of this kingdom, and preventing combinations amongst journeymen.

The bill for granting duties on the exportation of coals, &c.

The bill for supplying the export trade to Africa with coarse calicoes, &c.

The bill for encouraging the importation of bugles.

The bill for granting annuities and a lottery out of the sinking fund.

The bill for augmenting the income of masters in chancery, &c.

The bill for repealing the laws relating to the width and length of woollen cloth, in the county of York, and preserving the credit of the masters of the said manufacture, &c.

And to several other public and private bills.

13th. The special verdict in the cause between the Rev. Mr. Entick, and Mr. Carrington and other messengers, on the point whether a secretary of state was a justice of the peace, within the meaning of the act of the 25th of the late reign, was very learnedly argued in the court of Common Pleas, by Mr. Serjeant Leigh, on the behalf of the defendants; and the same is to be argued again next term by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, on behalf of the plaintiff, and some of the king's serjeants on the part of the defendants. This case has some resemblance to that of Mr. Beardmore and his clerk.

Mr. Blake, superintendant of the land carriage fishery, declared his intention before the Society of Arts, &c. of declining that now hopeless though most laudable project, the success thereof having been frustrated by those for whose benefit it was undertaken. It was then moved, that the society should return Mr. Blake thanks for his care in conducting this scheme; but after some warm opposition to the paying of that compliment to him, on account of his not having met with the desired success, Mr. Blake, to prevent further altercation, declined accepting it.

15th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill to provide for the administration of the government, in case the crown should descend to any of the children of his majesty being under eighteen years of age.

The bill to prevent the illicit trade now carrying on to and from the Isle of Man.

The bill to apply the sum granted to pay and clothe the militia, for the service of the present year.

And to several other public and private bills.

A dreadful fire broke out in Narrow-Street, Shadwell, which consumed upwards of sixty houses, and burnt so rapidly that few of the

Digitized by Google

the inhabitants had time to save their effects. It is supposed, that this dreadful calamity happened by the villainy of some persons who intended to defraud the insurance offices.

16th. At the anniversary sermon and feast of the Asylum charity, the collection amounted to 219l. 6s. 9d.

19th. About eleven in the morning, an earthquake was felt in the Pyrennean mountains, which divide France and Spain. The first shock, which extended seventeen leagues round, lasted near a minute with great violence, and terrified the inhabitants to such a degree, that they ran out of their houses, and the priests abandoned the altars where they were performing divine service, lest they should be buried in the ruins of their churches. The shepherds left their flocks, and ran about in despair, not knowing where to find shelter from the falling rocks. Several churches were damaged, the furniture in some houses thrown down and broken, and a great number of cattle killed. This shock was followed by seven less violent ones, and at very different intervals, within the space of 24 hours.

Upwards of 500 fellows assembled in a riotous manner near Battle-Bridge, the bottom of Gray's-Inn-Lane, insulted several persons passing by both on foot and horseback, and under pretence of their being distressed weavers, extorted money from several. But it appeared at length, that no weavers were amongst them.

21st. A numerous body of the clergy within the bills of mortality met at Sion college, and entered into a subscription for the relief of widows and children of deceased clergymen within those limits. It were to be wished that schemes of this kind extended to all ranks and places.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Middlesex hospital at Almack's great room, a new wing was proposed to be built, estimated at 3362l. 14s. towards which 1690l. 14s. has been already generously subscribed; and it is hoped, that the extension of this most useful charity will meet with the further encouragement of the benevolent and humane.

A blacksmith at Redriffe, sitting at dinner with his family, was killed by a cannon ball, from a cannon which the people of a neighbouring foundery had put into the furnace, without examining whether it was charged or not.

22d. Fifteen coach and saddle horses, from his majesty's stud at Hanover, were brought to the Mews at Charing-Cross.

23d. His majesty's most gracious letter of the 20th of April last, to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, was read before the right honourable the earl of Glasgow, his majesty's high commissioner and the master of that venerable body. In this letter his majesty tells them, "We need not recommend the avoiding of all contention and unedifying debates, to those who have no other object in their view than the suppressing licentiousness, immorality, and vice, and who are actuated by no other

Digitized by Google

other zeal, than that which tends to the advancement of true religion, and consequently to the general peace and happiness of society.

No religion can be sincere which does not require a conscientious discharge of the duties it prescribes. No government can be steady, which is not founded upon maxims of public liberty under the influence and restriction of wholesome laws. The purity of the Christian faith is distinguished by the first; the happiness of the British constitution is derived from the second. It is by infusing into the minds of the people committed to your care, these civil and religious principles, so essential to their happiness, both here and hereafter, that you will be effectually intitled to our favour."

25th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

The bill for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund, for the service of the present year.

The bill to amend the laws relating to the militia.

The bill to prohibit the importation of foreign manufactured silk stockings, gloves and mitts.

The bill to prevent the inconveniences arising from the present method of issuing notes and bills in Scotland.

The bill to alter the duties on gum senega and gum arabic, to confine the import to Great Britain, and to lay a duty on the exportation thereof.

The bill for better preserving the public roads throughout the kingdom.

The bill to amend the acts for paving the city and liberties of Westminster.

The bill for regulating the woollen manufactory in Yorkshire.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

[From the end of the former act, to the commencement of this, there is an interval of no more than one year, three quarters, and six days, the shortest period between the passing two insolvent acts ever known in this kingdom.]

The bill to enable his majesty, with consent of the privy council, to prohibit the exportation of corn, during the recess of parliament.

The bill to allow the free importation of corn, and to discontinue the bounty on corn exported.

The bill to redeem one fourth part of certain annuities.

The bill to enlarge the fund for paying the judges salaries.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which, his majesty was pleased to put an end to the session by a most gracious speech, which the reader will find among our State Papers.

By the bill for remedying the inconveniences of the present method of issuing notes in Scotland, no bank or banker can issue notes after the 15th of May, 1766, containing optional clauses; but such optional notes as are then in the circle may freely pass from hand to hand during any after period, and are as good, and intitled to as ready payment as if they were payable on demand.

All notes, after the passing of this act, are liable to the same diligence,

Digitized by Google

ligence; if not either paid or marked immediately on presenting, as if they were bills of exchange; and one single protest narrating the numbers, dates, and sums of each note, with a copy of one note, is sufficient to raise a horning for the whole sum.

No bank or banker can issue notes under 20s. after the first of June next. But such of these, as are then on the circle, may freely pass from hand to hand, until the first of June 1766, and are intitled to as ready payment as if they were for larger sums, during any time hereafter.

Hence, those who consider any small notes as of service to themselves or benefit to the country, will circulate them so as they do not return upon the issuer; because they can never afterwards be sent back to the circle.

Several objections have been raised to this bill; and as paper credit is a thing of great importance, and of a very delicate nature, the reader may not be displeased to know them.

First, the abolishing of the optional clause will, it is said, occasion runs on all the banks, which they are by no means in a condition to answer; and the limitting of the quantum of these notes to sums not less than 20s. will spread an universal distress all over the country. In the remote parts of Scotland, the seat of the linen manufacture, the want of silver had become a great interruption to business, which was in a great measure remedied by these little notes, an incredible number of which has been issued for that purpose: if these, therefore, are suddenly abolished, the paper credit of Scotland will receive at once its death's wound.

The value expressed in every note is due by somebody to the banks; if the banks are called upon to pay such notes, they have no other method of answering the demand than by forcing it out of their debtors; so that it is not the banks, but the inhabitants of the country that will suffer the distress; and one may safely aver, that there is not a single man of Scotland who will not find himself involved in the calamity. Every man must, in that event, expect to be prosecuted for every shilling he owes, and to meet with insolvency where money is due to him. Where nobody has the means of paying, it will be in vain to call upon tenants for rents; they themselves will be prosecuted and imprisoned for their own particular debts, or their engagement for others, a situation too common in Scotland.

The expectations of those who hope to receive money where they now receive notes, are vain; the money does not exist in that country; and till time and patience has brought it back, they must expect to receive nothing but excuses.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when a servant-maid, for robbing her mistress, received sentence of death; twenty-three to be transported for seven years, two for fourteen years; and one was burnt in the hand.

Was tried in his majesty's court of King's Bench, Westminster, an action brought by a captain in the 95th regiment of foot, against a tradesf-

Digitized by Google

tradeſman, for a groundleſs and malicious proſecution for murder, on which charge the officer was confined near two months in the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter, and afterwards obliged to ſurrender himſelf at the aſſizes held for the county of Cork in Ireland, in April 1764, when, no proſecutor appearing againſt him, he was acquitted. The jury, after a trial of ſeven hours, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 400l. damages.

31ſt. Some days ago, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt in Piano and Migniano in the Terra di Lavora, between 30 and 40 miles from Naples. At Migniano it was ſo violent as to drive out the inhabitants; three houſes were thrown down, and two churches much damaged.

About the ſame time the tides roſe ſo high; in the neighbourhood of Canton, in China, that 4000 houſes were ſwept away, and a whole city, in the next province, where the waters roſe thirty feet, was ſwallowed up with 10,000 of its inhabitants.

It is very remarkable, that we had ſcarce done exporting wheat to foreign parts, when the Dutch and Flemiſh began to pour in upon us, ſo that bread in London was ſuddenly lowered, the 21ſt inſtant, 2d. in the peck; ſhips with wheat having arrived in the Thames by the 17th, in order to wait the port of London being opened. The extraordinary duty laid upon coals exported to any other than his majeſty's dominions, has likewiſe contributed to leſſen the diſtreſſes of the poor, who, in the mean time, were relieved different ways in different places. At Lyme in Dorſetſhire ſome gentlemen of the corporation imported a cargo of wheat, and ſold it at prime coſt to the poor, who had liberty to grind it at the town-mills, without any expence, till it ſhould fall to four ſhillings a buſhel. At Briſtol, they had rice diſtributed amongſt them. In London ſeveral thouſand journeymen weavers, with their wives and children, were relieved by a plentiful collection.

But however laudable theſe methods of relieving the diſtreſſes of the poor may be, perhaps the method taken by the univerſity of Cambridge to prevent it is more ſo. The vice-chancellor of that univerſity, and the mayor of the town, have directed the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in that place, to inform the poor that are ſpinners, that the family who ſhall produce the greateſt quantity and beſt quality of ſpun wool, to the maſter of the workhouſe in that town, ſhall be entitled to the premium of 40s. the ſecond in degree 30s. the third 20s. and the fourth 10s. to be paid at Chriſtmas, and a regiſter to be kept for that purpoſe; and as a farther encouragement to ſuch families who ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves by their induſtry, if any of them have a child to put out apprentice, and can procure a maſter or miſtreſs of good character, the vice chancellor and the mayor will give an order to the treaſurer for money ſufficient for that purpoſe.

Two new machines for raiſing water, one invented by Mr. Charles Douglas Bowden, deputy-marſhal

of

of the admiralty, the other by Mr. Erſkine, have been lately tried, in preſence of committees of the ſociety of arts, againſt common chain pumps; and are both ſaid to have been found greatly ſuperior to them, but how much, it is impoſſible to tell by the accounts publiſhed of their performance. As the principle upon which Mr. Erſkine's machine is built, or at leaſt the application of that principle to the uſeful purpoſe of raiſing water, is not only quite new, but extremely ingenious, we have given an account of it in our Projects.

The ſociety of arts have voted a premium of 60 guineas to Mr. Hamilton, for the beſt hiſtorical painting; and 50 for the ſecond, to Mr. Romney. The ſubject of the firſt is Boadicea going to be ſcourged by the Romans, while her two daughters are forced from her by the guards. Of the ſecond, the death of king Edmund.

Mr. Pingo, of Great Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, has obtained from the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. the firſt premium of thirty guineas for engraving a medal on the battle of Plaſſey

The directors of the Million Bank are reſolved to increaſe the dividend on the capital ſtock of that bank to four and a half per cent.

Five houſes in Hat and Mitre-court, in St. John's ſtreet, Smithfield, lately fell entirely to the ground; but a large crack, a little before, giving an alarm, no perſon was hurt: and a few days after, two houſes fell down in George-alley, near Fleet-market, which happening to be empty, and the alley clear of paſſengers, no perſon was hurt, though the fall damaged the oppoſite houſes. We think it our duty to mention theſe accidents, in hopes of awakening the attention of thoſe, whoſe duty it is to remove ſuch nuiſances.

The beginning of this month, Ellen, the wife of Abraham Taylor, of Pendlebury, near Liverpool, was brought before the court of King's-Bench, by Habeas Corpus, from the houſe of correction at Mancheſter, to which place ſhe had been committed by two juſtices, for diſobeying an order made for the maintenance of her baſtard child, before her marriage. Her council moved the court for her diſcharge, inſiſting upon the illegality of her commitment upon two accounts; firſt, that being a married woman, ſhe was not an object of the juſtices juriſdiction; ſecondly, ſuppoſing her to be under their power, ſhe ought to have been committed to the common jail. After a full hearing of three council on each ſide, all the judges were of opinion, that marriage does not exempt the mother of a baſtard child from the power of the law, and that the commitment to the houſe of correction was legal; they therefore remanded Ellen Taylor to the ſaid place, and applauded the juſtices for the propriety and regularity of their proceedings.

The executors of the late Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, mother of the brave general Wolfe, have paid a legacy of 1000l. left by her to the incorporated ſociety in Dublin, for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant working-ſchools in Ireland.

The

Digitized by Google

The atteſtations of a numerous body of Highland miniſters, and gentlemen of unqueſtionable veracity, have been lately collected in confirmation of the genuineneſs of the works of Oſſian, and other Highland poems lately tranſlated by Mr. Macpherſon. The collector of theſe atteſtations concludes his report in the following words:

"It has been thought worth while to beſtow this attention on eſtabliſhing the authenticity of the works of Oſſian, now in poſſeſſion of the public; becauſe whatever rank they are allowed to hold as works of genius; whatever different opinions may be entertained concerning their political merit, they are unqueſtionably valuable in another view; as monuments of the taſte and manners of an ancient age, as uſeful materials for enlarging our knowledge of the human mind and character; and muſt, beyond all diſpute, be held as at leaſt one of the greateſt curioſities, which have at any time enriched the republic of letters. More teſtimonies to them might have been produced by a more enlarged correſpondence with the Highland countries. But I apprehend, if any apology is neceſſary, it is for producing ſo many names, in a queſtion, where the conſenting ſilence of a whole country was, to every unprejudiced perſon, the ſtrongeſt proof, that ſpurious compoſitions, in the name of that country, had not been obtruded upon the world."

The royal college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, have come to a reſolution, to admit none as fellows of their body, but preſcribing phyſicians; by which all who practiſe the manual arts of midwifery, ſurgery, lithotomy, inoculation, &c. are wholly excluded.

Crowds of emigrants are every day flocking to St. Jean de Luz in France, to embark for the French plantations. Let a man land in any part of France he will, and expreſs a deſire of going abroad, the magiſtrates are obliged to furniſh him a carriage and proper neceſſaries to St. Jean de Luz, where he is received by proper officers, and decently maintained at the expence of the government, till a ſhip is ready for ſome part of their ſettlements. By this judicious conduct their plantations become extremely populous, and produce freſh advantages every day to the mother country.

M. Nadau Detreuil, late governor of Guadaloupe, has at length obtained juſtice. The ſentence of the court-martial, pronounced againſt him at Martinico, the 15th of January, 1761, and executed at Rochfort in Sept. 1762, was broke by a brevet, ſigned by the king's own hand the ſixth of this month, and regiſtered the 15th inſtant, in the court-martial held for that purpoſe at the hotel des Invalides, by which he is diſcharged from all the penalties pronounced againſt him in the firſt court-martial, and re-inſtated in his honours, reputation, and all other prerogatives.

M. d'Ambournay, intendant of the phyſic garden at Paris, has produced a piece of cotton dyed with the roots of a plant, called *Latifolia Glabra flore albo*, which was of a more beautiful and laſting red, than any dyed with madder.

This

Digitized by Google

This plant is ſaid to be of very eaſy culture, and ſtands the cold of winter much better than madder.

A French ſhip, the name not mentioned, commanded by M. Michon, being lately driven off the coaſt of Senegal, very ſhort of proviſions, had the good fortune to reach the iſland of Martinico, though 1200 leagues diſtant, in twenty-four days, of which twelve were calm. The day before her arrival the captain had determined to throw 37 Negroes overboard to preſerve his crew, but was happily taken ſo ill, that the order was not executed.

The duke de Praſlin, a French Eaſt Indiaman, which ſailed from L'Orient the beginning of laſt year for the Iſle of France, with a machine on board for making ſea-water freſh and drinkable, according to a method invented by M. Poiſſonier, having been five months on her voyage, would have been in want of water but for this reſource, which ſupplied the crew with ſixty barrels of ſweet water, of which they drank for near two months, without the leaſt bad effect. We ſhould be glad to have an opportunity of communicating to the public ſome account of this method, or to be informed that it is no other than that long known in England.

The empreſs of Ruſſia having learned that monſieur Diderot, ſo well known for his ſhare in the Encyclopedie, intended to part with his library, valued at 16,000 livres, immediately ordered 1000 livres more to be paid him for it, inſiſting at the ſame time on his keeping the books as her librarian, with a handſome ſalary for his trouble.

A baker in the Fauxbourg St. Laurent, of Paris, name Maliſſet, has lately diſcovered a new method of grinding wheat, by which a ſixth part more flour may be obtained, than can in the common way. The hoſpitals of Paris have tried this method, and can by means of it make an annual ſaving of 120,000 livres. Maliſſet, hearing that the king had ſome wheat laid up in magazines, which was often ſpoiled, and was, beſides, attended with large expences, propoſed to the comptroller-general, that this wheat ſhould be delivered to him, offering to furniſh all the flour, without ſalary or reward: and his method having been examined, the king ordered all the corn in his magazines to be delivered to him.

The pope has in form acknowledged the election of the king of Poland.

A terrible fire happened lately at the town of Nibe in Jutland, which laid in aſhes the whole town, conſiſting of 127 houſes. This town is famous for its herring fiſhery, ſending many thouſand barrels to foreign countries every year.

The preſent empreſs of Ruſſia has founded an orphan-houſe in Moſcow, which the beginning of this month portioned out twenty-five couple, that had been brought up in it, giving each of them ſixty rubles. It is ſaid, that, with the ſame view of increaſing population, the puniſhment of adultery has been changed in that country from a ſevere penance, (it was formerly burying alive up to the waiſt) to an ordinary fine. This method,

Digitized by Google

method, however, cold as the country may be, appears ſo very abſurd, in many reſpects, that we can ſcarce believe that to have been the intention of it.

The grand ſignior has ſignified to the bey of Tunis, that all prizes taken from the Chriſtians, not excepting the Neapolitans and Spaniards, beyond the bounds heretofore ſpecified by the divan, muſt be reſtored without delay; and that no captures would be allowed unleſs made within the proper limits.

A new Turkey company is eſtabliſhed by charter at Berlin; and one million of rix dollars already ſubſcribed to carry on that trade.

A fire broke out in the quarter of Tophana, at Conſtantinople, the laſt day of March laſt, and in its progreſs conſumed upwards of ſix hundred houſes towards Pera. The foreign miniſters palaces fortunately eſcaped; but ſeveral lives were loſt. To complete the calamity, numbers were daily carried off by the plague.

At Pontefract in Yorkſhire, there are now living a labouring man and his wife, whoſe ages together make 213; his age, being 108, and her's 105.

A chimney ſweeper, at a village in Hertfordſhire, has ſixteen children, ſons, who all follow the occupation of their father.

Some time ago a young woman, whoſe age, and that of her huſband put together, do not exceed forty-five years, preſented his Pruſſian majeſty with nine fine boys, born in lawful wedlock; whereupon he gave her a gold medal of fifty ducats value.

Sarah Banks was lately delivered at Barnham, near Thetford, of three boys and a girl.

The child of one Stanell, in Watergate-lane, Cork, born on Whitſun-Monday, laſt year, had, in eleven weeks from that time, two teeth; in a fortnight after it had two more, and never had another from that time till the ſecond week of this month, when the mother, examining it, found that in one night's time it had, beſides the four teeth already mentioned, got all the reſt as uniform and regular as thoſe of any full grown perſon.

Died lately. At Daverdiſſe in Ardenne, near Liege, John Goffet, mayor of the town, aged 108 years, retaining all his ſenſes till the laſt minute of his life. Laſt ſummer he mowed a part of his meadow.

Lord Albemarle Bertie, brother to the Duke of Ancaſter, who, though he loſt his right eye when an infant, took great diverſion in hunting, fiſhing, and other ſports, to enjoy which that ſenſe ſeems to be moſt requiſite.

At Amſterdam, William Vandeleur, ſhoemaker, aged 112 years.

JUNE.

1ſt. The Engliſh colours were hoiſted on the caſtle of Caſtle-town, the capital of the Iſle of Man, the ſovereignty of that iſland being now annexed to the crown of Great Britain; and a few days after his majeſty was proclaimed throughout that iſland, when John Wood, eſq; the new governor named by his majeſty, made a very polite ſpeech to the people,

Digitized by Google

people, and greatly to the purpose. By his majesty's proclamation relating to the purchase of this sovereignty, for which his majesty has caused 70,000l. to be paid into the bank of England, for the use of the duke and duchess of Athol, all persons (except those employed by the late proprietors in collecting the revenues) are continued in their respective places and employments; and are to take the oaths to his majesty, within one calendar month after the publication; and all jurisdictions, authorities, forms of law, acts of state, &c. are, from the 21st of June instant, to be executed and issued in his majesty's name.

The inhabitants are to have six months allowed them to dispose of their stock in hand, and after that time are to be subject to the same taxes, customs, and duties, as the people of England, and to be under the same regulations and restrictions; for which purpose an excise-office and custom-house will be immediately established.

By an abstract of the clear revenue of this island, from 1754 to 1763, the medium was 7293l. per annum, of which the land revenue for the last year was 1409l. 17s. 6d. and the income of the lands in the hands of the lord of the isle 107l.

It is to be lamented, that these people were to be thus so suddenly not only deprived of their usual trade, but saddled with new duties, before any new branch of trade or manufacture was introduced amongst them, to enable them to bear so great a burthen. For want of this precaution, all those strangers, amongst whom were some men of property, who could get away, left the island in a month or five weeks; and those who continued behind had nothing to do; but one ship, besides the packet-boat, and that a coal ship, having touched in the island between the middle of May and the latter end of June.

In the evening, between six and seven o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in a mast-yard adjoining to the river near Rotherithe church, which in a few hours consumed 296 houses. As the wind providentially drove the flames off from the water-side, there was no other damage done to the shipping, which otherwise would probably have greatly suffered, than burning one vessel, and some lighters. The fire is said to have been occasioned by some boys, set to look after a pitch kettle, running away to see some dancing bears, and the kettle's boiling over in the mean time. Though no lives were lost on this occasion, the flames were so rapid, most of the houses being of timber, there being great scarcity of water, and the wind so violent as to blow the lighted flakes to a considerable distance, and thereby elude, in a great measure, the power of all the engines brought against it, that the damage was computed to amount to 100,000l. of which about 30000l. was suffered by 240 poor families and their servants, who were not insured But their loss was soon made up to them by a collection, which exceeded it by upwards of 30l.

The Crown inn at Ware, the oldest in the county of Hertford, was begun to be pulled down, in order to be rebuilt for a gentle-

Digitized by Google

mans ſeat. It was at this inn the remarkable large bed, known by the name of the large bed of Ware, was kept, in which, it is reported, twenty ſix butchers and their wives lay one night for a wager, in the year 1689, when king William came to the crown. It was lately uſed for lodging for ſoldiers.

4th. Being the anniverſary of his majeſty's birth-day, who then entered into his 28th year, it was ſolemnized with unuſual grandeur, though not a ſingle French ſuit of cloaths appeared at court. The illuminations made on this occaſion, at the French ambaſſador's in Soho-ſquare, exceeded any thing of the kind that had ever been ſeen in London.

This day twelvemonth ſome violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt on the banks of the Ganges, by which a great number of houſes, and ſome moſques, were overturned, and a great number of men and cattle periſhed.

Major Sherlock of his majeſty's forces delivered the earl of Halifax a letter from Meer Jaffier Cawn, the preſent nabob of Bengal, written in Perſian characters, and directed to his majeſty. This gallant officer came home in the Boſcawen Indiaman, from Bengal, with a detachment, and the colours, of his majeſty's 79th regiment, which regiment, from its leaving England in April 1759, to January 1764, buried 34 commiſſioned officers, one ſurgeon, four mates, and upwards of 1300 men.

5th. A copy of verſes, ſixty-eight in number, chiefly ſatirical, and complaining of the hardneſs of the times, &c. on a broad ſheet of writing paper, were found ſtuck on the pedeſtal of the beautiful ſtatue of king James II. at Whitehall.

6th. A committee of the grocers company waited on his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, with the freedom of that company, as a neceſſary preparation to his receiving that of the city of London, which the lord-mayor and a committee of the common council, as ſoon as the committee of grocers were withdrawn, had the honour to preſent his royal highneſs, who returned the compliment in the following ſpeech.

"My lord, and gentlemen,

"I return you my beſt thanks for this mark of your duty and loyalty to the king, and of your affection to me. I am very thankful for your good opinion, and ſhall try in all times to deſerve it, by my hearty wiſhes for the proſperity of this great city, and by laying hold of every opportunity that ſhall offer to promote the trade and manufactures of my native country."

8th. His royal highneſs the duke of York ſet out for Harwich, on a tour to Holland and part of Germany, where he viſited Hanover, Pruſſia, and Brunſwick, and was received with all the marks of affection and reſpect due to his high rank and perſonal merit.

An account has been received, that the poor German emigrants, who laſt year gave this nation an opportunity of ſhewing its hoſpitality in a manner that has done it ſo much honour, are not only all, except a few who died on the paſſage, arrived in Charles-town,

Digitized by Google

town, South Carolina, but ſettled at a place called Hilliſborough, 150 miles up the country, where they were well received by the inhabitants, and met with great encouragement. The collection made in London for theſe poor people, excluſive of what was given privately into their own hands at their camp near Whitechapel, amounted to 4072l. 8s. 9d.

12th. At lower Brails in Warwickſhire, there was a violent ſtorm of hail, rain, and thunder. Some of the hail-ſtones meaſured ſeven inches and a half in circumference, and lay fourteen inches deep in the open fields; by which may be gueſſed the damage done to the fruits of the earth, and ſeveral kinds of fowls, as pigeons, &c.

12th. Seventy houſes, with the chapel and hoſpital, were conſumed by fire, in about two hours time, at Heyteſbury, in Wiltſhire, in ſpite of three engines, that kept conſtantly playing on it; the loſs, excluſive of what was inſured, amounted to 13,000l.

13th. The fleur d'Eon, who in laſt Trinity term was found guilty of printing a falſe and ſcandalous libel, highly reflecting on the honour of the count de Guerchy, ambaſſador extraordinary from the court of France to this kingdom, having abſconded from juſtice, and not ſurrendered himſelf to the court of King's Bench to receive judgment for the ſaid offence, was declared to be outlawed by the judgment of the coroners of the county of Middleſex. *London Gazette.*

A fire broke out in the ſtables of the Talbot-Inn, Surry-ſtreet, in the Strand, which entirely conſumed the ſame; and all the houſes between it and Somerſet-houſe, and back from Surry-ſtreet to Strand-lane.

Copy of a letter from vice admiral Sir Wm. Burnaby, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſquadron ſtationed at Jamaica, to Philip Stephens, eſq; ſecretary of the admiralty, dated Active, off the river Balize, in the Bay of Honduras, the 26th of March, 1765. 15th.

SIR,

Having this day received the governor of Jucatan's anſwer to my diſpatches, incloſing the duplicate of the order from the court of Spain, I herewith ſend his anſwer and a tranſlation thereof, and deſire you will communicate the ſame to their lordſhips: acquainting them likewiſe, that the log-wood cutters in the bay of Honduras, have had poſſeſſion given them in form, by the commandant at Baccalar, agreeable to an order he received from the governor of Jucatan, to reinſtate them at Rowley's Bite, the New River, and Rio Hondo, the places from whence they had been driven.

I have the pleaſure to aſſure their lordſhips, that I have ſtrictly obeyed their orders, in ſeeing his majeſty's commands punctually executed; and likewiſe to aſſure them, that the inhabitants of the bay are perfectly ſatisfied.

Don Philip Remirez de Eſtenos, late governor of Jucatan, who was the cauſe of the diſturbances in the bay, is dead. The preſent governor ſeems greatly concerned at the conduct of his predeceſſor; and

Digitized by Google

expreſſes the higheſt regard and eſteem for his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects, and aſſures us he will endeavour, in every inſtance, to manifeſt, by his future conduct, the truth of his aſſertion, by living in the ſtricteſt harmony with them.

I have ordered the ſhips with the troops that came down with me, back to Jamaica, and am myſelf going to Penſacola, to execute their lordſhips orders.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
W. BURNABY.

Tranſlation of a letter from the governor of Jucatan, to Sir William Burnaby, in the Bay of Honduras.

SIR,

I received, by the hands of lieutenant James Cook, the eſteemed favour of your excellency's letter, dated the 16th of January, and with it the duplicate of the royal order of the king my maſter, in which he diſapproves the meaſures taken by my predeceſſor Don Philip Remirez de Eſtenos in diſturbing the logwood cutters in their occupation in Rio Hondo: and that they ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed in thoſe places where they cut before. Your excellency aſſuring me, that the intention of his Britannic majeſty is to preſerve perfect harmony and friendſhip with the court of his catholic majeſty and his ſubjects, and in this intelligence, and in obedience to his royal order, I have wrote to the commandant of Baccalar, that, without the leaſt demur, he put the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty in poſſeſſion of logwood cutting in Rio Hondo, where he is to permit them the free uſe of that trade without incommoding them, treating them with the utmoſt politeneſs, as they are ſubjects of a nation at friendſhip with us. And for my part, I have the honour to aſſure your excellency, that under no pretext whatſoever there ſhall be the leaſt extortion offered to the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty employed in cutting logwood; being aſſured his majeſty would be greatly concerned at any change that might interrupt the good harmony that ſubſiſts between the two crowns.

I rejoice at your excellency's ſafe arrival at the Baliſs, and hope at the receipt of this your excellency may be in perfect health.

I remain at your excellency's ſervice with all affection, deſirous that God may preſerve the very important life of your excellency many years. I am, &c.

Merida in Jucatan, 1st of March, 1755. ALVAREZ. *Lond. Gaz.*

We are informed by another channel, that Sir William, beſides reinſtating the baymen in their poſſeſſions, immediately iſſued regulations for the better government of them; limited their trade up ſeveral rivers, agreeable to treaty; and got the inhabitants to aſſociate and meet together, in order to fix and appoint proper perſons for the holding courts of juſtice quarterly, with the aſſiſtance of a jury, and to try and determine all diſputes whatſoever; which determinations are to be enforced by the commanding officer, for the time being, of any of his majeſty's ſhips of war which may be ſent thither. After this, his excellency ſent diſpatches to the ſeveral Spaniſh governors in the

Digitized by Google

the neighbourhood, such as Jucatan, Guatamel, &c. acquainting them of his fixed resolution to have affairs carried on amicably between all parties at the Bay, in conformity with the last treaty of peace and friendship, and to establish with that view a station ship, to be relieved every three months.

We are sorry to be obliged to observe, that, if some other accounts are to be credited, all these precautions in our court, and all the complaisance in the Spaniards, are likely to be attended with very little advantages to the nation. For not only the place is said to be very sickly, but that numbers of the baymen's slaves desert daily to the Spaniards; whereas, all the wood in the old tracts, within the reach of the floods, being cut down, their labour is more wanted than ever to bring it to these tracts, from whence on the rising of the rivers, it might be as easily as heretofore floated aboard ship. If this is really the case, would it not be worth while to look out for logwood forests in Florida, or at least, for some spots where logwood may be planted? By this means never-ending disputes with the Spaniards might be avoided, and something valuable might be obtained in exchange for that which does us little good, yet to them must be, if not a great loss, at least a very disagreeable eye-sore.

17th. A cause which has been long depending in the court of Chancery, between the attorney general, at the relation of the reverend Doctor Blair, rector of Burton Coggles, in Lincolnshire, plaintiff, and John Cholmley, esq; proprietor of the said parish, defendant, with regard to the validity of a composition for the tythe established by a decree in Chancery, in 1677, was determined by the Lord Chancellor, in favour of the plaintiff, after a full hearing of two days; the said decree, as far as it regarded the composition, though acquiesced in by different incumbents for upwards of eighty years, being declared by his lordship to be void in law, and contrary to certain acts of parliament, intitled, *the disabling acts.*

18th. The special verdict in the cause of the reverend Mr. Entick against Nathaniel Carrington, and three others of his majesty's messengers, was very learnedly argued a second time in the court of Common Pleas at Westminster, by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Davy on behalf of the defendants. At the conclusion whereof the court declared they were ready to give judgment, unless the defendants earnestly desired a third argument, which the court would be ready at any time to hear; and desired that the defendant's council would give the court their answer with all convenient speed.

At the same time came on to be argued in the court of King's Bench, in the cause brought by Mr. Leech against Mr. Money, and several others of his majesty's messengers, the special matter upon the writ of error, and bill of exceptions brought in this cause, which was very learnedly argued by Mr. Dunning on the part of Mr. Leech, and Mr. Solicitor-general on the part of the messengers.

Digitized by Google

19th. Mr. Pitt was near three hours in conference with his majeſty.

At a general court of the million bank, a dividend of five per cent. on their capital was agreed to.

As a carpenter was going to repair a well belonging to the pariſh of St James's, Clerkenwell, at the bottom of the green, which had not been uſed for a long time, he found, to his great ſurpriſe, the water reddiſh, and extremely hot; and on further examination diſcovered a large drain made into the well, through which the water flowed a conſiderable way from a diſtillery erected in an old houſe in that neighbourhood, and ſo contrived that one man might do the buſineſs of many, and that very privately, by conveying the ſmoke in ſeveral different chimnies, and letting the waſte water into the well already ſpoken of.

21ſt. The new ſeals of his preſent majeſty were delivered to the great officers of ſtate.

The following articles, part of the curious collection of Egyptian, Roman, and other antiquities made by Ebenezer Muſſel, eſq; lately deceaſed, ſold by auction, viz.

King Charles IId's hat button for 2l. 13s. The curtana of James II. of England, and the ſword of James IV. of Scotland, taken at Floddenfield, 1l. 12s. A ſcymeter taken from the baſhaw of Damaſcus at the ſiege of Vienna, 5l. 5s. King of Madagaſcar's ſhirt, the queen's ſhift, their ſaſhes, belts, &c. 1l. 3s. Queen Elizabeth's gloves, knife and fork, work-bag, pincuſhion, and toothpick; Mary queen of Scot's hair cap, Oliver Cromwell's night cap, camp-pillow, ſilk ſath, tobacco-ſtopper, and King Charles IId's night-cap, 2l, 12s. Queen Elizabeth's ſtriking watch, given by her to one of the warders of the Tower, when ſhe quitted her impriſonment there, 2l. King Charles Iſt's watch, given by him to biſhop Juxton, the morning of his martyrdom, 2l. 17s. An earthen can of St. Thomas a Becket, finely wrought, 16s. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's dagger; a large parcel of curious ancient gloves; ſtar and garter worn by the duke of Marlborough at Blenheim battle; ditto of James II. William III. and Queen Ann; and a piece of fringe-work made by Mary Queen of William III. 2l. by this the curious may form ſome judgment of the price of virtu in England.

About ten o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out at the ſail-cloth warehouſe of Mr. Bevan, at Gun-dock, Wapping, which in a few hours deſtroyed that and about thirty dwelling-houſes, beſides warehouſes, and other outbuildings. A ſhip in Gun dock took fire; but by cutting away the maſts, &c. was ſaved. Moſt of the poor inhabitants loſt their all, and ſeveral had their arms and legs broke in endeavouring to ſave their children.

23d. At night and the night following, it blew ſo violent a tempeſt at Peſcara, a city of the hither Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, and forty leagues from the capital, that the veſſels anchored in that port were near foundering. The quantity of rain, which fell throughout that diſtrict during this ſtorm, and

Digitized by Google

and the two preceding days, formed ſo violent a torrent, that all the earth in the territory of the rock of Montepiano, ſituated between the towns of Chieti and Lanciano, at three leagues from Peſcara, belonging to the family of Colonna at Rome, was carried away by it, leaving the buildings to tumble into an abyſs two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. The inhabitants, to the number of two thouſand, eſcaped towards the fields, but the ſummit of the mountain of Mountepiano, being of earth, fell upon them, and became level with the very ground beneath it, inſomuch that there is no diſcovering at preſent the place where it ſtood. Five religious were immediately ſent from Chieti to give abſolution to the dying, who cryed out amidſt the ruins in a moſt pitiable manner, ſome of them caught faſt in the earth up to the waiſt, and others up to the neck. The bells rolling down with the ruins rang, from time to time, of themſelves, but with a doleful ſound. On the 23d the ground gave the inhabitants ſufficient warning of what was to be expected, by opening in ſeveral places, but they unhappily took not the alarm. A river, two miles from this place, was ſo long ſtopped in its courſe by the earth, trees, and dead bodies carried down by the torrent, that its water became green, ſo as to threaten an infection, if not ſpeedily given a free iſſue. Terror ſpread throughout all the environs, eſpecially as the canton named Serra met nearly the ſame fate.

24th. By a general act of parliament, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, all waggons and carts, with nine-inch wheels, paſſing through any turnpike gate or bar, after this day, are to pay full toll, unleſs they are ſo conſtructed as to roll a ſurface of ſixteen inches, and in that caſe only half toll; and all narrow wheels are to pay one-half toll more than the nine-inch wheels, except carts and carriages drawn by one horſe and two oxen, and no more; or with two horſes or four oxen, and no more, having ſix-inch wheels. And no perſon, by virtue of any act of parliament, is to have, claim, or take the benefit or advantage of any exemption from tolls, unleſs the fellies of the wheels are nine inches broad.

2 th. between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, a terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightning happened at St. Mary Cray in Kent, by which a boy was killed, and four other boys ſtruck ſenſeleſs on the ground, one of them with a very long and deep wound on the inſide of his right thigh. But what is extremely remarkable, thoſe boys, when come to themſelves, were not conſcious of what had happened to them, but ſaid they had been aſleep.

Two mowers near Wells, in Somerſetſhire, cut down four acres of graſs in an hour and ſeventeen minutes, for a wager of 20l. which they won by performing it only one minute within the time; two to one was laid againſt them.

28th. The workmen employed in paving the Strand, upon digging up the poſts in the foot-path near St. Clement's church, diſcovered a large leaden pipe, weighing, it is ſaid, 112lb. per yard, and reaching quite to Tem-

Digitized by Google

ple bar. It appears, from Stow's, and other hiſtories of London, that this was part of one of the mains conveying water from Bayſwater into the city, and laid down in 1336. The continuation of this pipe, from Temple bar, through Fleet-ſtreet, was dug up about 20 years ago.

Was determined a wager between two noblemen, for 1000 guineas, that a boat ſhould go 25 miles in an hour. For this purpoſe, a large circular trench of 100 feet diameter, and nine feet wide, was dug in a field behind Jenny's Whim, near Chelſea-bridge; and in the centre of the land ſurrounded by this trench was fixed a poſt, with a radius extending to the middle of the canal, ſo that the boat being tied to the moveable end of the radius might be moved, with great velocity, by a very ſlow motion in a horſe faſtened to ſome point of the radius between the boat and the centre. The wager was, however, loſt, by part of the tackling giving way, though the trial had ſucceeded perfectly well the day before.

30th. A tender from the Shetland herring fiſhery arrived in the river Maes, with 52½ barrels of herrings, moſt of which ſold from 23l. to 12l. the barrel. The common price is 40s.

The tide in the river Thames was ſo remarkably low, that the ferry from Somerſet-ſtairs to Cuper's bridge could not work, the ſand banks being entirely bare. Is not the increaſe of thoſe ſand-banks, ſo hurtful to the navigation of the Thames, owing to the ſtoppage of the water, by the numerous and broad piers of London-bridge. If ſo, how unwiſe muſt it be to increaſe that obſtacle by the water works?

Some days ago, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Tiano and Migniano, in the Terre di Lavoro, between thirty and forty miles diſtant from Naples. At Migniano it was ſo violent, as to drive out the inhabitants; three houſes were thrown down, and two churches much damaged.

We think it our duty to acquaint the public, that the governors of, and ſubſcribers to, the Welch charity-ſchool in Clerkenwell Green, have juſt publiſhed, for the benefit of that laudable inſtitution, the third part of their Britiſh Zoology, though compoſed by themſelves, or at their own expence; a work deſerving, if poſſible, as much encouragement, on account of the maſterly manner in which it is executed, as the exalted purpoſe to which the profits of it are to be applied. How happy would it be, if more gentlemen ſpent their leiſure hours in the ſame manner! The letter-preſs, and ſeveral plates of the 4th part, are, we are aſſured, already executed, and the remainder of the work will be delivered with all expedition. This ſeems to be a proper place for mentioning, that there are ſome ſocieties of ladies in Dublin, who meet alternately at each other's houſes; and, at the ſame time they are ſpending their time in agreeable converſation, contribute to the relief of the poor by employing their needle in the ſervice of them, particularly the children in the foundling hoſpital.

The prizes of fifteen guineas each

Digitized by Google

each given annually by the honourable Mr. Finch Hatton, and the honourable Mr. Townſhend, members for the univerſity of Cambridge, are adjudged this year to Mr Paley of Chriſt's, and Mr. Chamberlayne of King's college, ſenior bachelors; and to Mr. Moore and Mr. Lambert of Trinity college, middle bachelors.

A ſeventy-four gun ſhip was lately launched for his majeſty's ſervice, at Milford haven.

Nine white boys were lately killed, and twenty made priſoners, in a ſkirmiſh with a party of dragoons near Dungannon in Ireland.

The royal academy of ſciences at Paris have propoſed an extraordinary premium this year, for the diſcovery of the beſt manner of lighting the ſtreets of a great city during the night, ſo as to combine together brightneſs, facility of execution, and cheapneſs. Both the ſubject and the fund for this premium, which is 2000 livres, are furniſhed by M. de Sartine, lieutenant general of the police.

The ſociety of ſciences at Haerlem have propoſed the following prize-queſtion, for the year 1766; Whether it is permitted, in our conduct, to profit from the ignorance of our neighbour; and, in caſe of the affirmative, in what circumſtances, and in what degree it is permitted?

Dr. Jooſten has obtained the prize of thirty ducats offered by the electoral academy of ſciences of Manheim, for reſtoring a drowned perſon to life in the Palatinate, by means of beds of aſhes mingled with ſalt, and proper frictions, &c. The ſubject, upon whom the doctor made the experiment, was the ſon of a baker of that city, named Meyer, about three years and a half old, when he fell into the water, which happened the 27th of April laſt. He had been carried by the water two hundred paces. He had no reſpiration, his pulſe did not beat, his head and hands were ſwelled, his eyes cloſed, his lips livid, his body cold, and for three quarters of an hour he appeared to be dead. But being rubbed with hot cloths for about fifteen minutes, he made a motion with his mouth; and, after fourteen minutes more rubbing, &c. he was found to breathe, his pulſe beat, and he recovered the uſe of his ſenſes. The water in his belly was diſcharged downwards.

On the 11th inſtant, the king of France, by his commiſſaries to the aſſembly of the clergy now ſitting, made a demand on them of 12 millions of livres by way of free-gift; to which the archbiſhop of Rheims anſwered, that the love of the clergy for their king had not hitherto permitted them to inform him how all their means were exhauſted by the enormity of their engagements; and that they expected the king would have regard to the repreſentations, which had been made to him in the late aſſemblies, and that he would uſe his authority to maintain the rights, privileges, and immunities of the church, whereof he is the eldeſt ſon. The commiſſaries then retired into another hall, to wait the deliberation, which laſted from twelve to three, and the concluſion was, "That, as a laſt effort, the clergy would grant eight millions, hoping the king would be favourably diſpoſed to receive the

Digitized by Google

the remonſtrance, which they were preparing to lay before him."

M. de Marbœuf, commander of the French troops, now garriſoning thoſe places in Corſica, which the Genoeſe ſtill retain, has had a private conference with Paoli; ſince which that chief has ordered his Corſicans to treat the French with reſpect, to permit them the diverſion of hunting in the neighbourhood of the places where they are in garriſon, and on certain days to hold markets for their conveniency. Paoli has cauſed the veſſels and ſtatues of gold and ſilver in one of the churches to be coined into money, bearing the arms of the iſland, which, together with the French coin, paſſes current among the troops of the two nations.

Two violent earthquakes were lately felt in the Eaſtern Bothnia, part of the kingdom of Sweden; but we do not hear of any conſiderable damage being done by them.

On the 31ſt ult. a French ſquadron of ten ſhips, commanded by M. du Chaſſaut, arrived in ſight of the port of Sallee, and the day following began its operations againſt that place by bombarding the old and new towns, together with the forts, into which, between that and the 14th inſt, it threw about 400 bombs, but without any other damage than demoliſhing part of ſeven houſes and the roof of a moſque. They then bombarded Larrache, with as little ſucceſs. However, the Mooriſh troops of the garriſon, and the environs, under the Bacha Habil, made a feint of retiring in order to impoſe upon the French, who finding the fire of the Mooriſh cannon to ſlacken, and ſeeing none of the Moors appear, ſent ſixteen boats up the river, and ſet fire to a French prize, equipped for cruiſing. Upon this the Moors divided into two bodies, and concealed themſelves behind their fortifications on both ſides of the river. They might have prevented the burning of this prize, but the Bacha thought it better to ſuffer the French to continue their expedition. Accordingly they advanced for ſome miles, and ſet fire to ſeveral veſſels at anchor, when the Moors ſuddenly preſented themſelves on both ſides of the river. While two hundred among them were employed in extinguiſhing the flames, the reſt fired with ſo much briſkneſs on the French boats, that they ſtruck their flags, and demanded quarter, which was granted them by the Moors, two thouſand of whom threw themſelves into the river, with their poniards in their mouths, in order to get to the French boats. The French, upon this, rehoiſted their colours, and began to fire upon the ſwimmers, in order to prevent their boarding; but the Moors aſhore plied them ſo warmly on all ſides, that they obliged them to ſtrike their flags a ſecond time, and demand quarter. Many of the ſwimmers by this time got on board their boats, and killed there near a hundred and fifty of the crew; when the Bacha refuſed to liſten to any further propoſitions, yet gave orders to ſave the priſoners. On this occaſion the French had about five hundred men killed, and loſt all their boats; the Moors had but one hundred men killed and wounded.

Digitized by Google

wounded. Other accounts ſay that the French deſtroyed Larrache by bombs and bullets, and likewiſe two corſairs, with the loſs of only 30 officers and 174 men killed and wounded, whereas the Moors loſt 2,000 men; and that the French ſquadron took a Daniſh veſſel deſtined for Sallee, laden with 500lb. of powder, 1500 bullets, 10 pieces of braſs cannon and a quantity of maſts.

On the 12th of April laſt, the grand vizir was beheaded at Conſtantinople; afterwards his head was expoſed three days. The grand ſignior ſeemed inclined to ſave him: but nothing could ſatisfy the divan and populace, but his death; ſo enraged were they againſt him, for not quelling in its infancy a revolt in Georgia, occaſioned by the Georgians refuſing to yield the uſual tribute of their fineſt girls to the ſeraglio.

By advices from Baſſora of the 10th of February laſt, the affairs of Perſia have been in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity for theſe two years paſt, under the prudent government of Kerim Kan; there have been but two trifling revolts, which he ſuppreſſed as ſoon as they broke out. All Perſia is ſubject to him, except the Coraſſan, which is under the dominion of Ahmet Chah, king of Agvan, who has peaceably enjoyed, upwards of ten years, a moſt extenſive country in India and Perſia, beſides the province of Candahar, his native country. It may with truth be aſſerted of him, that he is the richeſt king in Aſia, for all the treaſures of Nadir Chah, Thamas-Kouli-Kan, and Delhi, have fallen into his hands. Kerim-Kan is at preſent in the neighbourhood of Baſſora, at Bormava, in the Loriſtan, with an army which is ſaid to conſiſt of 60,000 men; and it is pretended that he will go, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, to chaſtiſe ſome pirates which are cruizing in the Perſian gulph. This prince likewiſe propoſes to ſet to rights the affairs of the provinces of Fars and Loriſtan.

There have been within theſe eight months ſome very warm diſputes between the governor and aſſembly houſe of Jamaica, concerning the privileges of that houſe. The queſtion in diſpute ſeems to be, whether the houſe's privileges actually extend, or if they don't, whether the houſe has a right to extend them, eſpecially by an *ex poſt facto* vote, from the perſons of its members and their ſervants, to their coaches, horſes, and other things requiſite for their attendance upon the houſe. As this is a matter of too much importance to be left out, and yet the only account we have got of it is too long for this part of our work, we ſhall give it in our Appendix.

There is advice from Philadelphia, that ſome of their back-ſettlers, ſuppoſed to be the ſame who the year before murdered the innocent Indians, ſettled in the heart of that province, ſome time ago ſurpriſed, in their way to Fort Pitt, a convoy of eighty horſes loaded with goods, part on his majeſty's account, as preſents to the Indians, with whom there is no making or maintaining peace without ſuch demonſtrations of friendſhip, and part on the account of the merchants for the Indian trade, killed ſome of the horſes, and carried off all the goods. A party of the king's troops being called from

Digitized by Google

from Fort London, apprehended some of these lawless people, but they were soon rescued. The soldiers afterwards picked up three others, and carried them into the fort; but the rioters assembled about in such numbers, as to render it dangerous for the few soldiers in it to hold out against them; and threatening fire and sword, if their companions were not given up, which was complied with, on their promising to appear at the next court.

The following plan for introducing episcopacy in North America, as laid down by Bishop Butler in 1750, has been for some time past, it is said, under consideration of the government.

1. No coercive power is desired over the laity in any case; but only a power to regulate the behaviour of the clergy who are in episcopal orders; and to correct and punish them according to the laws of the church of England, in case of misbehaviour or neglect of duty, with such powers as the commissaries abroad have exercised.

2. Nothing is desired for such bishops, that may in the least interfere with the dignity or authority or interest of the governor, or any other officer of state. Probates of wills, licences for marriages, &c. to be left in the hands where they are; and no share in the temporal government is desired for bishops.

3. The maintenance of such bishops not to be at the charge of the colonies.

4. No bishops are intended to be settled in places where the government is in the hands of dissenters, as in New England, &c. But authority to be given only to ordain clergy for such church of England congregations as are among them, and to inspect into the manners and behaviour of the said clergy, and to confirm the members thereof.

The wife of a collier at Sitzeroda, near Torgua in Saxony, was lately delivered of five daughters, who were all baptized, but died soon after. In the year 1732, a woman of the same village was twice delivered, in the space of eleven months, of three children at a birth.

Died lately. At Wells, Mrs. Deverel, aged 105.

Near Basingstoke, John Edwards, a ploughman, aged 105.

JULY.

The Lord Clive Indiaman, arrived this day at her moorings in the river Thames, had the misfortune to lose in her voyage 78 of her crew, among whom are all the officers, except the captain and second mate: a most remarkable mortality, as the same voyage is sometimes performed without the loss of a single man. 1st.

A cause was tried in the court of King's Bench, upon the statute of usury; when a person who had taken 16s for discounting a note of hand for 30l. that had but six weeks to run, had a verdict given against him for 90l. costs, being treble the sum lent. 2d.

An action upon a policy of insurance, against an underwriter of goods shipped in a general ship, at Montserrat, for London, was tried before lord Mansfield, 4th.

Digitized by Google

field, at Guildhall; when it appearing that the ship was not *seaworthy* to undertake the voyage, the cause was determined in favour of the insurer. By this decision it appears, that, when a ship proceeds on a voyage, for which she is not sufficient, all policies of insurance, whether on the ship or goods, are discharged; and that it is to the owners of the ship the owners of the goods on board her must in that case apply for the satisfaction of their losses. This determination, it is to be hoped, will have the good effect of making owners of ships more attentive to the goodness of their ships, thereby to prevent very heavy losses.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the city of London lying-in hospital, 350l. was collected for that charity.

Seven female quakers, very neatly dressed, being desirous to see their majesties come to court, were admitted into the royal apartments; when her majesty was so condescending as to order the lady in waiting to make each of them a compliment, which they returned in a very sensible and modest manner.

6th. The jury sat on the body of the D. of B. at the King's Arms tavern in Bond-street, and brought in their verdict lunacy. It appeared on the inquest, by the testimony of an eminent physician, who attended H. G. that he had for some time past been afflicted with a nervous disorder, which preyed greatly upon his spirits. The ball went in at the right ear, came out at the upper part of the left side of the head, and was found in the night-cap.

At the admiralty sessions held at the Old Bailey, Captain Loredo, late master of the vessel called the Principe de Espagna, was tried for wilfully casting away the said ship on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the admiralty of England, with intent to defraud divers merchants who had underwrote policies of insurance on the said vessel, and her cargo, consisting of woollen cloths and hides, to the amount of above 5000l. when it appearing that the ship, though run on a reef of rocks about a mile from Falmouth harbour, in her voyage from Exeter to Spain, was not cast away or destroyed, in the strict sense of the word, pursuant to the statute 11 George II. she having been afterwards recovered and brought into Falmouth harbour, by the people of that place; and it being the particular prerogative of that court either to condemn capitally or wholly to acquit, he was acquitted, and immediately discharged. A new charge, however, was immediately preferred against him for a misdemeanor, but he found means to escape, and get back to Spain, where, as soon as discovered, he was condemned to a dungeon for life.

10th. A great council was held at St. James's, when a general alteration in the ministry took place.

Was tried at Guildhall, before the right hon. Lord Mansfield, a cause, wherein Messrs. Carr, Ibbetson, and Co. eminent mercers on Ludgate-hill, were plaintiffs, and several custom-house officers defendants, for entering and searching the house of the plaintiffs, under pretence of their having a large quantity of prohibited goods in their possession: when it appearing,

Digitized by Google

appearing, that the officers had not the leaſt foundation for ſuch ſearch, the jury, which conſiſted of merchants, found a verdict againſt the cuſtom-houſe officers, for 10cl. damages, with coſts of ſuit.

A lad about ſeventeen years old, apprentice to Mr Maxwell, a waterman on the bank-ſide, lately eat a ſhoulder of lamb, that weighed upwards of five pounds, and two quarts of green peaſe, without either bread or beer, in leſs than fifty minutes, for a wager of half a guinea.

11th. His royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter ſet out on a tour through the Weſt of England.

12th. The act took place, which prohibits all ſhips under 100 tons burthen, from taking ſpirituous liquors on board, on pain of ſeizure.

The new pavement from Charing-croſs to Temple-bar, which was begun at the firſt of theſe places, was this day ended at the latter, and the communication opened for carriages. Thoſe, who have not ſeen this new pavement, can ſcarcely imagine the alteration made by it, the taking down of ſigns, and fixing up of lights in a regular manner. It may be ſaid, that no ſtreet in London, paved, lighted, and filled with ſigns fixed in the old way, ever made ſo agreeable an appearance, or afforded better walking than the Strand does in the new. But great as the alteration in the Strand may be, that in St. James's-ſtreet greatly ſurpaſſes it. In ſhort too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of thoſe noblemen and gentlemen, who firſt promoted this improvement, and have ſo ſteadily carried it on, in ſpite of all the obſtacles thrown in their way, and all the cavils againſt their proceedings.

13th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when one for a highway robbery, one for a footpad robbery, a woman for privately ſtealing a watch, Anthony Vacheron, for feloniouſly publiſhing as true, a certain promiſſory note of hand from his grace George duke of Marlborough, for 20,000l. payable to the order of the ſaid Anthony Vacheron, with intention to defraud the ſaid duke of Marlborough; one for horſe-ſtealing, one for defrauding a ſailor of his wages, Barny Carroll, for unlawfully, on purpoſe, and with malice aforethought, and with laying in wait, ſlitting the noſe of Crawley Thomas Kirby, Eſq; with intention to maim and diſfigure him, and William King, his accomplice, received ſentence of death; thirty-ſix to be tranſported for ſeven years; one for fourteen years; one to be whipped; and five were branded. The highway robber, the defrauder, Carroll, and King, were executed the laſt day of the month.

As the caſe of Carroll and King is in ſome reſpects curious, we ſhall give it in the Appendix to this part of our work.

14th. A moſt violent earthquake happened at Lula in Bothnia, which laſted three minutes, with a ſubterraneous noiſe from Weſt to Eaſt; and on the 23d day following, at the ſame place, there was a great motion in the waters, attended with a ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which continued the whole day, when

Digitized by Google

when the waters ebbed and flowed about twenty times in a ſhort ſpace.

About eight in the evening, prince Frederick William of Pruſſia, and the princeſs Elizabeth Chriſtina Ulrich of Brunſwick, received the nuptial benediction at the caſtle of Berlin. After the ceremony, which was performed with great pomp, the king and queen of Pruſſia, the duke of York, the princes and princeſſes of the blood, of the houſe of Brunſwick, the duke of Brunſwick Bevern, the reigning prince of Anhalt Deſſau, the nobility and foreign miniſters, who had all aſſiſted at it, ſupped at four tables, each of two hundred covers; at one of which were the king, their royal highneſſes, and the foreign princes; at the ſecond, the miniſters of ſtate, and thoſe of foreign powers; at the third, perſons belonging to the court; and at the fourth, the generals and officers of the ſtate major. At eleven o'clock, the prince and the new princeſs of Pruſſia opened the ball, in which the king, the duke of York, and the princes and princeſſes danced. The ball, which continued till late at night, was performed by torch-light, to the ſound of two choruſſes of trumpets and kettle drums. The day following the new-married pair received compliments on the occaſion.

16th. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the right hon. Sir Charles Pratt, knt. chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of baron Camden, of Camden-place in the county of Kent. *London Gazette.*

At the adjourned ſeſſions of the peace at Guildhall, before the lord mayor, when a great number of debtors were diſcharged purſuant to the late act, a very intricate point was learnedly debated, *Whether*, according to a notion long received, *ſpunging-houſes were to be deemed priſons?* when it was determined, that they were only houſes of ſafety, and in no ſenſe to be looked upon as priſons; and accordingly none but thoſe who were actually in priſon or beyond ſea, or upon bail on the firſt of January laſt, and had ſurrendered to their bail, on or before the 12th of February, were adjudged capable of receiving the benefit of that act.

At the Society of Arts, &c. a letter was read from 17th. the mayor of Liverpool, importing, that the corporation over which he had the honour to preſide, had ordered 100l. to be paid towards aſſiſting in the general views of the ſociety; for which the ſecretary was deſired to return thanks.

The infant don Philip, 18th. duke of Parma, who had been taken ill of the ſmall-pox at Alexandria, the 10th inſt. and appeared to be in a fair way of doing well at the beginning, grew ſuddenly worſe this day, and was carried off by it. As ſoon as it was known at Parma that the duke their ſovereign was ill, count Ponticelli and other phyſicians ſet out for Alexandria to attend him. They had no apprehenſions of the ſmall-pox, becauſe the prince had already had that diſtemper, but imagined he had a fever, attended with an obſtruction or coſtiveneſs; however,

Digitized by Google

however, before he died, the ſmall pox had manifeſted itſelf by very evident tokens.

His royal highneſs was born the 15th of March 1720. He has left iſſue by the late madame of France, a prince and princeſs, viz. Ferdinand, born January 20, 1750; and Louiſa Maria Thereſa, born Dec. 9, 1751, ſince married to Charles Anthony, prince of Aſturias, heir to the crown of Spain.

A board of longitude was held at the admiralty, when the marine-table for finding the longitude at ſea, by the lunar method, invented by Mr. Witchell, was taken into conſideration, and approved, and a thouſand pounds ordered to be advanced to enable the inventor to carry it into execution; and that gentleman, Mr. Iſrael Lyons, jun. Mr. William Wales, of Greenwich, and Mr. Mapſon, were appointed computers of a Nautical Ephemeris, for the uſe of navigation and aſtronomy; and Mr. Richard Dunthorne to compare and correct the ſame from the preſs.

23d. In Lapland, 120 head of rein deer, in one herd, were ſtruck dead by lightning.

The centre of one of the middle arches of the new bridge at Blackfriars was entirely ſtruck, and the arch cleared. This arch is 22 feet wider than the wideſt arch of Weſtminſter-bridge, 28 feet wider than the great arch of London-bridge, 3 feet wider than the boaſted Rialto at Venice, yet 2 feet leſs than the wideſt arch of the ſame bridge, whoſe diameter is 100 feet.

25th. Was read in common council, a petition from the magiſtrates of the city of Konigſberg, in the dominions of Pruſſia, addreſſed to the moſt illuſtrious, noble, learned, and venerable, the Lord Mayor and Senators of the moſt renowned city of London, ſetting forth the immenſe loſs that city ſuſtained by the dreadful fire that lately raged there, praying aſſiſtance; when it appearing, that the loſs amounted to 600,000l. ſo as to be above the faculties of any ſingle corporation, their agent was adviſed to apply for a general brief. The collection made for their relief in the city of Hamburgh amounted to 1118l.

28th. Letters dated this day twelvemonth, from Truxillo, about fifty miles from Vera Crux, in Mexico, bring a moſt ſhocking account of the mountain Mano Blanco, in that neighbourhood, opening and throwing out flames, inflamed matter, and black ſtones, ſome of great ſizes. As there never was a volcano there before, it terrified the inhabitants to ſuch a degree, that a great number died of the fright. Many people were deſtroyed, with 118 Indian huts. Lions, tygers, deer, &c. left the foreſts, and came for refuge into the town, where ſixty-three of them were ſhot in the ſtreets.

31ſt. A violent hurricane happened at St. Euſtatia; the ſmall veſſels got to ſea in time; but the ſtorm reaching to Martinico, thirty-three ſhips were loſt; at Guadalupe, ſix ſhips and ten ſmall veſſels, with a large quantity of coffee on board, were drove on ſhore and loſt.

The power of juries having been ſo often and ſo much controverted,

Digitized by Google

troverted, many of our readers, who do not deal much in law books, may be glad to know what was the opinion of that great lawyer, the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, upon that intereſting point. In the reports of caſes in his time, p. 16. are the following remarkable words of his: "The thing that governs greatly in this determination is, that a point of law is not to be determined by juries. Juries have a power by law to determine matters of fact only; and it is of the greateſt conſequence to the law of England, and to the ſubject, that theſe powers of the judges and jury be kept diſtinct; that the judge determine the law, and the jury the fact; and if ever they come to be confounded, it will prove the confuſion and deſtruction of the law of England."

Great numbers of incendiary letters, threatening fire and deſtruction, have been lately dropt in different parts of London, many of them, it is thought, with a deſign of committing the threatened miſchiefs; at leaſt, no leſs than ſeven or eight trains laid for this deſperate purpoſe, have been diſcovered and defeated within a few weeks.

An old walnut tree, which flouriſhed before the door of Shakeſpear's father, at Stratford upon Avon, at the birth of that poet, having been lately cut down, ſeveral gentlemen had images, reſembling that in Weſtminſter-abbey, carved from it.

The rage, or at leaſt hurry, of building is ſo great at preſent, that the bricks are often brought to the bricklayers, before they are cold enough to be handled; ſo that ſome days ago the floor of a cart, loaded with bricks, took fire in Golden-lane, Old-ſtreet; and was conſumed, before the bricks could be unloaded.

A journeyman baker in Old-ſtreet, lately ran from Old-ſtreet turnpike to Shoreditch turnpike, and back again, which is reckoned a mile and a half, for a wager of twenty guineas, in ſeven minutes and a quarter. He had been allowed nine.

A few days ago a young woman near Cockermouth, walked ſeventy two miles in one day, viz. from Blencogo to within two or three miles of Newcaſtle.

They write from New York, that one Godfrey Swan, a man in good circumſtances, fearing he ſhould not be ſaved, took the opportunity, while his wife was at market, to murder his own ſon, an infant of three months old, which he laid on his left arm, and then cut its throat with a penknife. The neighbours, being alarmed came in, and found him with the child yet bleeding in his arms; but inſtead of being diſconcerted, he deliberately wiped his bloody hands, and the knife with which he did the execrable deed, and with perfect compoſure ſaid, "He had long been greatly diſtreſſed in mind, was weary of life, and had taken this method of making the ſoul of his innocent infant happy, and dying himſelf by the law, for which he hoped God would have mercy on him as on a repenting ſinner." He talked very religiouſly, and, except on the particular ſubject of his uneaſineſs, very ſenſibly.

The king of France has already

Digitized by Google

forbid the erecting any additional buildings at the ends next the country of the ſtreets belonging to the ſuburbs of Paris upon any pretence whatſoever, either upon the ground belonging to the city, or the pariſh adjoining; and likewiſe the opening of any new ſtreets in the ſaid ſuburbs; and directs, that the ſtreets now in being, which are leſs than thirty feet wide, ſhall be extended to that width, whenever the proprietors ſhall rebuild their houſes.

On the 14th of this month, at one in the afternoon, a fire broke out at the town of Bolbec, in the Pays de Caux, in Normandy, and made ſuch a rapid progreſs, that in three hours time the whole town was in a blaze. Of five hundred houſes which compoſed that town, and whoſe inhabitants were in a very flouriſhing way before this diſaſter, four hundred have been reduced to aſhes, together with the church, which was extremely rich and finely ornamented; and all the other houſes, except ten, damaged. No lives, however, were loſt, but that of an old man and his daughter, who went to aſſiſt him. Upwards of three thouſand perſons are reduced to the utmoſt miſery by the loſs of their houſes and effects. The king, in conſideration of their misfortune, has forgiven them all arrears of taxes, has directed that for 25 years to come they ſhall pay but 5 ſols a year each, for all kinds of impoſitions, the 20th penny not excepted, and has, beſides, ordered 200 looms and 100 ſpinning wheels to be immediately ſent there for the uſe of the manufacturers.

They write from Nantes, that ſome time ago, a fiſh of a monſtrous ſize, of what kind it was not known, had been taken on the ſea coaſt about a league from Bourgneu. It weighed at leaſt 12cwt. had an oval head, very ſmall in proportion to the ſize of its body; round eyes as large as a five ſhilling piece: a great many teeth, which cut like a razor; a thick tongue, rather large than long, and it was lined with teeth to the root; it had a bill like a parrot, with this difference, that the upper part was crooked, and boxed in by the lower; the neck long and flabby; the back reſembling a boat with its keel upwards, and ſo hard that a hatchet could not penetrate it; the ſkin black, and as though beſmeared with tar; the belly ſpotted and ſcaly, and fins, like wings, four feet long, eighteen inches broad, and ſix thick; the tail, which was ſhort, and broad, terminated like that of a May-bug. On opening this ſtrange animal, there were found in its belly eggs as black as its ſkin, and as large as thoſe of an oſtrich, and a number of fiſh, whole and undigeſted; and what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, thirty nuts of an extraordinary ſize, and ſome pieces of coral. It was ſeen eight days, and wounded in ſeveral parts, before; the blood it ſhed obliged it to yield to the efforts of the ſailors, greedy of ſo extraordinary a prey.

The celebrated Linnæus has lately recommended to the faculty, a new medicine, called quaſſi-wood, from the name of a negro, by whom it was firſt uſed (to the knowledge of the Europeans at leaſt) in Surinam, as good in all caſes

Digitized by Google

cases in which it is usual to administer the bark, and superior to it in some.

The Corsican malecontents have come to the following resolutions. 1. That all the districts within their dependence, shall contribute to the support of the academy at Corte. 2. That they should farm to foreign merchants the exclusive right of exporting the produce of these districts. 3. That the French should have the liberty of changing the garrisons of those places, which the Genoese put them in possession of. And, 4. That some of the ablest subjects of Corsica should be appointed to reside at the courts of those European powers, who have been pleased to shew favour to the Corsicans.

There have been lately very great disturbances in Denmark, and an almost open rebellion in Norway, on account of the annual capitation tax laid about two years ago on all the subjects of that kingdom without distinction; particularly among the peasants and common labourers burthened with families, as they are obliged to pay for themselves, their wives and children.

A few days before the resignation of lord Halifax, a petition from the English inhabitants of Quebec, supported by another from the merchants of London, was laid before his majesty, since which, a third remonstrance from the French inhabitants there has been received by Mr. Secretary Conway, all of them most heavily complaining of oppressive conduct; in consequence of which, enquiry will soon be made into the grounds of the said complaint, the accounts of which, at least those made public, are as yet too obscure and confused to have any stress laid upon them.

On Sunday, the 26th of May last, a dreadful fire broke out in the city of Montreal in Canada; when, there being no engines in order, nor a sufficient number of buckets to be had, and the wind being, besides, very high, it consumed 180 houses before it could be stopt. The loss is computed at 180,000l. sterling; but no lives were lost.

The inhabitants of New-England have at last luckily hit on the process of making pot-ashes, and of such a strong alkali, as must soon outvie the Hungary sort for making glass and bleaching; and the great advantages derived from this manufacture, not only in point of price, but in the clearing of their woods, and the manuring of their land, has made the landholders, one and all, to set about making them.

The laudable Society of Arts, in order to promote the usual influence of the parliamentary encouragement given in the last session but one for the importation of timber from our American colonies, has sent over to them boxes containing specimens of divers sorts of fir timber, and deals, usually imported into England from Riga and Norway, with a description of the same, and the prices they are sold at.

About three weeks ago, a cow belonging to Mr. William Vaughan, butcher of Bettws Abergeley, in Denbighshire, North Wales, dropt a calf, which had two heads, four eyes, four ears, two mouths,

Digitized by Google

two tongues, and two necks; the body and legs as usual. It lived several days, seemingly in good health, and was observed at different times to suck with each mouth. A curious gentleman in that neighbourhood gave a guinea for the skin, in order to have it stuffed and preserved.

A red cow, the property of Mr. Thomas Stubbing, of Hempsted in Essex, lately brought forth three milk-white cow calves, with red ears.

A woman named Mathea de Orellan, thirty years of age, wife of Dominic Gonzales, of Rocca in Estramadura, a province of Spain, was lately delivered there, in the space of one year, of six children, at two different births; the first time of four, three of which were baptized; the fourth was still-born eight days after the others; the three first died successively 24 hours after each other. At the second delivery she had two, which are now living.

Susan, the wife of John Guttridge of Hadleigh, near Ipswich, pensioner, of three children; the two first, a boy and a girl, joined together from the breast to the umbilical vessels, who died almost as soon as born; the other, a girl, lived about eight hours.

Died lately. At Shield Dykes, near Alnwick, Eleanor Anderson, aged 107.

In Norfolk, Thomas Grant, aged 111.

At Overyssel, George Maerton, a fisherman, aged 118.

AUGUST.

By the letters from colonel Desmaretz, his majesty's commissary at Dunkirk, we are assured, that orders were given by the French ministry, for immediately setting about the demolition of the jettees, which are the support of the harbour of Dunkirk. *London Gazette.* 2d.

It has been since reported, that the greatest part of the materials used in the fortifications of this place have been sent to repair those of Cherburgh.

A most violent storm happened at Senderidge, in Kent, and its neighbourhood, which damaged, at least, one third of the crops of corn and hops. The roads were filled in some places with hail and ice three feet deep.

The archduke Leopold of Austria, son to their Imperial majesties, was espoused at Inspruck, to the infanta Donna Maria Louisa of Spain. 5th.

One Carr, a waterman, having laid a wager, that he and his dog would both leap from the centre arch of Westminster-bridge, and land at Lambeth, within a minute of each other; he jumped off first, and the dog immediately followed him: but the faithful animal not being in the secret, and fearing his master should be drowned, laid hold of him by the neck, and dragged him to shore, to the no small diversion of the spectators. 8th.

Several persons riotously assembled to pull down the house of industry, lately erected at Nacton, near Ipswich, carried their boldness to such length, that 9th.

neither

Digitized by Google

neither the expoſtulations of the magiſtrates againſt the illegality of their deſign, which they openly avowed, the conſequences of the riot proclamation act being read, which were explained to them, nor the appearance of a body of regular horſe and foot, called in as part of the *poſſe comitatus*, ſeemed to make the leaſt impreſſion on them; nay, though the proclamation was then read to them with an audible voice, and they ſeemed to hear it with attention, not a man ſtirred. After ſome time, orders were given for eleven dragoons, that were mounted, to move round and form in the rear of the rioters, in hopes that ſeeing the diſmounted dragoons in their front, and the horſe in their rear, they might be induced to diſperſe without force, and within the time required by the riot-act; but inſtead of doing ſo, the moment the horſes ſtirred, or rather before, they fell upon both horſes and men with ſuch arms as they had, peaſe-makes, hedge-ſtakes, cudgels, &c. But in five minutes the affair was over. Seven men were apprehended upon the ſpot, five of whom were wounded, but not one of them mortally; ſo ſtrictly did the dragoons obſerve the humane orders that were given them. When this happened, there might be four or five hundred perſons ſcattered in knots about the heath, but not above an hundred were in the party that attacked the ſoldiers. It appears that theſe unhappy men were deluded by their leaders, who had perſuaded them, that the military forces could not fire, or act againſt them. Many more perſons might have been apprehended with eaſe, but ſeven were thought enough to make an example of.

Twenty minutes after ten, P.M. there appeared in the air, over Greenwich, a large ball of fire, about ten inches in diameter, of a very luminous aſpect, and ſomewhat redder than the moon at the full. Its courſe was ſouth-eaſt, and the duration of its appearance about a quarter of a minute, when it ſeemed on a ſudden to fall, as it were, over Blackheath, and became inviſible in an inſtant.

The great cauſe of the Manilla ſhip Santiſſima Trinidada was determined by the lords of appeals for prizes, the ſentence affirmed, and the Spaniſh claim wholly rejected. 14th.

A porter having carried a parcel from the Bell-Savage inn to a linen-draper's in Newgate-ſtreet, put it down on the counter, and then, on the maſter of the ſhop refuſing to pay the porterage demanded, took the parcel up again, in order to take it back; when the linen-draper charged him with a robbery, and carried him before the ſitting magiſtrate. But Sir Robert Ladbroke, on hearing the merits of the cauſe, diſmiſſed the porter, ordered ſatisfaction to be made him, and gave it as his opinion, that a parcel is not properly delivered till the porterage is paid.

A little mare about 27 inches high, though between four and five years old, lately brought over from the Eaſt Indies, in the Medway, captain Tinker, as a preſent to the duke of Glouceſter from captain Douglas, in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, was this

Digitized by Google

day presented to her majesty by his royal highness.

This little animal is remarkably well proportioned, of a dun colour, the hair somewhat resembling that of a young fawn; has fine ears, a quick eye, and a set of exceeding fine teeth; with a handsome long tail, mane, and foretop; her legs differ from the rest of the body in colour, being quite black; she is remarkably good natured, will suffer herself to be stroked and played with like a lap-dog; and goes up and down stairs with the greatest familiarity. She was brought from Portsmouth to London in a post-chaise. In coming over from India, for want of her natural food, they were obliged to give her water-gruel, biscuit, &c. and some time before she arrived in England, she would eat almost any thing that the seamen lived upon. However, by living thus, in a manner contrary to her nature, she was reduced very low; but by the care which is now taken of her, begins to recover her natural beauty and sleekness of skin. Her food now is chiefly bread and water-gruel, with some grass of the tenderest sort.

It is said that this little animal was deemed so great a curiosity even in the East-Indies, that one of the nabobs offered a thousand pounds for her. Yet there is some reason to believe, that there are as small horses, nearer home, in some of the Scotch islands. At least in the month of November following, a little black horse, measuring but 33 inches, was landed at Newcastle from Shetland.

15th. The stone of the centre building of the new lying-in-hospital, on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, was laid by Brice Fisher, esq; in the absence of the right honourable lord Warkworth. The following inscription was engraved on the stone.

Sub nobilissimi Hugonis Piercij, baronis Warkworthij, præsidio, Leoramen Solatiumque Puerperis, exsurgit hoc Ædificium, A. D. 1765.

16th. About 3 h. 45 m. P. M. began an eclipse of the sun, which was of two digits and a quarter, and lasted till about one minute after five.

Being the birth-day of his royal highness prince Frederick, bishop of Osnaburgh, gold and silver medals were given at court, in commemoration of his election to that dignity. These pieces have, on the face, the figure of Hope resting on a shield, his royal highness's arms and coronet with the mitre, crosier, and sword, on a pedestal, and round them the words SPES PUBLICA. On the reverse is the following inscription:

FREDERICUS M. BRIT. PR.
EPISCOPUS OSNABRUG.
D. BR. ET LUN.
ANNUENTE
GEORGIO TERTIO
M. BRIT. FR. H. R. F. D.
D. BRUNSW. ET LUNEB.
S. R. I. A. ET ELECT.
PATRE ET REGE OPT.
POSTULATUS EPISC.
XXVII FEBRUARII
M.DCC.LXIV.

17th. An express, which left governor Pallisser in St. Laurence harbour, Newfoundland, on the 16th of July, brings advice, that on the 11th of June, getting in with the coasts of Newfound-

Digitized by Google

foundland, between St. John's and Cape Race, he found two French ships of war there; they were to the windward of him, so that he could not get up to speak with them off Cape Pierre, and gave chace to them, but lost them in the night. He immediately dispatched an officer to look into St. Pierre, and along the coast, for getting informations of the state of things there. The first brought him accounts of two French ships of war, named the Thetis and Outard, being at St. Pierre; and the other a great many informations of the French fishing where they were excluded from it by treaties. That he had seized some of the French boats, and made some prisoners of the French acting in contravention to treaties. He first intended to send the men to England for a clearer information of the matters above-mentioned; but the facts for which they were arrested being admitted by the French governor, and their ships of war having retired agreeably to a remonstrance of Mr. Pallisser's on that subject, he made that a reason for releasing the men.

Every thing was quiet when the express came away; and it is hoped the proper conduct of the governor will preserve peace and good order there. *London Gazette.*

The Spaniards, it seems, begin to be as jealous of their fisheries as we of ours. About five months ago, captain Glas, author of the history of the Canary Islands lately published, from which we gave two very curious extracts in our fifth volume, one relating to the fountain tree, and the other to a very extensive and abundant fishery between these islands and the African main, till then unnoticed by any but the Spaniards, having, in consequence of an act of parliament, made a settlement at a port of that main favourable to such a fishery, was, on his going afterwards to Lancerote, one of these islands, with his wife and family, seized by the Spaniards, carried to Teneriffe, and thrown into jail on pretence of his being come on his own account to spoil their fisheries, and carry on a trade with the Moors.

Perhaps, the captain had neglected to provide himself with a commission from the king. Acts of parliament being things, that foreigners on these occasions cannot be supposed to know any thing of; and, for that reason alone, were there no other, cannot be expected to pay any regard to.

The vessel, with the captain's wife and family, put back to the new settlement, where, in a short time after, the master dying of a wound he received by the bursting of a gun, the Moors thinking this a good opportunity to defeat the enterprize, began to fire on the ship, and, after a warm attack of four or five hours, obliged the crew, with the captain's wife and family, to betake themselves to their boats, in which they had the good fortune to reach one of the Canary islands: from whence they were sent by the governor to Teneriffe.

Mr. Mullins, a watch-case-maker in Shoreditch, near fifty years old, lately walked without shoes or stockings, from Shoreditch church to St. George's church in the borough, and back again, being about four miles, for

Digitized by Google

a wager of six guineas, in the space of forty-six minutes and a half, having had fifty allowed him.

On the 6th and 7th of this month, some soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate, the common gaol for felons in Dublin, and turned every prisoner out, to the great terror of all the inhabitants. What induced them to this extremity, we are not told; but only that a man happened to be shot the Sunday morning before, by a soldier who was patrolling to quell a mob; and that the serjeant who commanded the party, the soldier, and a cobler were sent to Newgate, though bail had been offered for them, which probably incensed the soldiers; several of whom being soon after tried for this dangerous riot by a court martial, nine of them were severely punished, in the presence of the whole garrison; one of them received 800 lashes, seven 600 each, and one of them 200.

On this occasion his majesty was pleased to order the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to signify his pleasure to the lords justices, that it be given out in public orders, in every quarter of Ireland, and the lords justices have accordingly directed it to be given out in orders,

"That his majesty received, with the utmost surprize and displeasure, the accounts of the late behaviour of the garrison in Dublin, of such dangerous tendency to the peace and safety of society, and so utterly subversive of all military discipline; that his majesty expects and requires from his army in Ireland, that they do, upon all occasions, demean themselves quietly and peaceably, and in perfect obedience and submission to the laws; and that it is his majesty's fixed resolution to shew the highest marks of his displeasure to all military persons whatsoever who shall, in any respect, act contrary thereto."

His majesty also commanded, that, as his third regiment of horse, or carabineers, had not been any way concerned in those riots, the good behaviour of the regiment be particularly noted in the abovementioned orders.

All this, however, does not seem to satisfy the grand jury of the city of Dublin, who have made very warm remonstrances to the lord mayor of that city on the informations relating to this affair not having been returned into the proper offices from the castle, where they were brought to be laid before the lords justices and privy council.

Eight ships long expected from New Spain, and another from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Cadiz the 21st of this month. The cargoes of these ships are valued at eleven millions of dollars, of which the registered gold and silver amount to near nine millions.

The pope has issued a brief, which deprives all murderers of sanctuary in churches, and other holy places, to which they may fly for shelter, and enjoins the superiors of such places to deliver them up immediately to justice.

The khan of the Tartars has lately had an audience of the grand signior at Constantinople, when the sultan caused him to sit at the grand vizier's

Digitized by Google

vifier's right hand, immediately under the royal throne. Thekhan preſented the grand ſignior with twelve beautiful Tartar girls, and, in return, received ſix Arabian horſes, richly capariſoned. The motive of his journey is not known.

The beginning of this month, the greateſt part of the ancient city of Caſan, the capital of the kingdom of that name in Tartary, was conſumed by fire, together with great quantities of corn, peltries and other merchandize.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At Abingdon aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Bedford aſſizes, one; but reprieved.

At Cambridge aſſizes, one.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, four; two of whom were reprieved.

At Coventry aſſizes, one.

At Croydon aſſizes, one; and three villains, for ſtealing goods from the ſufferers by the late fire at Rotherhithe, were ſentenced to be whipped near the ſpot.

At Derby aſſizes, two; but reprieved.

At Devon aſſizes, five,

At Dorſet aſſizes, one.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, one.

At Hereford aſſizes, two; but reprieved.

At Hertford aſſizes, one.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, one; but reprieved.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, three; but reprieved.

At Leiceſter aſſizes, two.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, eight; two of them Italians, for forging ſeamen's wills.

At Newcaſtle aſſizes, none.

At Norfolk aſſizes, one; but reprieved.

At Northumberland aſſizes, one.

At Oxford aſſizes, one; but reprieved.

At St. Edmund's Bury aſſizes, three.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, three.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, none.

At Somerſetſhire aſſizes, four; but two reprieved.

At Stafford aſſizes, one for returning from tranſportation.

At Warwick aſſizes, one for ſtealing from his maſter, Mr. Townſhend, of Withibroke, about 150l. He refuſed to give any account of the money that was miſſing, though he might have obtained a pardon by doing it.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, one.

At Worceſter aſſizes, two; but reprieved. At the quarter ſeſſions for this county, one Pilkington, who, on his examination for forgery, about two years ago, was ſtruck with ſuch an extreme horror of mind, as deprived him at once of the faculties of ſpeech and hearing, and has ever ſince remained in that condition, incapable of taking his trial, and, to all appearance, paſt recovering his ſenſes, was releaſed by order of the judge, and ſent home to his pariſh, as an object of pity and wonder.

At York aſſizes, three; but reprieved.

On the 7th, about three in the evening, as five of the malefactors condemned at the laſt aſſizes at Maidſtone, were going to prayers, through a room where the arms hung, Simon Pingano, one of the Italians convicted of forgery, gave the ſignal for executing a ſcheme formed

Digitized by Google

formed by them to eſcape, by jumping into a chair, notwithſtanding his fetters; and being without hand-cuffs, (as unfortunately they all were) ſnatched a hanger from Mr. Stephens the jailor; with which he mortally wounded him. They then ſeized the arms of that room, conſiſting of piſtols, blunderbuſſes, and cutlaſſes; got the jailor's powder and ball, called out to the other felons, knocked off each others fetters, and obliged Mr. Holden, the turnkey, to bring them both wine and beer, which was plentifully diſtributed amongſt them. In the mean time, the rev. Mr. Denne, the chaplain, and another perſon, who were in the next room, bolted it, and remained there above two hours, during which they could hear the felons conſulting whether they ſhould force the door, and kill all. The town's people being alarmed, one of them, knowing whereabouts Mr. Denne would probably be, determined to make a hole in the wall, and get him out; which he effected, notwithſtanding the thickneſs of the wall, and his being frequently fired at by the felons. Mr. Denne too was not only fired at by the felons, but by a man in the ſtreet, who took him for one of the deſperadoes. The town's people fired ſeveral ſhots into the priſon, which was rather inconſiderate, as they could take no aim; whereas the priſoners, who could not fail being exaſperated thereby, eaſily could, and they accordingly killed one of the town's men at his own door. About eight o'clock, the whole body of the male felons, having ſeveral times before put out a blanket wrapped up by ſomewhat in a human form, ſallied out at the gate, except a quaker, the Italians ſwearing that they would murder the firſt man that attempted to deſert; and being intoxicated, fired at random, and marched off. But a party of ſoldiers arrived from Chatham, in about half an hour, and ſoon coming up with them in Roſewood near Sevenoke, took five of them without reſiſtance, who were brought back to Maidſtone jail, and chained down to the floor; but the two Italians, who would not ſurrender, and fired ſeveral times, were killed. Pingano, when wounded ſo as not to be able to ſtand, fought upon his knees, till he was ſhot through the head; five more were ſoon after fortunately retaken in different places.

The three ſurviving ringleaders in this ſcheme were, next term, brought up to the Court of King's Bench, and their identity being proved, were ſentenced to be executed by the appointment of the ſheriff of the county, which they accordingly were the 4th of December following.

When theſe felons had reſolved upon breaking the jail, they applied to the above quaker, who had been capitally convicted of horſe-ſtealing, but reſpited, as was ſuppoſed, for tranſportation, to accompany them; but he refuſed, telling them that he was determined to be obedient to the laws. They tried every method to make him alter his reſolution, by threatening and beating him, and at laſt putting a piſtol into his mouth, but all to no purpoſe. At laſt when the time came for making their eſcape, they obliged him to lead the way, in order to take the firſt fire of thoſe who oppoſed them, which, however, he happily

Digitized by Google

happily escaped by throwing himself flat upon the ground. When his companions were gone off, he immediately went back to prison. This his good behaviour, and that of two others, having been represented to the king, his majesty was pleased, in consideration thereof, to grant them a free pardon.

18th. Francis I. Emperor of Germany, departed this life, at Inspruck. His imperial majesty was in good health the greater part of the day, and assisted at divine service; but between nine and ten in the evening, he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, and expired a few minutes afterwards in the arms of his son, the king of the Romans.—He was born Dec. 8, 1708; succeeded to the duchy of Lorrain, March 27, 1739; yielded that duchy to king Stanislaus, Sept. 24, 1736; was made grand duke of Tuscany, July 9, 1738; married Feb. 12, 1739, to Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia; elected emperor of Germany, Sept. 13, and crowned Oct. 4. 1745.

On this occasion the following letters were written.

By the empress dowager to the archduchesses her daughters.

"Alas, my dear daughters, I am unable to comfort you! Our calamity is at the height: you have lost a most incomparable father, and I a consort, a friend, my heart's joy for forty-two years past. Having been brought up together, our hearts and our sentiments were united in the same views. All the misfortunes I have suffered within these twenty-five years last past, were softened by this support. I find myself under such deep affliction, that nothing but true piety, and you, my dear children, can make life supportable, which during its continuance, will be spent in acts of devotion. Pray for our good and worthy master I give you my blessing, and will always be your good mother.

MARIA THERESA."

By the reigning emperor to the same princesses.

"Pardon me; my dear sisters, if, overwhelmed with the most dreadful sorrow, and charged, moreover, with all the dispositions to be taken, I address you all at once. We have lost the most tender of fathers, and our best friend. Bow the head to the decrees of the Lord!—Let us pray without ceasing for his soul, and be more than ever attached to the only happiness we have remaining, your august mother. Her preservation is my only care in the present dreadful moments. If all the friendship of a brother, who cannot now offer it you, as you possessed it long ago, appear to you of any service, command me; I shall be comforted in being able to serve you. I embrace you all. I ask only pity for the most unhappy of sons. Your very humble servant and brother.

JOSEPH."

It likewise appears by the London Gazette, that her majesty wrote a very pathetic letter of condolence to the dowager empress, on the same melancholy event; and the king, with his own hand, a congratulatory epistle to the emperor on his accession to the imperial crown.

The apartment, in which the emperor

Digitized by Google

emperor died, was converted into a chapel, where the Recollects are to say every day, three masses, beginning from the 4th of October.

On the 28th of August, his remains, after lying some days in state at Inspruck, arrived from thence by the Danube, at Vienna, on board a vessel, escorted by four hundred men on board another vessel, carrying black and yellow colours. Two urns, with the emperor's heart, arrived in a coach and six by land. They were all received at the palace by some of the nobles in deep mourning; at the entry were the Swiss, and within the palace to the knights hall, the Hungarian body guards were posted. In the Hall, the coffin, with the body, covered with black velvet and gold, with the two urns, were placed on a fine bed of state, raised four steps, and also covered with black velvet and gold. On the right and left sides were placed six tables covered with cloth of gold, worked with black. On the two first were two imperial crowns, with the sceptre and globe; on the third was the ducal crown of Lorrain; on the fourth that of the grand duchy of Tuscany; on the fifth the grand order of knighthood of the golden fleece, and the order of Mary Theresa; on the sixth the hat, sword, truncheon, and gloves. The bed of state was surrounded by a prodigious number of burning wax-candles; and masses were continually saying at altars, erected in the said hall for that purpose. The empress dowager, and the two archduchesses, retired to a nunnery, till the solemn ceremony of interment was performed.

The gold and silver medals, struck in commemoration of this event, represent, on one side, the effegy of the late emperor, with the following legend: *Francisc.* D. G. R. I. S. A. G. H. R. L. B. Et M. H. D. on the other side, a tomb placed against an Egyptian pyramid, adorned with garlands, at the top of which is a medallion, bearing the bust of his imperial majesty, and edged round with laurels and olive branches. Religion and Justice appear before the tomb in a mournful attitude. The legend on the reverse is, *Æternitati Augusti. Principis optimi Patrii Patriæ*; and below the tomb are the following words: *Nat.* 8 *Dec.* 1708. *Obiit. Omnipotenti* 18 *Aug.* 1765.

The emperor and the dowager empress queen have not only united their courts in such a manner, that they form but one; but the latter has admitted the former to the co-regency of all her hereditary dominions, by an act, which the reader may see in our State Papers.

It is said that among the late emperor's papers was found one containing these remarks.

First, The true interest of the house of Austria consists in a close alliance with England; the people of Great Britain being the first nation in Europe, not only in power but integrity.

Second, The more Irish officers in the Austrian service the better, our troops will always be disciplined. An Irish coward is an uncommon character; and what the natives of Ireland even dislike from principle, they generally perform through a desire of glory.

Third, The less connection with France the better. The god of the French is convenience. They have

Digitized by Google

have been well tried, and have always proved unfaithful.

Fourth, All intercourſe with the Dutch and Pruſſians, if poſſible, ſhould be avoided; for they are equally dangerous in the character of enemies or friends.

The preſent emperor, Joſeph Benedict Auguſtus, is eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed emperor, was crowned king of the Romans, April 3, 1764, and is in the 25th year of his age. He was married on the 15th of January laſt to the princeſs Joſephina Antonia, ſiſter to the elector of Bavaria.

21ſt. About two in the morning, her majeſty being taken in labour, meſſages were ſent to her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the two ſecretaries of ſtate, the earl of Hertford, and ſeveral more of the privy council, to acquaint them therewith, who all attended with the utmoſt expedition; and a quarter before four her majeſty was ſafely delivered of a prince, who was, on the 20th of the following month baptized in the great council chamber at St. James's, by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the name of William Henry, in the preſence of their majeſties, the whole royal family, and a very illuſtrious aſſembly of the nobility and foreign miniſters. The ſponſors were, his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, prince Henry Frederick, and the princeſs of Brunſwick.

A moſt dreadful fire broke out about one in the afternoon, at Honiton in Devonſhire, and burnt till eight at night, in which time it conſumed upwards of 150 houſes, and a well-built ſtone chapel, in which many of the ſufferers had put their goods for ſafety. Providentially but one life was loſt. A ſimilar misfortune happened here no longer ago than the year 1747. His royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter having ſoon after occaſion to paſs through this place, was pleaſed to order 50l. to be tranſmitted for the relief of the poor ſufferers. Sir George Yonge, bt. their member, ſent them 30ol.

22d. At the annual meeting of the ſons of the clergy, at Briſtol, the collection amounted to 185l. 17s. 6d.

25th. About four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at a houſe oppoſite the Ship tavern, Ratcliff-croſs, which conſumed between twenty and thirty ſmall wooden houſes, and did conſiderable damage to about ten others, beſides out-houſes, &c. Water being wanting, the flames became ſo rapid, that moſt of the inhabitants loſt all their effects to the amount of 20,000l.

26th. On the ebb of tide in the Thames, great numbers of fiſh were taken up dead on the ſand-banks, occaſioned, it is thought, by the exceſſive heat of the weather.

28th. In the dead of the night a fire broke out in Theobald's court in the Strand, which conſumed and damaged ſeveral houſes before it could be got under.

The city of London waited on his majeſty with a very remarkable addreſs on the birth of the young prince, which, along with his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer, the reader will find amongſt our State Papers. On this occaſion, his majeſty, after admitting them to the honour of kiſſing his hand,

was

Digitized by Google

was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Harris, esq; one of the sheriffs.

It it said, that a debate arising, whether this address should be received or not, that magnanimity, which a great personage so eminently possesses, determined him not to make, by his refusal, a large body of people uneasy for the weakness of a few; and therefore, with much more condescension than some folks say other folks deserved, graciously accepted of it.

29th. In the night between the 24th and 25th of last month, 153 houses were consumed at Murhard in Germany. The church, the presbytery, a magazine belonging to the duke of Wurtemberg, and the suburbs, are the only buildings left. Five children perished, and two men were wounded.

Some time ago, a boat with three men, a boy, and a large dog in it, having overset in crossing a river near Aberdeen; the dog brought ashore one of the men, and then went into the water a second time, and brought out the boy. The two other men got ashore of themselves.

An easy remedy for the bite of mad dogs has been lately published by Mr. Sydow of Stolzefelde near Soldin. It is the Matrisylva, well known to all the apothecaries. Ten persons have been perfectly cured by it, besides above an hundred head of cattle. It has succeeded with swine, and even with dogs themselves. It may be given to any person, either green or dry, in milk, or in the manner of tea, twice a day. No regular dose is necessary to be observed.

31st. At the charitable meeting of the three choirs held at Hereford, the whole collection amounted to 373l. 9s. 6d.

About three weeks ago, as lord William Campbell was fishing near Henley upon Thames, he heard the cry of a man from a distance calling out boat! boat! several of which, however, passed not far off, without taking the least notice. At last a man from the point of an island, called out that there was a man drowning: upon which lord William Campbell immediately set out, and came to the place, where he was shewn something like a man lying at the bottom of the water. His lordship stirred the body with the pole of his boat, which was twenty feet long; but as the pole had no hook to it, and his lordship finding it was losing too much time, he instantly pulled off his coat only (his lady and sisters being in the boat) and jumped into the water, which was sixteen feet deep, and although the man was under the trunk of an old tree, he brought him up, and swam to shore with him. His lordship then ordered him to be blooded, and, by his great care, in a short time brought him to breathe; when, being carried home, he soon after perfectly recovered He was a servant to lord Palmerston, who was then on a visit to a gentleman near that place.

The late Mrs. Wolfe, the mother of the brave general of that name, has very humanely left the residue of her estate and effects, after debts and legacies are paid, to be disposed of among the widows and families of the officers who were employed in the military

land

land ſervice under his ſon, general Wolfe.

Robert North, eſq. has, amongſt ſeveral other legacies for pious purpoſes, left one of 350l. to the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge.

In a hut, at Wrington, Somerſetſhire, lives William Hobbs, who has now paſſed his 106th year, ſtrong and luſty, a ſtranger to pain and wearineſs, the common concomitants of longevity. And what is more remarkable of this man, is, that he has lately cut two teeth, as white as thoſe of an infant, and it is imagined he is now breeding more

There is likewiſe living in Norway, one Chriſtian Jacobſen Drakenberg, who was born there in the year 1626, and ſpent his life in the ſea ſervice, part of it on board the Britiſh navy in queen Anne's wars, but the greateſt part in the ſervice of the king of Denmark. His health is ſtill good; his faculties are very ſtrong; and the knowledge and experience he has gained, during ſuch an amazing ſeries of years, ſpent in active life, and accompanied with various turns of fortune, cauſe him to be much careſſed by people of diſtinction there.

Lied lately. Mary Wilkinſon, who for ſome years paſt made it her buſineſs to pick up rags in the ſtreet, yet left 300l.

In Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, John Cornwall, aged 91, known by the name of the Cripple of Kent; who, though a common beggar for more than 60 years laſt paſt, left a woman, whom he called his wife, upward of 400 guineas in gold, and a conſiderable ſum in ſilver.

At Farbuck, in Lancaſhire, Mr. Glover, aged 104.

SEPTEMBER.

The prince of Auſtrias was eſpouſed at St. Ildefonſo to the princeſs Louiſa of Parma. 4th.

The collection for the ſons of the clergy at Newcaſtle, amounted to 305l. 6s. 4d. 5th.

By a letter from Dunkirk, received yeſterday, we learn, that the demolition of the jettees of the channel of Dunkirk, was begun the 2d inſtant. *Lon. Gaz.* 7th.

The ſtone-work of the ſixth pier of Blackfriars bridge was finiſhed. Excluſive of the greateſt part of the firſt courſe carried by the caiſſoon when placed for this pier, the whole has been done in ſeventeen working days, and ſtands in ſixteen feet water at low water mark. Six months and a week were employed in building the laſt.

This morning their royal and ſerene highneſſes the duke of York, and the hereditary prince and princeſs of Brunſwick, landed from Holland at Harwich; from whence the duke of York came to London the ſame day. The next evening, at eight the prince and princeſs of Brunſwick arrived at the queen's palace, where they were received by their majeſties, the princeſs dowager of Wales, and others of the royal family. After ſtaying about an hour at the palace, their highneſſes went to the apartments lately poſſeſſed by the duke of Cumberland, at St. James's, where they ſupped, in company with her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager, the dukes of York and Glouceſter, and others of the royal family. 9th.

About one o'clock in the morning a dreadful fire broke 10th.

Digitized by Google

broke out at a linen-draper's near Saddlers-hall, Cheapside, which entirely consumed it and two other houses in front, all likewise linen-drapers; and then spreading with inconceivable rapidity backwards and forwards, destroyed two dwelling houses, and several warehouses; and burnt as far as the Half-moon tavern, which happily escaped. This fire is said to have been occasioned by a young man's falling asleep in the compting-house, with a lighted candle by him; at least, a young man, who happened to be in the compting-house, with a lighted candle by him, when it broke out, unfortunately perished in the flames.

11th. Two gentlemen, who had long been very intimate friends, being met to fight a duel in a field near Kensington, one of them taking his will out of his pocket, shewed his antagonist a legacy of 1000l he had before bequeathed him; and which, notwithstanding their duel, he had determined not to take from him. But they fought, notwithstanding; and both were wounded, before a gentleman, who happened to be at some distance, could get up to part them.

13th. An eminent tradesman in Aldersgate-street was summoned before the sitting magistrate, in order to shew cause why he suffered his aged mother to languish in a workhouse, and be a burthen to the parish, when he was able to maintain her: when, making but a trifling defence, he was severely reprimanded, and ordered to make a decent provision for her, agreeable to an old statute in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

17th. Mr. Green, attorney in Mark lane, and Mr. Philips, haberdasher in Grace-church street, executors of Jennix Dry, esq; deceased, paid to the treasurers of the five following hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew, Bethlem, St. Luke's, the London, and the London workhouse, 840l. a piece; which, with 2000l. a piece before paid them, make 17,040l. and is in full of the residue of the testator's personal estate, bequeathed to the said hospitals and workhouse, except 1000l. Old S. Sea Ann. vested in trust during the life of a widow gentlewoman, 70 years of age.

24th. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey. At this sessions nine criminals received sentence of death: James Grief, a thief-taker and another man, for the murder of Mr. John Smith, a clerk of the bank; a servant girl, for the murder of her bastard child; two men and two women, for thefts; a woman for forgery, and one for highway robbery, received sentence of death; two to be transported for 14 years; 27 for 7 years; one to be whipped; and two were branded. The murderers were executed as usual; and in about a fortnight after, the highway robber, and one of the men convicted for theft.

30th. A single pea, planted this year in a garden at High-Wycomb, Bucks, produced 516 pods, containing 1236 peas. The branches of this plant, when in bloom, measured upwards of four yards in circumference.

At Frome, in Somersetshire, John Bowles, esq; having planted nine grains of wheat last October, obtained from them one hundred ears, containing 3658 grains.

At Namptwich, in Cheshire, Mr.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Samuel Jackſon, of that place, had, this year, a crop of oats, of about eight ſtatute acres, which were ſix feet high and upwards. It is ſuppoſed that almoſt every grain produced eleven or twelve ſtems, and that moſt of the ſtems produced about two hundred and eighty grains, the razons or ears being covered eighteen inches long; and though it is common for one chaff to contain two grains, it is very remarkable, that, in this crop, one chaff frequently contained three, the leaſt of which had a good kernel in it. Upon threſhing and winnowing a thrave, or twenty-four ſheaves, the produce was ſeven meaſures of fine marketable corn, and half a meaſure of light corn, thirty-ſix quarts to the meaſure. The above were Dutch oats, and had been ſown but once in this kingdom.

A gardener near Fulham lately cut out of his ground an extraordinary large pumpkin; the circumference of it being upwards of ſix feet, and the weight above eighty pounds. The cavity of it, when the pulp was taken out, contained fifteen gallons.

The ſtupendous cliffs to the ſouth-weſt of the great iſland of Arran, in the mouth of the bay of Galway, in Ireland, which, from time immemorial, have been the place of reſort, or rather the natural habitation of ſuch numbers of rock-birds, or puffins, as is almoſt incredible, were at once deſerted by them, on the 24th of June laſt, though their neſts were full of eggs, and have not ſince been reviſited by any of them. This event is ſaid to have been foretold, or the like, at leaſt, to have happened, about forty years ago.

Samples of velvet, lately brought to town from the manufactory at Exeter, have been found equal in goodneſs to any made at Genoa.

A fine whole length picture of lord chief juſtice Pratt, now lord Camden, has been put up near the court of Huſtings, in Guild-hall, with the following inſcription under it.

Hanc Iconem
Caroli Pratt, eq.
Summi Judicis C. B.
In Honorem Tanti Viri,
Anglicæ Libertatis Lege Aſſertoris
Fidi,
S. P. Q. L.
In Curia Municipali
Poni Juſſerunt,
Nono Kal. M. A. D. MDCCLXIV.
Gulielmo Bridgen Ar. Præ. Urb.

The price of milk has been raiſed in London, ſince Michaelmas-day laſt, from three halfpence to two-pence a quart; which, along with the lowering of it by water, and the ſelling of it in ſhort meaſures, ſeems to deſerve, conſidering the great uſefulneſs of that article, eſpecially for the bringing up of children, the moſt ſerious attention of the legiſlature, next to the adulteration of it; all abuſes, at this time, there is great reaſon to think, but too prevalent.

Thomas Scot, a peruke-maker of York, lately rode his own horſe from that city to London in 32 ſucceſſive hours and 40 minutes, being 192 miles.

James Hardy and William Bennet, confined for felony in Newgate, lately broke, though loaded with irons, through the floor of their apartment into the cellar, and from thence made their eſcape into the Old Bailey-yard, and

Digitized by Google

and got clear off, carrying their irons with them.

A golden cup of antique form, and curious workmanſhip, was lately diſcovered under the ruins of king John's palace in Shoreditch, ſuppoſed to have been made uſe of by that monarch.

On the opening of Drury lane play-houſe for the enſuing winter, the audience were agreeably ſurpriſed to ſee the ſtage illuminated in a clear and ſtrong manner, without the aſſiſtance of the rings hitherto uſed for that purpoſe. This is done by the diſpoſition of lights behind the ſcenes, which caſt a reflection forwards, exactly reſembling ſun-ſhine, greatly to the advantage of the performers, but more to that of the ſpectators, who have now no longer the air they breathe tainted by the noxious ſmoke of between two and three hundred tallow candles, nor their ſight obſtructed by them and the rings ſupporting them. The French theatre has been long illuminated without theſe offenſive rings, though not to that perfection attained by Mr. Garrick, who, however, is ſuppoſed to have taken the hint from it.

About this time laſt year, a gentleman or two, upon a river in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, being in great want of pitmen, endeavoured to obtain theſe uſeful men by tempting them with extraordinary binding money for one year, as far as two, three, and even four guineas, inſtead of one ſhilling, which was heretofore all they uſed to get. This encouragement made the men in the other collieries work with great reluctance all the year; and, as the time was approaching when the above-mentioned gentlemen would be again in want, it was natural for the ſeveral coal-owners in the Tyne and Weare to conſider of ſome method to prevent ſuch proceedings for the future. They, therefore, had a meeting, at which it was agreed, that no coal-owner ſhould hire another's men, unleſs they produced a certificate of leave from their laſt maſter; and, as no coal owner would grant ſuch a certificate, it was by the pitmen called a binding during the will of the maſter; and was, conſequently, a ſpecies of ſlavery not to be endured in a free country.

This notion ſpreading like wildfire, on or about the 14th of Auguſt laſt, all the pitmen on the two rivers left off work, and have continued ſo ever ſince, notwithſtanding the coal-owners have repeatedly declared they had no intention of hindering them from hiring with whom they pleaſed, and earneſtly exhorted them to return to their work till the expiration of their bonds, at which time they ſhould have a regular diſcharge in writing, if required. But the pitmen, made ſenſible of their importance, in order to be revenged of their employers, roſe in their demands, as often as any new propoſal was made to them; ſo that though they in general earn from 12 to 14s. a week, they in one colliery inſiſted upon an advance of wages equal to 75 per cent. But the grand article they laterally inſiſted on, was, that all their bonds be given up, though ſome of them have till Chriſtmas to go; which demand the coal-owners determined not to agree to; for they have always avoided binding too many at one time, leſt it ſhould be in their

Digitized by Google

their power to diſtreſs the trade, by refuſing to work till their demands were ſatisfied.

Other accounts repreſent this affair in a different light. But all ſeem to agree in charging the coal-owners, in general, with very harſh uſage towards the pitmen, whom, it ſeems, they have made a cuſtom to bind but for 11 months and 15 days, to prevent their obtaining a ſettlement, though this year they attempted to keep them at work for 14 months.

But whatever the cauſes of this diſagreement might have been, the conſequences of it had like to have proved fatal to that trade, ſo uſeful to the kingdom. The pitmen on the Tyne and the Weare burnt and otherwiſe deſtroyed the utenſils of many coal-pits, ſet fire to the coals both above and below ground, and broke up the coal-ways, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the ſoldiers placed there to prevent them: in conſequence of which, the waggons were ſtopt, the keels laid by, upwards of ſix hundred ſhips kept idle at Newcaſtle and Sunderland, and 100,000 men out of bread in Newcaſtle, Sunderland, and London, from near the middle of Auguſt laſt to the end of this month; when the difference between the pitmen and their employers was happily compromiſed, and coals fell in the port of London to 32s. per chaldron.

As we cannot help conſidering thoſe, who are beſt friends to the working poor, as beſt friends to the public, of whom, indeed, the working poor conſtitute the greateſt part, beſides ſupporting the reſt, we think it our duty to take notice, that during theſe commotions, not only the pitmen of the Hartley colliery, in the county of Northumberland, belonging to Thomas Delavall, eſq; continued peaceably at their work, on account of his humane treatment; but even the diſcontented pitmen at other places were not only continually ſending him aſſurances of their being ſo ſatisfied with his behaviour to his own people, that the ſaid colliery ſhould not be moleſted, but great numbers of them ſtrove who ſhould be foremoſt to enter into his ſervice.

The reverend Mr. Dingwell, an eminent mathematician in Scotland, has lately invented a ſet of aſtronomical tables, calculated for diſcovering the variation of the compaſs in any latitude; a diſcovery, next to that of the longitude, of the greateſt conſequence to navigation.

A very profitable pearl fiſhery, after being neglected ſixty years, was revived this ſummer in the river Spey, in Scotland; for, the moſt of the country people, who, applied to it, earned about ſix guineas a piece, the adventurers who are from London, are ſaid to have made, proportionably, a great deal more by it.

The exceſſive heats felt in Brandenburgh, during the preſent dog-days, having made the inhabitants very anxious to find out precautions againſt the fatal effects of being bit by mad dogs, M. de Sydow, of Stolzefelde, near Soldin, has communicated the following eaſy remedy, by which ten perſons, above one hundred head of cattle, and ſome dogs and pigs, bitten by mad dogs, have been cured. It is the Matriſylva, well known in the ſhops. The patient may take as much

Digitized by Google

much as he pleaſes of it, either green or dry, in milk, or on bread and butter, and twice a day made into tea.

His Pruſſian majeſty has, by his letters patent, dated July 10, eſtabliſhed an Eaſt India company at Embden, with the ſame liberty to trade in all parts there, as was given to the firſt Eaſt-India company eſtabliſhed by the ſame monarch. The capital of this company is to conſiſt of 125,000 crowns, but only two thirds of that ſum to be advanced; foreigners as well as natives may ſubſcribe, but the adventurers in the firſt eſtabliſhed company, are to have a preference to all others to ſubſcribe in this new one.

A general amneſty, in favour of the perſons exiled from Sweden in 1756, for conſpiring to render the crown abſolute, is at length agreed to, notwithſtanding all the oppoſition of thoſe Swedes, who wiſh well to the preſent conſtitution of their country, which ſtill, however, ſeems to require great amendment, as may be ſeen by turning back to p. [68. and] 57.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, from a conſideration, that it was impoſſible for Engliſh ſhips to ſail to and from the Engliſh iſlands, as well as for French ſhips to ſail to and from the French iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, without often coming within a league of the ſhores belonging to the other, and even ſometimes touching at their ports, has, by a letter to the governor and preſident of Martinico, dated the 16th of December, 1764, ſuſpended the orders which he had formerly given, to ſeize and confiſcate ſhips and cargoes in theſe circumſtances, with a view, as his ordonnance ſets forth, to prevent the illicit trade heretofore carried on between his ſubjects and the Engliſh; obſerving, at the ſame time, that ſuch a reſtriction, as that now aboliſhed by him, on the part of the court of London, would be equally prejudicial to the French.

A gentleman of Paris has invented a machine, which, by means of ſome engraven cylinders, and the help of three workmen, prints 200 ells of calico in an hour, the doing of which before employed 15 men. A machine of the like kind has long been invented in England, a model of which may be ſeen by the curious at St. John's-gate.

The late aſſembly of the clergy of France have written a letter to the biſhops who happened not to be preſent at that aſſembly, exhorting them to adhere to every thing therein regulated, which it is ſaid all of them, except two, accordingly did; the parliament of Paris have condemned to the flames, as fanatical and ſeditious, the printed paper that contained the ſaid letter. But the arret for this purpoſe was ſoon after ſuppreſſed by an order of council.

This time twelvemonth, a wild beaſt began to make its appearance in the ſouth of France, eſpecially in the Vivarais and Gevaudan, ſo uncommonly wily, as ſeldom to attack any but children, or women when he could meet them alone, and of ſuch uncommon ſpeed, as to be ſeen in the ſame day, in many and very diſtant places, ſo as to prevent people's travelling, and greatly obſtruct all country buſineſs heretofore carried on by children or ſingle perſons.

Several

Digitized by Google

Several parties of dragoons having been ſent againſt him to no purpoſe, the king, in February laſt, offered a reward of ſix thouſand livres for killing him; and even public prayers were put up in ſeveral churches to be delivered from this terrible animal, which the coming up of the corn now rendered it almoſt impoſſible to diſcover or purſue, without doing more damage than could be apprehended from the creature itſelf, whom ſeveral traps had been laid for to no purpoſe, and many of the dragoons, by dreſſing themſelves in women's apparel, had in vain endeavoured to entice to a fair engagement. Having once attacked ſeven boys, the eldeſt not eleven, and ſeized on one of them, the three eldeſt, by beating him with ſticks armed at the end with iron, obliged him to part with his prey; but not till he had bit off part of the child's cheek, which he devoured in their preſence. He then ſeized another of the children, but his companions purſued him to a marſh, where he ſunk up to the belly, and they belaboured him, ſo, that he let go the child, who, though under his paw, received but one wound in his arm, and a ſcratch in his face. At length, a man coming up to their aſſiſtance, the animal thought proper to retreat. Theſe children were rewarded by the king, and ordered to be provided for. At laſt, after having devoured more than fifty women and children, he was, on the 20th of this month, diſcovered in the wood of Pommieres, by monſieur Antoine de Beauterme, a gentleman of a diſtant province, remarkable for his ſkill and boldneſs in hunting, and the goodneſs of his dogs, who had come of himſelf to the aſſiſtance of the terrified country, and ſhot by him in the eye, at the diſtance of about fifty paces. But, though the creature fell on receiving the wound, he ſoon recovered himſelf, and was making up to M. de Beauterme, with great fury, when he was ſhot dead by the duke of Orleans's game-keeper, named Reinhard. Several inhabitants of the Gevaudan, who had been attacked by him, having all declared him to be the ſame animal which had cauſed ſuch terror and conſternation in that country, M. Beauterme ſet out with the body for Verſailles, in order to preſent it the king. This animal was 32 inches high, 5 feet 7½ inches long, 3 feet thick; and weighed 130lb. The ſurgeons who diſſected him, ſay, that he was more of the hyena than the wolfe kind. He had forty teeth, whereas wolves have but twenty-ſix. The muſcles of his neck were very ſtrong; his ſides ſo formed, that he could bend his head to his tail; his eyes ſparkled ſo with fire, that it was hardly poſſible to bear his look; his tail was very large, broad, thick, and briſtled with black hair; and his feet armed with claws extremely ſtrong and ſingular. When killed, he ſent forth a very diſagreeable ſtench. In his body ſeveral ſheep's bones were found. The king ordered him to be embalmed, and ſtuffed with ſtraw; and to remain in the cuſtody of young monſieur de Beauterme.

The accounts received of this animal were for a long time conſidered by many perſons in England as a mere allegory, contrived to repreſent the ſtate of popery and proteſtantiſm in France.

Digitized by Google

Advice has been received that the ships bound to India, with lord Clive, &c. and which by missing the season were obliged to put into the Brazils after a five months voyage, have since arrived safe at the Cape of Good Hope; both passages were extremely healthy. His lordship was received at the Cape with great respect, and sailed from it on the 13th of January.

A French family at Haerlem, consisting of the master, his wife, son, a man and maid servant, were poisoned, the 16th instant, by eating champignions.

At the solemnization of the last feast of Tabernacles, attended Rabbi Shamey, a fine old Polander, six feet four inches high, who, though in the 102d year of his age, walks without stooping, and can read the smallest print without glasses. He eats no flesh, and lives chiefly upon rice milk.

A woman in Piccadilly was lately delivered of a boy three feet in length, and weighing 27lb.

The wife of a coal-heaver on Salt-Petre-Bank, of three girls.

A porter's wife in Berwick-street, Soho, of three girls and a boy.

Died lately. The reigning prince of Hohenloe, in the 83d year of his age, and 63d of his reign. The deceased Prince, and the Prince his father, reigned 122 years, and their joint lives amounted to 168 years.

In Prussia, a soldier, aged 106.

At Indian Creek in Virginia, William Whitehurst, aged 107. He served in the militia in every reign from Charles II. to George II. and even bore arms when his present majesty was proclaimed.

In Zealand, Jurgen Nielson, aged 119.

At Lantwit Major, in Glamorganshire, Mary John, aged 128.

OCTOBER.

1st. At the clearing of prisoners for debt at Guilddhall, it was again debated by several eminent lawyers, whether spunging-houses were to be deemed prisons, and finally determined in the negative; whereas, at the quarter-sessions at Guildford, a gentleman of the army, who had been arrested in December last, and did not surrender to gaol before March, was cleared, the court at that place being of opinion, that a spunging-house was a prison; by which opposite determination it appears, that what is law on one side of the Thames, is not so on the other. [See p. 111.]

2d. Between nine and ten in the morning, after a very heavy rain, a large ball of fire was seen to arise from a swampy meadow, in the neighbourhood of Brilhac, in the diocese of Limoges, in France, whose grass, as well at that of the neighbouring fields, it immediately dried up. And at the same instant there arose a most impetuous typhon, which reached Nouit; and the whole way, which is upwards of two leagues, and for fifty yards in breadth, left not a tree, shrub, bush, or vine, standing; it even carried away parts of houses and barns, and swept a woman to a most incredible distance.

7th. The earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, set out for that kingdom; arrived at Dublin on the 13th; and, on the 22d, opened

Digitized by Google

opened the ſeſſions of parliament in that kingdom.

8th. About nine at night, an extraordinary phænomenon was ſeen in different parts of England, under very different appearances. At London it appeared over the city; at firſt, a light was obſerved on the gravel and paved walks of the Temple, bright enough to pick up a pin; then a globe of ruddy fire, as large as the full moon a little after riſing, was ſeen deſcending from a great altitude over Temple-bar, and taking its courſe obliquely towards the Thames, as if it would have fallen therein; but, having juſt reached the water, it ſhot itſelf into a ſheet of fire with one edge turned towards the river, in the form of a boy's kite, with head, wings, and tail, appearing half as long, and in one part twice as broad, as Fleet-ſtreet. It fell, or vaniſhed, on the Southwark ſide of the water, in a yellow fire.

At Chicheſter, in Suſſex, it appeared about the ſize of a man's head; its courſe was rather undulating from north weſt to ſouth eaſt, in the form of a curve. At about ſouth weſt a part ſeparated from the reſt, about the ſize of a man's hand, and kept the ſame courſe with the main body, and at a ſmall diſtance from it, till it came nearly due ſouth, when it burſt into ſeveral parts like ſtars, and diſappeared. For about a quarter of a minute it was nearly as light as when the ſun ſhines. The whole was immediately followed by a rumbling noiſe, much like that made by a coach driving haſtily over the ſtones, which laſted about a minute. The atmoſphere was all the while very clear.

At Portſmouth, it was obſerved to come from the weſt, and was thought to burſt over the town. The light was very pale; but the exploſion ſurpaſſed in noiſe the loudeſt clap of thunder.

At the laſt general quarter-ſeſſions held at Exeter, came on a trial on the late cyder act, (the firſt tried in that county) wherein Ephraim Carter, of Otterton, was appellant, and Edward Ellard, the collector of exciſe, reſpondent; when the court, after hearing council on both ſides of the queſtion, were unanimouſly of opinion to reduce the fine of ten guineas, laid on the appellant by three juſtices in the eaſtern part of that county, for removing one hogſhead of cyder without a permit from the exciſeman, to five ſhillings, to the general joy and ſatisfaction of the whole county.

13th. The hereditary prince of Courland was eſpouſed to the princeſs Carolina Louiſa, at Aroliſen, but without pomp, on account of the court's being in mourning for the emperor.

The princeſs Sophia Dorothea Maria, ſiſter to the king of Pruſſia, and conſort to the margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, died at Schwedt, in the 47th year of her age.

15th. At a court of common council held at Guildhall, a motion was made, that all the members of common council ſhould be poſſeſſed of a certain qualification; but it was doubted whether the court had power to enforce ſuch an order. This qualification is, we ſuppoſe, to be underſtood entirely of fortune. But, perhaps, that of education might be equally requiſite, eſpecially in a place

Digitized by Google

where people of the meaneſt education often make the greateſt fortunes.

17th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when two men, for forging ſeamen's wills, received ſentence of death, which one of them only ſuffered in about a month, the other having been reſpited at the interceſſion of the jury; nineteen were ſentenced for tranſportation for ſeven years; one fined and impriſoned; and one was branded.

At this ſeſſions a young woman was tried for ſtealing ſeven guineas from a ſailor; the proof not being ſufficient, and the evidence of the ſailor very favourable, ſhe was acquitted; upon which the proſecutor caught her in his arms, and eagerly kiſſed her, ſwearing it was damned cruel to keep all, but that ſhe was welcome to half. The ſmacks were ſo hearty and loud, that the court was much ſurpriſed, and could not help ſmiling at the oddity.

19th. The brick work of the new ſewer in Fleet ditch, from Bridewell-bridge down to the Thames, which Mr. Egerton had agreed with the committee of Black-fryars-bridge to build for 1350l. in fourteen weeks from the time he ſhould be ordered to begin it, was completed within two or three weeks of the time allowed him by the contract; and the remaining void almoſt entirely filled up. This new ſewer is 12 feet broad, and higher than the higheſt tide ever known in the Thames. The ſame day, the beautiful arch over the ditch, oppoſite Bridewell hoſpital, was taken down. This arch was exactly the figure of thoſe built over the canals at Venice; and had along it a Faſcia on the north front of it, with this inſcription, "This bridge was built An. Dom. 1672, Sir George Waterman then maior." The building of it, and ſome others, together with making the ſaid Fleet-ditch navigable, was the only part executed of that noble plan propoſed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren for the rebuilding of London, after the great fire in 1666.

22d. At a court of common council, it was agreed to grant to the Society of Arts and Sciences, in the Strand, the ſum of 500l.

23d. Came on the trial of an action brought at the expence of the farrier's company, in the name of the chamberlain of the city, againſt Mr. Cole, of Thames-ſtreet, for exerciſing the trade of a farrier, not being a freeman of London. It was proved upon the evidence, that Mr. Cole was employed under Mr. Warrington, the contractor for artillery horſes, and paid by him; and that by order of the board of ordnance, as a farrier in the train of artillery; that in ſome caſes all the farriers, &c. were ſubject to military laws; that the ſaid Cole had obtained a regular diſcharge from the board of ordnance, and had likewiſe obtained a licence to work in the city of London, from the chamberlain, but it was alſo proved, that none of the farriers, drivers of carriages, or other ſuch perſons, employed in the train of artillery, were ever conſidered as a part of the military eſtabliſhment, or were enliſted or ranked as ſoldiers; but that they were only occaſionally employed, and diſcharged when ſuch occaſion ceaſed. Upon which, after a long hearing,

Digitized by Google

hearing, in the courſe of which ſome officers of rank were examined, the recorder very impartially and judiciouſly ſummed up the whole evidence; and the jury, after a ſhort abſence, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. By this firſt judicial determination upon the late act for permitting ſoldiers to ſet up in every corporation in the kingdom, this moſt extenſive privilege is juſtly confined to thoſe, who, alone, can have any juſt claim to it; and which otherwiſe would, no doubt, be claimed by perſons, who perhaps had not been employed a ſingle week, even as menial ſervants, in the army.

Some days after, a ſpecial trial came on in the lord mayor's court, Guildhall, wherein the chamberlain was plaintiff, and one Harris defendant, for keeping a lottery-office in the city, not being free; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with five pounds damages and full coſts of ſuit.

31ſt. Between ſeven and eight o'clock, his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland died ſuddenly at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet. His royal highneſs was at court in the morning, dined with lord Albemarle in the afternoon, and drank tea with the princeſs of Brunſwick at St. James's; from whence he came to his own houſe in the evening, to be preſent at a council to be held on affairs of ſtate. As ſoon as he came in, he complained of a pain in the ſhoulder, with a cold and ſhivering fit, and deſired to be laid on the couch, which was done; and Sir Charles Wintringham, the king's phyſician, being ſent for, adviſed, it is ſaid, bleeding; but in about 20 minutes his royal highneſs expired without the leaſt ſtruggle.

On opening his royal highneſs, there was found in the right ventricle of the brain, a coagulation of extravaſated blood, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg, which was the cauſe of his death. All the noble parts were ſound, except the membrane between the lobes of the brain, which was oſſified. His royal highneſs, indeed, had been afflicted with an hydrocele in the ſcrotum, from which a quart of water had been taken.

It is ſaid that his royal highneſs gave near 6000l. a year in private charity. But it is well known, that, though he did not allow his workmen at Windſor greater wages than the reſt of the country, he allowed them every day at noon table beer and bread and cheeſe: and generally twice a week a hot dinner. This his royal highneſs called old Engliſh hoſpitality.

The court mourning ordered on this occaſion by the lord chamberlain, was, the ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, fringed or plain linen, black or white fans, and white gloves. The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles. But, in purſuance of his majeſty's command, the earl marſhal publiſhed, that it was expected, that all perſons ſhould put themſelves into decent mourning. Of the officers of the army, marines, and fleet (except thoſe of the horſe and foot-guards) nothing was required, when they wore their uniforms, or did not come to court, except their wearing a black crape ſcarf round the arm, and a black crape ſword-knot.

His royal highneſs dying inteſtate,

Digitized by Google

tate, the earl of Albemarle adminiſtered to him, by virtue of his majeſty's ſign manual.

John Mezo, one of his royal highneſs's huſſars, having got from one of the pages a ſuit belonging to his royal highneſs, with all the viſible pockets turned out, afterwards diſcovered a private pocket, containing a pair of gloves and a ſmall morocco pocket-book with twenty bank notes in it, amounting to 1751. which he was ſo honeſt as to return to the gentleman in waiting.

A quantity of pearl aſhes, the manufacture of Minorca, has been lately imported, and is eſteemed little inferior to thoſe brought from Trieſte in Italy.

A golden eagle of an enormous ſize was lately ſhot at Ryhope, near Sunderland. It meaſured between the extremities of its wings 7 feet 6 inches; from the bill to the tail 3 feet; its largeſt claws were 6 inches and a half long, and its heart nearly as large as that of a ſheep.

The river Cocket has opened for itſelf a new channel to the ſea, about a mile from the old one; but this alteration is looked upon as beneficial to the neighbouring country, as the new channel is found to deepen every day, and with a little expence may be made to receive veſſels of 150 tons burthen.

Some days ago an uncommon large fiſh, generally ſuppoſed to be of the grampus kind, came aſhore on the ſands of St. Fergus, about four miles from Peterhead, in Aberdeenſhire. It meaſured 25 feet and a half in length, 7 in breadth, and 6 in thickneſs. Its head pretty much reſembled that of a ſea dog: it had four large fins on the belly, one on the back, and two things like feet on the centre of the belly. To the depth of four inches it cut like the fleſh of a turbot; and, from thence to the bone, red like raw meat. In the belly were two roes, or roans, each nine feet long, and fourteen inches in thickneſs.

At Avranches, in France, a woman, who had been long afflicted with vapours and convulſions, which at laſt degenerated into a palſy, having been lately blooded by order of her phyſician, and in his preſence, the blood ran freely a little while, and then ſtopped; when, upon examining the orifice, there appeared in it a ſmall white body, which, on being drawn out with the point of a pin, proved to be a live worm with two eyes, which were very viſible, and a muzzle with long hairs upon it, like a cat's whiſkers. This curioſity is preſerved in ſpirits of wine.

The Pope's bull in favour of the Jeſuits has been ſuppreſſed by the parliament of Paris; and likewiſe by letters patent under the ſign manual of his Portugueſe majeſty; notwithſtanding which, there was an *auto de fe* at Liſbon, on the 27th inſtant, when forty culprits appeared in the proceſſion. Amongſt them were ſeveral prieſts and monks convicted of irreligion and impiety, and a religious hypocrite, who pretended to have the power of working miracles, and who had diſperſed myſtic writings, importing that the misfortunes of Portugal ought to be attributed to her trading with foreigners; a peaſant, and ſome old women, who pretended to cure maladies by ſupernatural means; ſome Jews, and a blaſphemer; but none of them were condemned to the flames.

The

Digitized by Google

The foreign ministers saw the ceremony from a gallery, which was prepared for them. The secretaries of state attended; but neither the king nor any of the royal family appeared. Two thousand soldiers lined the streets through which the procession passed.

The present king of Spain, finding that the two millions of reals per annum, assigned by the late king, for the payment of his predecessor's debts, was insufficient to satisfy the creditors as fast as they had a right to expect it, has resolved to pay this year 25 per cent. with an observation of the usual formalities.

Though the election, or rather nomination, of his majesty's second son to the bishoprick of Osnaburgh has not been contested, there has been a warm dispute between H. M. and the chapter of that see, concerning the administration of the temporalities thereof during the minority of his royal highness; and all measures taken to terminate it in an amicable manner having proved fruitless, it is now before the supreme judicature of the empire.

The king of Prussia, by an edict dated at Schweidnitz the 1st of August last, has granted to all his vassals and subjects, who have possessions in Silesia and the county of Glatz, a respite of three years for the discharge of debts which they may have contracted; and he has, at the same time, appointed that the interest to be paid shall not amount to above six per cent. These debts are probably debts due to himself, and by the immediate payment of which the country might be ruined.

There has been lately a petty war between the Teutonic order and the sovereign house of Oettingen-Spielberg, in Germany, on account of the mourning for the emperor Francis I. The house of Oettingen pretended to a right of fixing, in the district of Reifs, the time during which the bells should ring, and the other ceremonials of mourning should be observed: but the Teutonic order disputed that right, maintaining that the district belonged not to the house of Oettingen, but to the circle of Franconia, by which its taxes are collected. On this, the churches of the Teutonic order were opened by force, in order to ring the bells in them at the hour appointed by the house of Oettingen. A detachment of the troops of the order, running up immediately, obliged the Oettingen soldiery to lay down their arms; but the latter, being soon assisted, became victorious in their turn, and carried off M. de Zobel, a probationer of the order, and an officer in the service of the emperor, as also several other Teutonic officers, and kept the rest of the combatants of the order blocked up, threatening to reduce them by famine if they would not capitulate on the conditions which should be imposed on them. The order, at last, arming on all parts, already demanded succour of the circle of Franconia, when by supreme authority, both sides gave over the war.

At a little distance from the city of Ancona is seen an ancient temple, called the Great Church; and at fifteen paces distance from this temple is a great oak, commonly called the Giant's Oak. In digging lately about this tree, a small flint stone was found with these characters

Digitized by Google

characters engraved on it: CAV. SOT. CROC. TROV. M. The next day a large brick cheſt was found full of aſhes and charcoal, afterwards an earthen pot, containing alſo charcoal, and ſomewhat lower an entire ſkeleton of a prodigious ſize. Under the feet of the body, was a ſort of cheſt made of bricks, which being broke open, was found alſo to be filled with charcoal. Near the right foot was a bowl as large as a common bottle, but of what materials it conſiſted none have been able to determine; at the inſtant, however, of its being diſcovered, it was obſerved to reflect objects as a looking-glaſs, but loſt that property as ſoon as it had been expoſed to the open air. Near this ſkeleton were found eleven entire bodies, ſeparated from one another, placed in the ſame poſition, and all nearly of the ſame ſize. Theſe eleven bodies were laid on the back, with the face turned towards heaven; but the firſt mentioned was the only one that lay ſtretched on the belly, and his ſize exceeded that of the eleven others, for he meaſured ten Roman palms in length, and his teeth were exactly like thoſe of a large horſe. There were beſides found ſome very large pieces of charcoal, two bowls like the former, and a ſtone wrapped up in linen rags, ſhaped in the form of a ſerpent's head: this ſtone was perforated, and reflected objects like a looking-glaſs, but its quality and other properties are ſtill unknown.

Two Spaniſh ſhips of war, the Achilles and Aſtrea, arrived the beginning of laſt month at Cadiz from New Spain, and brought about two millions of dollars in gold and ſilver, beſides many valuable effects; about one half of the money for the Catholic king's account; and the remainder for the commerce.

About the beginning of this month, there was brought from Angermandland to Stockholm, and ſhewn by one Garney, a book-keeper, a ſmall hound, which not only utters whole words, but whole ſentences one after another, in the French and Swediſh language; and, among other expreſſions, ſays very plain, *Vive le roy*.

On the 18th inſt. a fire broke out at Calmar in Sweden, which raged till the 21ſt, and reduced 160 houſes to aſhes.

In the garden of Peter Floyer, eſq; at Shinfield, in Berkſhire, there are ſome raſberry trees in perfect leaf, and ſo well ſtocked with ripe fruit, that they have been gathering from them every day this month paſt. There are likewiſe, in the ſame garden, very fine full-blown jeſſamines, pinks, honey-ſuckles, and a very fine carnation near blowing.

A gentleman died lately in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, Shropſhire, by eating a meſs of broth boiled in a kettle, wherein cucumbers had been pickled, and verdigreaſe had been uſed to give them a green colour. This is inſerted as a caution to others.

A party of Cherokee Indians, ten in number, in their way thro' the weſtern parts of Virginia, about the beginning of May laſt, with a paſs, and a pair of colours furniſhed them by colonel Lewis, were attacked by a number of lawleſs people, and five of them killed, to the great terror as well

as

Digitized by Google

as ſhame of that province, whoſe aſſembly have voted it a flagrant violation of the peace between theſe Indians and the Engliſh, addreſſed the governor to iſſue a reward for apprehending the murderers, and cauſed the reſolutions of the houſe to be made known to the Cherokee nation, with aſſurances that no other ſteps ſhall be omitted to apprehend and puniſh the offenders.

A very ſingular method of obtaining ſugar and melaſſes has been lately introduced in New England, eſpecially at a place called Bernardſton, almoſt twenty miles from Athol; and as the vegetable, from which that valuable article may be obtained by this new method, grows in the coldeſt climates, it promiſes great advantages to mankind, eſpecially in thoſe countries, which, like New England, are already plentifully ſtocked with it by the hand of nature. This vegetable is no other than the maple-tree. The proceſs in Bernardſton is as follows. Having choſen out a large tree, ſuitable for the purpoſe, they with an axe box it, much after the ſame manner that they box that kind of fir, which produces turpentine. This being done, they prepare a kind of trough, extending from the trunk of the tree on each ſide, in order to retain the ſap as it runs down. By this means they have obtained upwards of thirty gallons from one tree in a day; which, being treated like the ſyrup proceeding from the ſugar cane, produces a ſugar equal in fineneſs of grain to the Jamaica ſugar, and as pleaſant to the taſte; and the makers inſiſt that it is a medicinal, and very proper to give to children for the chin-cough, at this time very prevalent in New England. This ſugar produces melaſſes or treacle, very little, if any thing, inferior to Weſt-India melaſſes. Of this ſugar, above 600lb. was made by one man during the laſt ſeaſon, that is, from February laſt to April laſt inclusive: and ſeveral hundred weight of it were in the end of July laſt brought for ſale to Boſton in New England, from various towns ſituated on the eaſtern and weſtern parts of that province.

Jeremiah Marlow, eſq. who died laſt June in Hackney, has left to St. Thomas and London Hoſpitals, 1000l. each: and to St. Bartholomew's, St. Luke's, Bethlem, and Chriſt's, 500l. each.

A black merchant, who died ſome time ago at Fort St. George, has left 4000l. to the Foundling hoſpital, and likewiſe 4000l. to the Magdalen charity; and the gentlemen there have collected above 250l. more for the laſt-mentioned charity.

A middle-aged lady in Suſſex, happening to be much involved in debt, married a felon, who was capitally convicted at the laſt aſſizes for that county, but had his ſentence changed to tranſportion. The marriage was celebrated in Horſham gaol, the bridegroom being in his irons, and conſummated in the ſame place: but his irons were taken off in a few days. His lady, being by this ſtratagem freed from the proſecution of her duns, is to furniſh him with caſh ſufficient to tranſport himſelf to any part of the globe.

A few days ago one Scotney, a deſerter, and his wife, tied themſelves together with a cord, and after

Digitized by Google

afterwards jumped into a pond at Yaxley in Huntingdonshire, where they were immediately drowned.

A woman, in the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, was lately delivered of a fine girl, whose body, from the pit of her stomach to the middle of her thighs, is of a fine jet black; her face, breast, and legs quite white.

A girl, about 14 years old, belonging to the orphan-house at Wandsworth in Surrey, of a son.

A woman, at Foligno, in the pope's territories, of a strong lively child, on the 28th of April last, and on September the 16th, of another child, perfectly formed, sound, and hearty.

The wife of Mr. Kinley, springmaker, in Cold-bath fields, of two fine boys and a girl, all three likely to live.

Died lately. At Hanover, the countess of Yarmouth.

In Southwark, Mr. John Blackwell, a considerable glover; in a day or two after the widow received an account from Fendering in Suffex, that the deceased's brother died the same day: they were twins.

In the Park, Southwark, Mr. John Brickley, a master brazier, aged 101; he retained his senses till within ten days of his death.

At Powick, in Worcestershire, Mr. Tidmarsh, aged 108.

Near Haltwhistle in Northumberland, Hugh Martin, aged 109.

In the county of Caithness, Scotland, Elizabeth Macpherson, aged 117; during which she retained her senses till the last three months. She lived chiefly on butter, milk, and greens.

At Langfort in Somersetshire, it is remarkable, that of between seven and eight hundred inhabitants, not one died during the last twelve months.

The following anecdote relating to the august house of Brunswick, is known but to few in this kingdom. The late duchess of Blakenburgh, great grandmother to the hereditary prince, now in England, who died some years since in a very advanced age, had the singular happiness to reckon amongst her posterity fixty-two princes and princesses; (fifty-three of whom she saw at one time alive) and amongst them three emperors, two empresses, two kings, and two queens; a circumstance, that, probably, no sovereign house, but that of Brunswick, could ever produce any thing like it.

NOVEMBER.

A few days ago the Rhone swelled suddenly at Avignon along with the Durance, that runs about half a league from that place, spread over the adjacent fields, and threatened the city itself. However, a strong wind having arisen, the waters of both rivers returned into their beds; but on this day, though the weather was serene, the Rhone swelled again, and the next day the rain came in such abundance, that the sky seemed to be pouring down; and it continued so, almost without intermission, every day till the 8th. in the evening. The Rhone entered Avignon, and overflowed two thirds of it, insomuch, that, for six days together, there was no going abroad but in boats; and extended in such a manner, that the inhabitants apprehended such another 3d.

Digitized by Google

another inundation as they had ten years before. Happily, there was time to remove, into the upper part of the city, such effects as were moſt worthy of being preſerved; and to drive the cattle into the higher grounds. The vice legate, the firſt day of the inundation, diſpatched couriers to the neighbouring cities, in order to bring meal and bread, which were diſtributed to perſons in want. By the 14th the rivers were almoſt entirely withdrawn, leaving the ſtreets covered with mud. But the adjacent country ſtill remained under water. Moſt of the towns ſituated near theſe rivers ſhared the ſame fate, though in a leſs degree.

4th. In a violent ſtorm, which raged all along the eaſt coaſt of Great Britain, a great number of fiſhing boats were overſet, and many of the fiſhermen periſhed. The morning was fine when the boats went out, but the ſtorm came on with ſuch violence and rapidity, that no aſſiſtance could be given them; and numbers periſhed in the ſight, and even within the hearing of their families and friends, whoſe cries and lamentations on the occaſion are not to be deſcribed.

Spital alone, near Berwick, loſt 24 fiſhermen, who have left as many widows and fifty children; the loſs has been proportionably in every place along the north coaſt; many ſhips were likewiſe wrecked, particularly at Holy Iſland, Balmer, South Shields, and Sunderland.

On the 12th, the weſt coaſt was viſited in the ſame manner.

7th. At about three o'clock in the morning, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Rutland, a peruke-maker, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, next door to the corner houſe of that ſtreet, and Cornhill; and, the wind being high, and aſſiſtance ſlow, ſoon ſpread to ſaid corner houſe, from thence to the corner houſe of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet and Leadenhall-ſtreet, the corner houſe of Gracechurch-ſtreet and Cornhill, and the corner houſe of Gracechurch-ſtreet and Leadenhall-ſtreet, ſo that all the four corner houſes were burning at one time. The corner houſe of Gracechurch-ſtreet and Cornhill was greatly damaged, and the three other corner houſes deſtroyed, as likewiſe all the houſes from the corner of Cornhill and Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to the church of St. Martin's Outwich, the corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet, and Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, except the parſonage-houſe. The church likewiſe took fire, and part of the ſteeple was ſoon burnt down, whereby the great bell in it fell with a prodigious noiſe; the inſide of the church was next conſumed, and the flames ſpread to the back of Threadneedle-ſtreet, where ſeveral houſes were entirely burnt to the ground; particularly, every houſe in Whitelion court, among them the Whitelion tavern, which was bought but the evening before, at nine o'clock, for between 2 and 3000l. The back part of Merchant-Taylors-hall received ſome damage. About ſeven the wind ſhifted to the weſt, and drove the flames back, by which five houſes on the Exchange ſide of Cornhill, and upwards of twenty in Leadenhall-ſtreet, were conſumed. On the whole, it is computed that this fire deſtroyed upwards of one hundred houſes, and did more damage than the memorable fire, which broke out oppoſite

Digitized by Google

oppoſite the Royal Exchange on the 25th of March 1748, the loſs being reckoned at 100,000l. of which a conſiderable part was unfortunately uninſured. At nine, parties of guards arrived from the Tower, and ſoon after the lord mayor, who gave orders for lodging what goods could be ſaved in the Royal Exchange.

The cauſe of this misfortune is variouſly related. Some pretend that the workſhop of Mr. Marjoram, a tinman, being under the houſe of Mr. Rutland, the perukemaker, and the men having ſome work in hand that required great expedition, they ſat up very late on the preceding night, in order to complete it: and that the boy, going to a jar for a freſh ſupply of oil for their lamps, let a ſnuff of candle drop into it. Others ſay, that Mr. Rutland's boy, who lay in the ſhop, ſitting up late to let in a lodger, and falling aſleep, the candle caught ſome of the wigboxes.

A gentleman who attended at this fire, thinking that many perſons might be ſtill alive under the rubbiſh, ventured amongſt them the next day, before the fire was quite extinguiſhed, and, waving his hat from the top of a pile of ruins to engage the attention of the ſpectators, declared that he was ſure many were actually ſo under the ſpot upon which he ſtood. Upon this, the firemen, with their pick-axes, came to their aſſiſtance, and dug out alive, two men, three women, a child about ſix years old, a dog and two cats. The next day, as ſome workmen were clearing out the cellar of a tobacconiſt, whoſe houſe had been burnt, a ſtack of chimnies fell ſuddenly, by which eight perſons loſt their lives, and ſeveral had their limbs cruſhed in a moſt ſhocking manner. Subſcriptions were immediately ſet on foot for the relief of the uninſured ſufferers by this fire, and ſoon produced 3000l. of which his majeſty was pleaſed to contribute 1000l. the grocers and ironmongers company 100l. each, and the lord mayor 50l. a handſome part of which was diſtributed amongſt the unfortunate widows and children of the men who were killed by the falling of the ſtack of chimnies.

It is ſurpriſing, that frequent as fires are in this metropolis, there ſhould always be a complaint of the want of water. We find that, on this occaſion, the flames raged for ſeveral hours, before any water could be got, and conſequently the engines and firemen that came there in good time, could be of no ſervice to the diſtreſſed families for want of it. Yet no city is better furniſhed with water on any other occaſion. But, as fire and water are jarring elements, one would imagine they comunicated their ſpirit of enmity to the water companies and the inſurance companies.

We ſee the parade of F. P. in almoſt every ſtreet, lane, and alley; but what purpoſe is anſwered by pointing out the fire-plug, if there is no water in the pipes? It would be much to the intereſt of the inſurance offices to have inſpectors over the turncocks, and ſee that they conſtantly performed their duty; or even be at the expence of building a reſervoir for their own uſe, in ſome convenient elevated place near the town, which might

Digitized by Google

might ſupply the pipes, when they could not be ſupplied in the uſual way.

Mr. Yeoman, having obſerved this deficiency of water, which many attribute entirely to the great increaſe of buildings in the neighbourhood of London, has pointed out a very eaſy ſupply, by improving the river Lee in ſuch a manner, that a fiftieth part of the water now uſed ſhould ſuffice for the purpoſe of navigation, and that of working the mills upon it, ſo as to afford a large quantity for other purpoſes. This ſeems to be a hint worthy of parliamentary conſideration; and of conſequence the hinter of it is intitled to parliamentary reward.

In the mean time, as there are always more engines ready to aſſiſt at every fire, than can find water on the ſpot to throw upon it, ſhould not thoſe, that cannot be ſo employed, be made to ſupply with water thoſe who are, by being diſpoſed in a line to ſome place, where water is to be had in plenty? In this manner, though there were no water pipes, fires might be much more readily ſtopt than they generally are; and that, too, in places at a conſiderable diſtance from the river.

8th. The judgment obtained by Mr. Dryden Leach in the court of Common Pleas, in conſequence of his verdict found at Guildhall, in December 1763, againſt meſſrs. Money, Watſon, and Blackmore, three of his majeſty's meſſengers, (who entered his houſe and arreſted and impriſoned him, as the printer of the original North Briton, No 45.) under a general warrant iſſued by the right honourable the earl of Halifax, late one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, was affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the court of King's Bench, upon the writ of error and bill of exceptions brought by the defendants. By this important deciſion Mr. Leach recovers his 400l. damages, with all coſts of ſuit. This is the firſt final determination of the numerous actions, which have been commenced againſt the ſecretaries of ſtate and meſſengers, &c.

George Nelſon, eſq; the lord mayor elect, accompanied only by Sir William Stephenſon, the late lord mayor, the aldermen, and recorder, went in a private manner to Weſtminſter-hall to be ſworn; and, after the uſual ceremonies there, returned in the ſame private manner, in conſequence of a letter from the lord chamberlain, requeſting that their ceremony might be conducted with as little ſhow as poſſible on account of the death of his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland. 9th.

Between three and four in the morning, the heavens, at Hochſt, about two leagues from Francfort on the Maine, emitted ſo bright a torrent of fire, that the ſmalleſt characters could be read by it. This torrent, in about five minutes, aſſumed a ſerpentine form, then a globular one, and divided into a number of little ſtars, which gradually diſappeared. 11th.

The reigning count of Buckebourgh was eſpouſed to Maria Eleonora, of Lippe-Sternberg, counteſs of the holy Roman empire. 12th.

Two bricklayers were fined, one in a hundred, the other in fifty pounds, for ſuffering rubbiſh to remain a long time before 13th.

fore ſome buildings carrying on by them near Red-lion-ſquare.

A new ſpecies of forgery has been lately practiſed at Newcaſtle, by Mary Cockburne, who, it is ſaid, can neither read nor write. Under various pretences ſhe got ſome perſons to draw up notes, and drafts, and then, by folding down the writing, contrived to make others ſet their names to them. Theſe ſhe negotiated, and raiſed large ſums of money upon them.

27th. The right hon. the lord Camden gave his opinion upon the granting of general warrants by ſecretaries of ſtate, which ſome days before had been learnedly argued before him. After enlarging upon, and explaining numbers of caſes, which laſted two hours and twenty minutes, his lordſhip declared it, as the unanimous opinion of the court, that ſuch warrants (except in caſes of high treaſon) were illegal, oppreſſive, and unwarrantable.

A violent ſhock, like that of an earthquake, happened at Long Benton, within four miles of Newcaſtle. All the houſes in that town, which are built of ſtone, upon a free-ſtone rock, being diſjointed by it, the inhabitants fled into the ſtreet; but the ſtreet opened and cloſed again from end to end. They then betook themſelves to the fields; where a gentleman's garden ſunk above two feet, and likewiſe many parts of the great Killingworth moor, to the extent of two miles ſquare. But, providentially, no lives were loſt. It is a cuſtom in working collieries, to leave as much coal as they dig away; but that of the Long Benton colliery, being a coal of great character in London, the owners had the coal pillars dug away, and wooden ones fixed in the room of them, which not being able to ſupport a rock ſeventy-five fathoms thick, being the depth of the coal pit, the whole ſunk down together.

At a general meeting of 29th. the royal ſociety, their preſident, the earl of Morton, preſented their prize medal to Mr. Canton, of Spital-ſquare, for his experiments to prove the compreſſibility of water.

There are actually ſeveral 30th. neſts of young rooks, in the rookery belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Knot, in the pariſh of Merkland Avery, Sherborne, Dorſetſh. likewiſe ſtrawberries ripe, and in full bloſſom, in the garden of St. Barbe Sydenham, at Exeter; and, on the 19th, a large quantity of roſes, in as full perfection as in the month of June, likewiſe honeyſuckles and jeſſamine trees in full blow, were to be ſeen in the garden of Dr. Moffet, at Shefford, in Bedfordſhire.

Edmund Welch, gardener to colonel Richard Morris, of Tralee, in Ireland, on the 28th of April laſt, planted a ſmall melon plant in a baſket 16 inches diameter, in a ſtove of 25 feet by 8; which plant, after extending and ſpreading itſelf the entire length and breadth of the ſtove, and covering very cloſely an area of 200 ſquare feet, to promote its luxuriancy, he nailed the ſhoots and vines to the back part of the ſtove for want of room, when it extended back where it was firſt planted, and produced 18 brace of melons, from 12 to 14lb. each, beſides abundance of young fruit, full ſet and very promiſing. The weight of the large melons alone amounted to 468lb.

At

Digitized by Google

At Ludlington in Lincolnſhire, Mr. Wedd having made a ſeizure for rent on Mr. Howard, a ſchoolmaſter, and expoſtulating with him on his way of life, was anſwered by the application of a loaded gun to his breaſt, which Howard inſtantly diſcharged. Some lucky circumſtances, however, having prevented the miſchief intended, Howard retired to his cloſet, and cut his own throat in ſuch a manner as to divide the windpipe; notwithſtanding which he wrote, the ſame night, a large ſkin of parchment, full of directions to his ſons for their conduct in life. He died the next day, or the day following, and the coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict *felo de ſe*.

A ſoldier at Plymouth, ſervant to an officer of marines, being lately detected of theft, hanged himſelf, having firſt wrote to his maſter, that his propenſity to thievery was ſuch, that he could not reſtrain it, and therefore choſe that method of putting a period to his life rather than the more public one of dying on a gallows.

Mark Fiſher, the maſter of the workhouſe at Bluntiſham, in Huntingdonſhire, and ſeveral of the poor under his care, being troubled with the itch, he mixed a quantity of arſenic, Roman vitriol, glaſs, and ſoap, into an ointment, and anointed himſelf and five women with it. But this infernal medicine proved ſo violent, that himſelf, and two of the women, ſoon died of it, leaving the other three in a very deplorable condition.

A few weeks ago, a child at Portiſhan, near Weymouth, not two years old, diſcharged a worm, out of one of her eyes, about an inch and a half long.

To prevent the many accidents that happen in cleanſing foul wells through the badneſs of the vapour lodged at the bottom of them, the following method has been diſcovered and recommended by Mr. Millington, of the city of Worceſter. Let down an iron pot, with a few ounces of gunpowder in it, to the ſurface of the water; then toſs a ſhovel full of live coals into the well, ſome of which will probably fall in the pot, and ſet the powder on fire, the exploſion of which will effectually diſpel the noxious damps, and thereby render it ſafe for workmen to go down into it.

Some weeks ago, one Walter Willey, a brewer's ſervant, devoured, at a public houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet, a roaſted gooſe, that weighed ſix pounds, and a quartern loaf, and drank three quarts of porter, in an hour and eighteen minutes, for a wager of two guineas. He had an hour and a half allowed him to do it in.

A few days ago a mare ſtarted from the fox and hounds in Tottenham-court road, to draw a ſingle horſe chaiſe, with a perſon in it, to Lincoln, in twenty hours, but performed the journey with eaſe, in nineteen hours and a quarter. The diſtance is upwards of 130 miles.

A new thread manufactory has been attempted in Scotland, and has already ſucceeded ſo well as to produce ſome fine enough to ſell for 40s. an ounce.

Great encouragement, and worthy of being imitated, is offered for the eſtabliſhment of a new co-

Digitized by Google

lony of manufacturers at Ferros in Scotland. The undertaker, captain Urquhart, has marked out, upon the banks of a pleaſant river, ground plats for building houſes, and making gardens for all linen weavers who ſhall offer; allows three-pence a mile for travelling charges; builds each family a houſe at his own expence; and furniſhes a loom to be paid for in eaſy proportions.

The lord mayor and board of aldermen of Dublin, having refuſed to concur in a petition, ſent to them by the ſheriff and commons, relating to a law for limiting the duration of parliament, the ſheriffs and commons, after a reſolution glancing on the lord-mayor and aldermen, reſolved to draw up inſtructions to their repreſentatives, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to procure an act to limit the duration of parliaments in Ireland, where now they laſt till the king's demiſe, or till diſſolved by him

The ſociety of arts at Hamburgh have publiſhed premiums for two very uſeful diſcoveries; the firſt, for refining ſugar without lime, or bullock's blood; the ſecond, for dying cotton equal in beauty to the Turkey ſcarlet.

The difficulties, which attended the acknowledgment of the preſent king of Poland by the court of Vienna being removed, prince Poniatowſki, his Poliſh majeſty's brother has lately had an audience of their imperial majeſties, and the empreſs queen dowager, in quality of miniſter plenipotentiary, to notify the acceſſion of that monarch.

The wife of Moſes Copeland, footman to the late earl of Hardwick, was lately delivered of three ſons.

Died lately. At Muleck, in the county of Clare, Ireland, Mrs. Burton, aged 100.

At Waltham-Abbey, Mrs. Carter, aged 101; what is remarkable, ſhe uſed, till within a few months of her death, to walk five or ſix miles a day with eaſe, and retained the uſe of her ſenſes to the laſt.

At Durham, Margaret Green, aged 102.

In Abingdon buildings, Mr. Southby, gardener to the Abbey, aged 102.

In the biſhoprick of Liege, Charles Williams, aged 103.

In the Bowling-green, Southwark, Mrs. Allen, aged 103.

At Okey, in Wiltſhire, Jane Tabbots, aged 105.

At Hexham, Jane Hogarth, aged 106.

Near Sudbury, in Suffolk, Jane Thompſon, aged 108. Her huſband died about ſeven years before her, aged 100.

DECEMBER.

Two powder-mills blew up at Waltham-abbey, but happily no lives were loſt. 3d.

Of two regiments lately returned from Penſacola, viz, the 25th and 35th, conſiſting of 1000 men each when they went out, the firſt cannot muſter more than 100, and the latter not 40. They give the moſt diſmal account of that climate.

A cauſe was tried in the court of King's Bench, before lord Mansfield, wherein one Benſon, 5th.

Digitized by Google

ſon, a militia-man, was plaintiff, and his colonel defendant. The action was brought for whipping the plaintiff, without the ſentence of a court-martial, when 150l. damages were given to the plaintiff.

Likewiſe a cauſe in the Common Pleas, before Lord Camden, and a ſpecial jury, upon a queſtion often litigated between common ſailors and the maſters of merchant-ſhips, between a midſhipman of an Eaſt Indiaman and his captain, John Webb, eſq. The plaintiff complained of being flogged with a cat-o'-nine tails, and put in irons, by the captain's command, for two days; the captain pleaded a ſpecial juſtification, that the plaintiff had behaved in a very mutinous and diſobedient manner on board the ſhip, and that the defendant did what was complained of by way of correction and example, and to keep up proper diſcipline and command in the ſhip. Upon hearing the witneſſes of the plaintiff only, the juſtification was ſo fully proved to the ſatisfaction of the court and jury, that a verdict was immediately found for the defendant. The captain mentioning to the court, that what he moſt wiſhed for was, to have his character cleared up, it drew a declaration from the court, that, from the circumſtances of this caſe, there did not remain the leaſt imputation upon him, but that he had acted with becoming lenity as well as proper ſpirit.

11th. At a meeting of the ſociety of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the committee of chemiſtry made their report concerning the baron de Beuſt's diſcoveries in the art of dying purple and crimſon, without cochineal or indigo, from a vegetable common in England and the Britiſh colonies; when it appeared, that the baron had made his experiments before that committee; that the ſame had proved ſatisfactory, under all the diſadvantages of being made in ſmall baſons, the ſilks much handled, and obliged to be haſtily dried by the fire, the colours having ſtood proof againſt acids, and, as far as the ſhortneſs of the time would allow them to conjecture, being liable to ſuffer little from the air; that the dyers who had attended, allowed great merit to the compoſion; and that the expence of a ſufficient quantity to dye a pound of ſilk purple was only about 4 pence, and crimſon about 6 pence. Upon this, the affair was again referred to the committee of chemiſtry, that they might proceed further with the baron, and be able to ſatisfy the ſociety what his intention really is; whether merely to obtain their approbation, or diſpoſe of this valuable ſecret to the ſociety, in order that it may be laid open for the public good.

12th. A trial came on in the court of Common Pleas, before lord Camden, between Mr. Davis of the Green-Dragon public-houſe at Stepney, plaintiff, and Mr. David Tindal, of Shadwell-dock, cooper, defendant. The action was, for the defendant's building up a boarded fence before the plaintiff's door, whereby his houſe was deprived of the proſpect of the fields; and a verdict was given for the plaintiff with 10l. damages, and 50l. coſts of ſuit.

16th. Orders were read to all the regiments of foot-guards, and troops of horſe, acquainting them, that, if lawfully married, their wives would be admitted into the

Digitized by Google

lying-in hospital, and their children taken care of.

16th. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey; when two for house-breaking; three, one of them a girl of sixteen, for robbing her master of seventeen guineas, some silver, and two gold mugs; to effect which unobserved, she set fire to his stables, and then, when discovered, accused her mother and sister as accomplices; three for footpad robberies (together with one convicted some time ago, for forging an order to obtain plate from goldsmith's hall, and one convicted in September, of personating a sailor's widow, &c. whose cases were left for the opinion of the judges) received sentence of death; fifty-four were sentenced to be transported for seven years; two for fourteen years; two to be privately whipped; and one was branded; one was ordered to be publicly whipped. All the capital convicts, except one of the house-breakers, and the two, whose cases had been left to the opinion of the judges, were executed the middle of the next month.

17th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and opened the session by a most gracious speech in which he acquainted the parliament, that, contrary to his expectations, he found himself obliged, by some advices from the American colonies, to meet them earlier than usual, in order to give an opportunity for filling up the many vacancies in the house of commons that the parliament may be full to proceed, immediately after the usual recess, on the consideration of such weighty matters, as should then be laid before them. [For the speech at large see our State Papers.]

18th. Both houses of convocation met in the Jerusalem chamber in Westminster-abbey, and adjourned to the 19th of February.

19th. The right honourable the lord mayor, accompanied by a committee of the common-council, waited on his serene highness the prince of Brunswick, with a copy of the freedom of the city, in an elegant gold box, value 150 guineas, and richly ornamented with engravings alluding to his serene highness's merit as a warrior, and his connection with Great Britain by marrying her royal highness the princess Augusta; and were very politely received. The recorder made their compliments in an elegant speech, which his serene highness received standing, and answered them very obligingly.

On this occasion, colonel Boyd, who was present, told the lord mayor and the other gentlemen of the committee, that they had done more than the whole French army were ever capable of doing; for they had made his highness change countenance.

20th. About eight o'clock in the morning, died the dauphin of France, aged thirty-six years, four months and sixteen days, being born at Versailles the 4th of September 1729. The 25th of February 1745, he married Maria Theresa, infanta of Spain, who died in childbed, the 22d of July, 1746, after having been delivered of a princess, who lived till the 27th of April, 1748. On the 9th of February, 1747, he married Maria Josepha of Saxony; and of this marriage he has left issue the duke of Berry, the count of Provence, the count of Artois, and two princesses.

He

Digitized by Google

He accompanied the king in the campaign of 1745, and was at the battle of Fontenoy, where he gave ſignal proofs of his valour and intrepidity. He was ever a prince of exemplary piety.

The king has conferred the title of dauphin on the duke of Berry; but the dowager dauphineſs is, by his majeſty's orders, to have precedence of his royal highneſs.

The dauphin, ſome days before his death, ſent for the duke de la Vauguyon, and ſaid to him, "I wiſh my children every happineſs and bleſſing: I deſire them to profit from the good education which you have given them. Inſpire them with the fear of God, and the greateſt veneration for religion. May they be ever obedient to the king; and may they maintain all their life-time for madame the dauphineſs the duty and confidence which they owe to ſo reſpectable a mother."

Mr. Voltaire ſoon publiſhed a poem on this event, which would have been allowed more merit by the Pariſians, had the author paid more reſpect to the public worſhip; but he made no ſcruple of ſaying that the ſtatue of Henry IV. would have been more efficacious than the ſhrine of St. Januarius; and that the Greeks and Romans invoked heroes, and not ſhepherdeſſes. There was likewiſe handed about upon the ſame ſubject a letter from Dr. Maty, an Engliſh Phyſician, to the duke de Nivernois, in which he ſays: "Permit me, my lord duke, to mingle my tears with yours; your kindneſs has almoſt made me a Frenchman. Beſides, Germanicus was lamented by his country, his neighbours, and even by his enemies. If his highneſs the dauphin could caſt his eyes upon earth, he would ſee none but French hearts."

The hon. commiſſioners of his majeſty's victualling office contracted with Mr. Melliſh for 600 oxen, at 28 ſhillings and 3 pence per hundred weight.

A moſt melancholy accident happened in one of the coal pits at South Biddick, near Sunderland, in the county of Durham. The foul air in the pit took fire, and burned upwards of forty men and boys, eight of whom were drawn up dead, burned and ſuffocated; twenty-ſeven more were dangerouſly burned, bruiſed, or wounded ſo as to afford but little hopes of their recovery; the reſt were but ſlightly touched.

Accidents of this kind are generally owing to the fool-hardineſs and careleſſneſs of the workmen, who ruſh into theſe realms of deſtruction, where, on account of the little communication with the exterior air, and the ſulphureous nature of the coal and other mineral bodies, a great deal of vapour is bred and accumulated, of ſo inflammable a nature, as to take fire, like gunpowder, with the leaſt blaze of a ſmall candle of fifty to the pound; and ſo powerful as to ſweep, like gunpowder, every thing before it with irreſiſtible violence to the mouth of the pit, where it terminates with a dreadful exploſion.

One of the moſt capital pieces of jewellery ever made in England has been lately ſhewn to their majeſties, and highly approved by them, and all who have ſeen it, for the richneſs of its materials, and the curioſneſs

Digitized by Google

riouſneſs of its workmanſhip. It is a cap or crown made by Mr. Cox, jeweller, in Shoe-lane, for the uſe of an Eaſt-India nabob. Beſides the circle or border that goes round the turban, it has a top or crown to reſt upon the head, moſt ingeniouſly contrived with lockets and ſprings to take in or let out to a larger or ſmaller dimenſion, ſo as to fit any head, as well as to be put on or taken off with great eaſe and facility. The front, which is the moſt magnificent part, is compoſed of very large diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls, ſet in the form of leaves, branches, feſtoons, rays of the ſun, &c. above which is a grand feather bending forward, the middle ſtalk of which is ſet with pearls of an uncommon ſize, to which are hung emeralds, pearls, and diamonds of great value. On the left ſide of the diadem is a ſocket to receive a large feather, alone valued at near 500l. made to be worn occaſionally without the diadem. On the centre top (where, on European crowns, are placed the globe and croſs) is a matchleſs large pearl, the ſhape of, but larger than, a pigeon's egg. Over it are palm branches to which it is hung, and to which on each ſide are ſuſpended the fineſt emeralds and pearls. The number of ſtones and pearls in the whole are upwards of four thouſand, weighing twenty-five ounces; the principal part of which had been ſeveral years collecting.

25th. At noon their majeſties went to the chapel royal, where, after hearing a ſermon by the archbiſhop of York (lord high almoner) they received the ſacrament from the biſhop of London (dean of the chapel) after which his majeſty made the uſual offering, at the altar, of a wedge of gold called the Byzant.

26th. His royal highneſs the prince of Wales, and his ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and the right hon. the earl of Ambemarle, were inveſted by his majeſty with the moſt noble order of the Garter.

28th. Eleven fine barbs arrived at the royal meuſe, Charing-croſs, from Tripoli, for his majeſty's uſe.

29th. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, died, at his houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare, in the ſixteenth year of his age, his royal highneſs prince Frederic William, his majeſty's youngeſt brother, to the great grief of their majeſties, and all the royal family.

The court mourning, on this melancholy occaſion, was a degree deeper than that for his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland. But the general mourning, ordered by the earl marſhal, was, like that, only decent, to begin the 5th of January with the court mourning, with the uſual indulgence to all officers of the ſea and land ſervice, except thoſe of the horſe and foot guards, to wear a black crape ſcarf round the arm, and a black crape ſword-knot with their uniforms, except when they came to court.

30th. Died at Rome, where he had reſided near fifty years, Edward Francis, chevalier de St. George, in the ſeventy eighth year of his age, after a confinement to his houſe for three years, through great weakneſs and infirmity.

Digitized by Google

mity, two years of which he hardly ſtirred out of his bed-chamber.

On the 28th of May 1719, he married at Bologna the princeſs Maria-Clementina, daughter of James Louis Sobieſki, prince of Poland; by which marriage he has left two ſons, namely, Charles-Edward-Louis, born the 31ſt of Dec. 1720, and Henry-Bennet, born the 6th of March 1725, and raiſed to the purple in 1747, under the title of cardinal York.

He has left to his eldeſt ſon all the eſtates that he poſſeſſed in France, 500,000 crowns in the Mount of Piety, and a part of his jewels; cardinal York has the reſt of his jewels, and the plate; all the reſt of his effects having been equally divided between them in his life-time. He has likewiſe bequeathed annuities to ſeveral perſons belonging to his court, 5000 crowns to poor people, and 500 to be expended in maſſes for the repoſe of his ſoul. Since the birth of the chevalier, ſix ſovereigns have ſucceſſively filled the throne of Great-Britain.

About ſix weeks before this event, the chevalier Edward, having deſired the pope's permiſſion to return to Rome, and the reverſion of the penſions which the Apoſtolic chamber had aſſigned his father, the pope granted the firſt of his requeſts; but, in regard to the ſecond, ſaid, that, as the late pope had promiſed thoſe penſions to cardinal York, he muſt ſettle whatever related to them, in the beſt manner he could, with his brother the cardinal. Notwithſtanding this permiſſion to return to Rome, the young pretender did not repair there till he heard of his father's death; he had his firſt audience of the pope on the 16th of January 1766.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to order his annual bounty of 3000l. to be diſtributed amongſt poor decayed houſe-keepers in London and Weſtminſter. 31ſt.

Beſides the counterfeit 36s. pieces and guineas, mentioned p. 182. there have appeared two other counterfeit pieces, viz half-guineas and half-crowns. The half guineas, which were circulated with great ſucceſs, upon trial, are found to be no more than the thickeſt and largeſt ſixpences, a little bent, and ſlightly waſhed over with a pale gold colour. The counterfeit half-crowns, which were circulated chiefly within the neighbourhood of Spital-fields, where many of the inhabitants took them to a conſiderable amount, look well to the eye, but are only a compoſition of pewter and tin.

For the ready diſcovering of frauds in the intrinſic value, and deficiencies in the weight of gold coins, we muſt recommend to our readers a moſt ingenious and portable contrivance ſold by Mr. Cave, at St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell.

The magiſtrates for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, for the better ſecurity of their perſons, and to procure a more ready obedience to the laws, have lately been honoured with his majeſty's moſt gracious permiſſion to diſtinguiſh themſelves by wearing the arms of Weſtminſter, with the emblems of magiſtracy, on a gold ſhield, faſtened to a ribband hanging down the breaſt.

Digitized by Google

The following extraordinary fraud upon the bank of England, has been lately discovered. About two months since a draft upon it for 4500l. signed as by the firm of Sir Joshua Van Neck and Co. was presented for payment, and, there being then no suspicion of any fraud, was immediately honoured with payment. Upon the first discovery of it, all the clerks belonging to the compting-house of these gentlemen were examined at the bank, and entirely cleared from the said forgery, as it did not appear that the hand-writing in the body of the forged draft was like any of theirs; or that the cheque, upon which it was wrote, had at any time been in that compting-house; or that the person who took out the bank notes, and afterwards exchanged them for cash, bore any resemblance to any of the said clerks.

The king of Sardinia's minister has been with Mr. Harrison, to order for his Sardinian majesty, four of his watches, at 1000l. each, as an acknowledgment of Mr. Harrison's ingenuity, and as some recompence for the time spent by him for the general good of mankind. This attention is the more praiseworthy, as his Sardinian majesty can by no means be reckoned a maritime power.

Last week an ox, bred by the late Mr. Drury, a wealthy farmer in Lincolnshire, was sold for one hundred guineas. This beast is upwards of seven feet high.

A diamond of considerable value was found in the stomach of a woodcock, lately shot by a custom-house officer, at Seaton Delaval in Northumberland.

The expence of the government cutters to prevent smuggling, for the last year, amounted to 85,000l. the seizures made by them to 170,000l. notwithstanding which, the nation is said to have lost, since the establishment of them, 58,000l.

On the 23d instant, Mr Randall's draining-plough was worked in the Ings, in the foot-way to Feelford near York; and made drains one foot perpendicular in depth, one foot eight inches wide at the top, and ten inches at bottom; both sides of the drains equally sloping; whereas the draining-plough hitherto invented can only make the drain slope on one side. By this ingenious contrivance more work may be done in one day, than by several hundred men, even allowing they could keep so exactly to these dimensions, without being greatly retarded in the digging part of their labour.

A motion was lately made in the Irish house of commons to address his majesty on the great increase of pensions on the Irish establishment, amounting to the sum of 158,685l. in the last two years, ending at Lady-day, 1765. But it passed in the negative.

The French king's council of state issued an arret, on the 29th ult. concerning the liquidation of the Canada bills, which contains three articles, the tenor whereof is as follows:

Art. I. The tickets, &c. given hitherto, and which may be delivered hereafter, in payment of the liquidation of the Canada bills, though fixed at four per cent. shall be nevertheless paid at the rate of four and a half, in the month of January

Digitized by Google

January of each year, to commence in 1766, and the capital preſerved entire.

II. The bearers of the Canada bills ſhall be obliged to get them liquidated before the firſt of March next; if they delay it till after that time, the ſaid papers, although they may have been declared, ſhall not, under any pretence, be admitted to liquidation, but will remain null and of no value without hope of re-eſtabliſhment.

III. His majeſty excepts nevertheleſs, from the diſpoſition of the preceding article, ſuch of the ſaid papers as belong to the ſubjects of Great Britain; and conſidering that the greateſt part of the ſaid papers remain yet in Canada, from whence the proprietors cannot totally withdraw them, and preſent them for liquidation before the firſt of October next, the delay abovementioned may be extended, but in favour of the Engliſh only, till the ſaid epocha; after the expiration of which they will likewiſe forfeit all pretenſions on their unliquidated papers.

During the courſe of this year there have been very warm altercations between the French court and many of the parliaments of France, eſpecially thoſe of Normandy and Brittany, and likewiſe the ſtates of the latter. Nay, two of the principal parliaments, viz. thoſe of Paris and Tholouſe, have been at variance amongſt themſelves about the affair of the unfortunate Calas; and even the members of the firſt of theſe great bodies, do not ſeem to be thoroughly united amongſt themſelves; the princes of the blood, and nine other ſecular peers, who conſider themſelves as members of that body, having proteſted againſt ſome proceedings of ſeven eccleſiaſtical and thirteen ſecular peers of the ſame body; but the accounts we have as yet been able to collect of theſe matters are too lame, imperfect, and unconnected, to dwell upon them with any pleaſure to our readers. It may not, however, be amiſs to take notice, that the chief point in diſpute between the ſtates and parliament of Brittany, and the court, ſeems to be a free gift of 700,000 livres, or little more than 30,000l. ſterling, the refuſal of which can do their loyalty no honour, if the province can afford it, at the ſame time that the province's not being able to afford it, muſt do their wiſdom and patriotiſm infinite diſhonour; ſince by a proper exertion of that authority, by which they refuſe this gift, they might certainly have enabled thoſe, whom they affect to repreſent or patronize, to give the king ten times that ſum, and without ſcarce feeling the want of it. However, we muſt do the juſtice to thoſe parliaments to ſay, that their ſpeeches are very bold and ſpirited againſt the miniſters, though not without ſome little fulſome flattery to the monarch, and no ſmall ſhare of ſelf-applauſe to themſelves. Future accounts may perhaps enable us to ſpeak more ſatisfactorily of theſe matters.

Monſieur Rouſſeau, after enduring as ſevere a perſecution from puritaniſm in Switzerland, as he could have expected from popery in France, and that in ſpite of the protection given him by his Pruſſian majeſty, and in his own territories, is at laſt arrived

Digitized by Google

rived at Berlin, in consequence of some pressing invitations brought him from that court, and the court of Saxe-Gotha, and was tenderly received by that monarch.. But it is not probable he should long remain in a country, where, whatever religious toleration may be allowed, as little civil liberty is to be expected as in any other part of Christian Europe. In the mean time, it is said, that a Benedictine at Paris hath published a pamphlet in pretty good esteem there, in which he proves that M. Rousseau, who boasts of writing from his own ideas only, is not the original he asserts himself to be.

A few days ago, some men digging in the neighbourhood of Limoges in France, found two small pieces of gold, which appear to be French money, struck in the 5th or 6th century. On one side of them is the head of a prince, and on the other a cross. One of them has for inscription on one side DOMNIMAR, and on the reverse, DOMOLIOMON. The other bears on one side, OCCA REX ONTOR, and on the reverse, GAUDOLETIO MON.

They write from Lisbon, that a man of war was just arrived from Rio Janeiro, with three millions of cruzadoes on board, one third of which was private property; and, that experience having proved that great inconveniencies have attended the trade carried on to that place, and the Bay of All Saints, whither no trading vessels could go but under the protection of his majesty's men of war; his majesty has entirely abolished that practice, and permits all his subjects to carry on any trade, and navigate their vessels in any of the ports they think fit, where trading is not prohibited by any exclusive privileges.

Mount Vesuvius, in the neighbourhood of Naples, has been threatening an eruption for some time past, having, with great noise, thrown up hot cinders, and a very strong flame appearing at the top of it every night, a thing not observed since the last eruption.

Several sepulchres, inscriptions, edifices, particularly a theatre, and a temple of Isis, on the walls of which are paintings, representing the Egyptian deities, and some perspective views, have been lately discovered at Pompeii. The building has been pretty well preserved, except the roof, more than half of which is wanting.

A few weeks ago, a fish, about 70 feet long, and 13 broad, was left on the island of Texel. This creature, which is called the finfish, had a smooth back, and a white belly; eyes of a particular make, and ears like those of a hog; a fin on its back; and one on each side near the head; and two blowing spouts like a whale. Its flesh resembled in colour that of a salmon.

The court of Saxony has acknowledged the election of the king of Poland.

The speculative philosophy class, of the royal academy of Berlin, propose, for the premium of the year 1767, the following question: Whether natural propensities can be extinguished; or others excited which are not derived from nature; and the means of strengthening those propensities when good, or, supposing them insuperable,

Digitized by Google

able, of weakening them when evil! The premium, a gold medal of fifty ducats weight; the memoirs to be tranſmitted before the 1ſt of January 1767, directed to Mr. Formey, ſecretary of the academy at Berlin. The authors are deſired, inſtead of their name, to put only a motto to their memoir; accompanying it, however, with a ſealed billet, containing the ſaid motto, with their name and place of abode. The memoir to be in Latin, French, or German.

The king of Denmark, who had for ſome time paſt been afflicted with a dropſical diſorder, underwent on the 28th inſtant the operation of the puncture; but the relief afforded him by it was ſo ſlight and ſhort, as to afford little hopes of his recovery. The near proſpect of loſing, in the meridian of life, a ſovereign univerſally beloved for his great humanity, creates ſuch an affliction to his family, and his ſubjects in general, as may be more eaſily imagined than expreſſed.

Mr. Von Aken, of Orebro in Sweden, lately made ſome trials with the load-ſtone on a ſervant-maid, twenty-four years old, afflicted in her right arm with rheumatic pains, which frequently flew from the hand to the ſhoulder. He firſt applied the north pole to the bending of the arm, where the pain then happened to be, upon which it ſhifted alternately, for about eight minutes, from the hand to the ſhoulder. Then applying the ſouth pole of another magnet to the oppoſite ſide, ſo as to have the arm between the two magnets, the patient felt a ſeverer pain than ever before; which, however, immediately leſſened, on the north pole of the ſecond magnet being applied to the arm inſtead of the ſouth pole, and vaniſhed entirely by the time the magnet had continued for about three minutes in this poſition, during which ſhe felt her arm cold. She at the ſame time got rid of a ſoreneſs, which ſhe had felt in the ſame arm, for upwards of a year; and has been ever ſince in good health, not having felt the leaſt of theſe or any other complaints. Three weeks after, the ſame gentleman made trial of the magnet on thirty perſons afflicted with the tooth-ach, eighteen of whom were perfectly cured by one application of it, to the tooth affected, for the ſpace of three minutes; nine required a ſecond application: and three found only momentary eaſe, which is attributed to a quantity of corrupted matter, found under the teeth on drawing them. [For a more circumſtantial and authentic account of experiments of the ſame kind, ſee our Projects for this year.]

The empreſs of Ruſſia has aſſigned for its maintenance, to the Royal Academy of Sciences eſtabliſhed at Peterſburgh, an annual penſion of ſixty thouſand rubles, two thouſand of which are to be paid yearly to count Betzſkoi, preſident of the academy; one thouſand to each regent, eight hundred to each aſſiſtant regent, and ſeven hundred to each profeſſor. She has likewiſe made a preſent of a conſiderable ſum to a ſociety lately inſtituted at the ſame place, for the advancement of agriculture; and a very few days ago aſſiſted

Digitized by Google

fifted in perſon, accompanied by the grand duke, at an aſſembly held by the Academy of Polite Arts.

As ſome labourers were, about two months ago, digging near Cajolar, one of the grand ſeignior's palaces on the Black-ſea, they found a moſt curious throne and ſtatue, cut in fine marble, of the emperor Arcadius, which were preſented to the grand ſultan; but his highneſs being an enemy to ſculpture and painting, as contrary to the Koran, ordered them to be thrown into the ſea. The ſultan Mahomet V. was not ſo ſcrupulous, he made a fine collection of paintings and ſtatuary, but his ſon and ſucceſſor Oſman ordered them to be deſtroyed

They write from Vienna, that the Georgians become daily more formidable to the Ottoman Porte. The military talents of Prince Heraclius, the chief of that province, are ſaid to ſurpaſs imagination. He has inſpired his countrymen with an invincible courage; has formed into regiments the inhabitants of the reſpective diſtricts; has provided a good train of artillery; and fortified the avenues into the province according to the preſent art of war; ſo that it is thought the Georgians will, under him, defend their liberty to the laſt extremity.

They write from Quebec, that one of the moſt advantageous branches of trade from Canada conſiſts, at preſent, in the exportation of pit coals to the Weſt India iſlands.

There is now in the city of York, a boy and a girl, twins, of ſurpriſing ſtature. For though not quite ſeventeen years of age, the brother meaſures ſeven feet and three inches, and the ſiſter ſeven feet and two inches in height.

Died lately .The ſieur Crevier, author of ſeveral ingenious works, and particularly the Continuation of Monſieur Rollin's Roman Hiſtory, aged 73.

The reverend Mr. Mattinſon, curate of Patterdale in Weſtmoreland 60 years. The firſt infant he chriſtened, after he got holy orders, he aſked for himſelf in the church when he was 16, and by her had one ſon and three daughters, all of whom he married himſelf in his own church. His ſtipend, till within theſe 20 years, was only 12l. per annum, and never reached to 20l. yet out of this, by the help of a good wife, he brought up his four children very well, died at the age of 83, grandfather to ſeventeen children, and worth 1000l. ſterling.

In the workhouſe of St. Laurence pariſh, Ipſwich, where he had been maintained upwards of 40 years by the ſaid pariſh, Edward Richman, a deaf and dumb man, aged 73. He had 19 trunks or boxes, full of articles that he had collected and hoarded up; among which were 19 pair of buckles, 15 razors, 8 tobacco-boxes, 40 knives of different ſorts, 14 forks, 27 hammers, 85 pair of ſhoemakers nippers and pincers, 33 pegging-awls, 37 awls of other ſorts, 22 raſps, 97 box-locks, beſides the ſum of 17l. 6s. 8d. all in halfpence, and 14l. 11s. in ſilver.

At Warwick, Mrs. Abbots, a widow lady of that town, who, by her will, left a legacy of two guineas to her apothecary, on condition

Digitized by Google

dition of his cutting through the skin of her throat after her deceaſe; to proceed no further, if ſhe bled; but, if ſhe did not bleed, to cut quite through her wind-pipe; both which operations her maid, agreeable to her promiſe, ſaw punctually executed, and thereby entitled herſelf to a very handſome legacy.

In Benſon's court, Drury-lane, the wife of Mr. Eaſon, ſhoe-maker, by falling aſleep in a cloſe room, in which ſhe had been endeavouring to light a fire of charcoal, but to do it had uſed too large a quantity.

At Brough, under Stanmore, in Northumberland, Mr. John Nicholſon, who the day but one before, ſoon after he went to bed, fell into a deep ſleep, in which he continued that night, the next day, the night following, and till eleven o'clock on the day he died; all which time he was perceived to breathe, but ſhewed no other ſymptoms of life, though he was twice let blood, and many other means made uſe of to rouſe him from his lethargy.

In Eaſt Smithfield, Jane Fordyke, aged 102.

In Holland, Peter Mayer, a fiſherman, aged 107.

A general bill of chriſtenings and burials in London, from December 11, 1764, to December 10, 1765.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	8422	Males	11489
Females	7949	Females	11741
	16371		23230

Increaſed in the burials this year 28.

Died under two years of age		8073
Between 2 and	5	1875
5 and	10	827
10 and	20	912
20 and	30	1929
30 and	40	2215
40 and	50	2264
50 and	60	1773
60 and	70	1638
70 and	80	1166
80 and	90	473
90 and	100	80
	102	2
	104	1
	106	2
		23230

Supplement to the bills of births, &c. for the year 1764, at the end of our Chronicle for laſt year.

Amſterdam. Died 8585, being 1921 leſs than in 1763. Born 5896.

Brunſwick. Died 970. Born 1219. Married 361 couple.

Cheſter. From Jan. 1, 1764, to Jan. 1, 1765; Died 452; Chriſtened 383; Married 149 couple.

Denmark. Died 27,167. Born 25,756. Norway. Died 19,386. Born 21,236. The dutchies of Sleſwick and Holſtein, lordſhips of Pinnenberg, and the city of Altena. Died 11,865. Born 13,159. So that, on the whole, his Daniſh majeſty has loſt 58,418 ſubjects, and acquired 64,151 new ones.

Dreſden. Died 1460. Born 1842, of which 152 were illegitimate. Married 445 couple.

Drontheim. Died 4128. Born 5045.

Dublin Died 2307. Born 1999. Decreaſed

Digitized by Google

Decreaſed in the chriſtenings 205, in the burials 298.

Francfort on the Maine. Died 983. Baptiſed 922. Married 18 couple.

Haerlem. Died 910. Born 880.

Hague. Died 1113.

Hanau. Died 430. Born 457. Marriages 165.

Leipſick. Died in the city 479, in the ſuburbs 520. Born 974. Married 377 couple.

Manchester and Salford. Died 754. Born 886. Married 447 couple.

Paris. Died 17,199. Born 19,404. Marriages 4838. Foundling children 5560.

Ratiſbon. Of the proteſtant congregation. Died 260. Born 227. Marriages 67.

Rotterdam. Died 1735. Marriages 155.

Bills of births, &c. for the year 1765.

Brandenburgh Pomerania. Married 3641. Born 14383. Died 9108. Amongſt the latter were 5 of 100 years of age, 1 of 102, 1 of 103, and 1 of 107.

Caſſel. Married 136. Born 634. Died 416.

Cheſter. From Jan. 1, 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Chriſtened 373. Married 351. Buried 158. Decreaſed in chriſtenings 20. Decreaſed in burials 101. Increaſed in marriages 9.

Copenhagen. Married 1033. Born 2541. Died 1001.

Denmark, kingdom of. Died 24,678. Born 25,923. Holſtein and Sleſwick, duchies of. Died 11,533. Born 12,797.

Koningſberg. Married 683. Born 2149. Died 1575.

Leipſick. Married 324. Born 1437. Died 1048.

Liverpool. Chriſtened 956. Buried 1151. Married 478.

Munich, capital of Bavaria. Born 816. Died 1063.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne and Gateſhead. From Jan. 1, 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Chriſtened 728. Buried 763. Increaſed in chriſtenings 67. In burials 68. The burials at the Ballaſt hills not included, which are reckoned at 300.

Norway. Died 20,241. Born 22,536.

Paris. Born 19,439. Deaths 18,034; which are 3065 more births and 5196 deaths leſs than at London. Marriages 4782. Foundlings 5495.

Peterſburgh. Died 4198, of which 77 were above 80, and 5 above 100. Born 5049.

Rotterdam. Married 573. Died 1710.

Sleſwick and Holſtein duchies. In the former born 6768. Died 5847. In the latter, born 4561. Died 4374. In the whole, in both dukedoms, born 11329. Died 10,221. 1108 more births than deaths.

Sunderland. From Jan. 1, 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Chriſtened 260. Buried 412.

York. From Jan. 1, 1765, to Jan. 1, 1766. Chriſtened 435. Married 162. Buried 408. Increaſed in births 3. In marriages 7. In burials 17.

That our readers may not be miſtaken in computing lives by pariſh regiſters, we inſert the following pieces.

Extract

Digitized by Google

Extract from the regiſter of Keym, near Leiceſter.

Mr. Thomas Sampſon, being miniſter in the year 1563, had by his wife Tomiſon eight children, viz.

1 Joyce	bapt.	Feb. 12.	in 1630
2 Ann	do.	May. 6.	1632
3 Edward	do.	Feb. 6.	1633
4 Francis	do.	Oct. 11.	1635
5 Thomas	do.	Nov. 1.	1637
6 John	do.	Dec. 15.	1639
7 Suſanna	do.	July 25.	1641
8 Elizab.	do.	Oct. 20.	1644

Inferences from the above regiſter.

He could not ſerve the cure of Keym before he was twenty-two, conſequently he had ſerved it at the birth of his

1ſt child	67	years	aged 89
2d do.	69	do.	do. 91
3d do.	70	do.	do. 92
4th do.	72	do.	do. 94
5th do.	74	do.	do. 96
6th do.	76	do.	do. 98
7th do.	78	do.	do 100
8th do.	81	do.	do 103

Mr. Sampſon was buried Auguſt 4, 1655, when he was at leaſt 114, and had been miniſter of Keym 92 years. It was examined by the Rev. Mr. Juxon, Feb. 28, 1743.

Conjectures on the above regiſter, and the inferences from it.

The Keym regiſter is in Mr. Sampſon's hand-writing, and every page ſigned by his name, from 1563, to near the time of his death, which happened in 1655; and the caſe is much the ſame in the Wanlip regiſter, (a neighbouring pariſh) which is ſigned by Robert Cooper, rector, for near a century; and alſo in many other regiſters of that date; which regiſters, as I am informed, are, for the moſt part, ſigned by the ſame church-wardens for fifty or ſixty years. The Keym regiſter is ſigned by the ſame church-wardens, from 1565 to 1620, and from that laſt year to 1655, by different church-wardens every year.

I imagine the preſent regiſter was in 1620 copied from former accounts of chriſtenings, &c. probably on bad paper books, and tranſcribed into a parchment book; and, in order to authenticate it, was ſigned at the bottom of each page by Mr. Sampſon, the miniſter at that time, and by the churchwardens of that year.

If this conjecture has any foundation, the wonder will ceaſe, as from hence it appears, that Mr. Sampſon might not be more than thirty-two years old at the birth of his child in 1630

Kirby regiſter, of about the ſame time, is wrote in the ſame hand for above forty years, and not that the rector's, for his burial is entered in the ſame hand, as employed during his incumbency.

BIRTHS for the year 1765.

Jan 24. Viſcounteſs Weymouth of a ſon and heir.
countes of Dartmouth, of a ſon.
25. lady of Sir John Tyril, bart. of a daughter.

Digitized by Google

lady Donegal, of a daughter.
lady of Sir John Sinclair, of a ſon.
31. *lately*, the hon Mrs. Walſingham, of a ſon.
viſcounteſs Jocelyn, a ſon.
lady Hardy, of a ſon.
lady Croft, of a ſon and heir.

Feb. 1. Lady of Sir Simeon Stuart, bart. of a daughter.
lady Caroline Leigh, of a ſon and heir.
8. *lately*, lady of Sir William Maxwell, of a ſon and heir.

March 1. Counteſs of Waldegrave, of a ſon.
lady Downe, of a ſon.
2. hon. Mrs. Duffe, of a ſon.
18. lady of the biſhop of St. David's, of a daughter.
21. lady Sarah Stillingfleet, of 2 daughters.
lady Forbes, of a ſon.
31. *lately*, hon. Mrs. Roper, of a ſon,
marchioneſs of Kildare, of a ſon.
lady Lyndſey, of a daughter.

April 6. The ducheſs of Savoy, of a prince, ſtyled LeDuc de Genevois.
8. viſcounteſs Irwin, of a daughter.
25. lady Scarſdale, of a ſon.
26. counteſs of Corke, of a ſon and heir.
30. lady Bruce of a daughter.
lately, lady of governor Lyttelton at Jamaica, of a ſon.
lady Dyke of a ſon.

June 6. Lady Groſvenor, of a ſon and heir.
16. counteſs of Aſhburnham, of a daughter.
21. counteſs of Coventry, of a ſon.
23. lady of the hon. Richard Walpole, of a daughter
26. counteſs of Egmont, of a ſon.

July 7. Lady Graham, of a daughter.
22. marchioneſs of Taviſtock of a ſon and heir.
lady Armitage, of a daughter.
lady of the hon. Charles Yorke, of a daughter.

Aug. 11. Lady Bridgman, of a ſon.
15. viſcounteſs Stopford, of a ſon.
25. viſcounteſs Spencer, of a daughter.
30. lady Erſkine, a daughter.
31. *lately*, lady of the hon. John Bentinck, of a daughter.
lady Forteſcue, a daught.
lady Hales, of a daughter.
counteſs of Lauderdale, of a ſon.

Sept. 16. Counteſs of Fingall, of a ſon.
17. counteſs of Hopetoun, of a ſon.
29. the princeſs of Naſſau Weilbourg, of a princeſs.

Oct. 5. lady St. John, of a daughter, at Montpelier.
19. lady of the hon. Thomas Townſhend, jun. eſq; of a daughter.
31. lady Grey, of a ſon and heir.

Nov. 4. lady Middleton, of a ſon.

Dec. 14. Counteſs of Plymouth, of a ſon.
26. Viſ-

Digitized by Google

26. Viſcounteſs Downe of a ſon.

MARRIAGES, 1765,

Jan. 1. Sir Edward Deering, bart. to Miſs Winchester of Pall-mall.

4. Lord Percival, to miſs Paulet of Buckingham.

Feb. 3. Earl of Shelburne, to lady Sophia Carteret, daughter to the late earl of Granville.

12. Sir John Bridger, of Coombe, Suſſex, to miſs Elliot of Groſvenor-ſquare.

Mar. 2. Lord Rollo, at Edinburgh, to miſs Moray, of Abercairney.

Apr. 11. Hon. Mr. Baron Winn, to a daughter of Sir. Rowland Winn, bart.

13. Horatio Mann, eſq; to lady Lucy Noel.

26. Robert Eden, eſq; to the hon. miſs Calvert, ſiſter to lord Baltimore.

May 25. Lord Archibald Hamilton, to lady Harriot Stewart, daughter to the earl of Galloway.

June 2. Sir John Greſham of Tilſey-place, Surry, bart. to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Kenrick Clayton, bart.

4. Hon. colonel Howe, to miſs Conolly, daughter of lady Ann Conolly.

11. Sir John Griffin Griffin, knt. of the bath, to miſs Clayton of Harleaford, Bucks.

Fred. Flood, eſq; to lady Juliana Anneſley, ſiſter to the earl of Angleſea.

Robert Clements, eſq; to lady Betty Skeffington.

Sir Brook Bridges, bart. to the hon. miſs Fowler.

13. Capt. Luttrell, of the Achilles man of war, to the hon. miſs Olmius, ſiſter to lord Waltham.

20. John Freke, eſq; to lady Elizabeth Gore, daughter to the earl of Arran.

July 10. Viſcount Torrington, to lady lucy Boyle, ſiſter to the earl of Orrery.

Sir George Yonge, bart. member for Honiton, to miſs Cleeve, heireſs of the late B. Cleeve, eſq; of Foot's Cray-place, Kent.

11. Morgan Lloyd of Abertrenant, Cardiganſhire, eſq; to the only daughter of lord Liſburn.

19. Wellbore Ellis, eſq; to miſs Stanley, ſiſter to Sir Hans Stanley, bart.

Hon. Anthony Montague, only ſon of viſcount Montague, to lady Halkertoun.

22. Viſc. Folkeſtone, to the lady dowager Feverſham.

Aug. 3. Governor Pownall, to lady Fawkener, at Chelſea.

5. Sir Mordaunt Martin, of Long-Melford, Staffordſhire, bart. to miſs Evirilda Smith, of Burnham.

17. Lieut. general Anſtruther, to lady Betty Ogilvie, ſiſter to the earl of Lauderdale.

Sept. 7. Baron de Bondelle, to miſs Deviſme of Clapham, Surry.

8. —— Mackenzie, eſq; to lady Caroline Stanhope, eldeſt

Digitized by Google

eldeſt daughter of the earl of Harrington.

10. Rev. Mr. Bulkeley, to lady Frances Mordaunt, daughter of the earl of Peterborough.

Lord Newnham, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Harcourt, to the hon miſs Vernon, daughter of lord Vernon, of Sudbury.

10 Lord Charles Montague, to miſs Ballmer of Huntingdon.

Oct. 14. Lord Effingham Howard, to miſs Kitty Proctor, of Thorp, near Leeds.

16. Oſborne Fuller, eſq; to lady Blois.

22. Sir William Halton, bart. to miſs Garner, of Kingripton, Huntingdonſhire.

Nov. 17. Sir Tho. Stapleton, bart. to miſs Fane, of Wormſley, niece to the earl of Northumberland.

Dec. 12. Sir William Hanham, bart. to miſs Harriot Drax, of Charborough, Dorſetſhire.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the Year 1765, from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. 1. Robert Kirke, eſq; conſul-general at Algiers.—William Norton, eſq miniſter to the Swiſs Cantons.

— 5, Richard Bagot, eſq; one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, in the room of James Bindley, eſq; commiſſioner of the ſtamp-office. —Rev. Charles Doyne, dean of Leighlin in Ireland.—Doctor John Averall, dean of Ardmly in the ſame kingdom.—Right reverend the biſhop of Kildare, archbiſhop of Armagh, in the room of doctor Stone, deceaſed.

Feb. 5. William Mildmay, of Moulſham-hall in Eſſex, eſq; and his heirs male, a baronet.

26. Richard Clayton, eſq; chief juſtice of the Common-Pleas in Ireland.—Rev. Mr. Maſkelyne, aſtronomer Royal. — Claudius Amyand, eſq; receiver-general of the land-tax for London and Middleſex.—Rev. Mr. Betts, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford.—Lord Coalſtoun, a lord of the Juſticiary in Scotland.—Doctor William Markham, dean of Rocheſter, in the room of doctor Newcome, deceaſed.—Honourable and rev. Henry Maxwell, dean of Kilmore, biſhop of Dromore, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Edward Young tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Leighlin and Ferns, in the room of the right rev. doctor Charles Jackſon, tranſlated to that of Kildare.—His grace Richard, archbiſhop of Armagh, lord high almoner in Ireland.—Dr. Philip Lloyd, dean of Norwich.

March 19. James Fortrey, eſq; a commiſſioner of the navy, in the room of Horatio Townſhend, deceaſed.—Lieut. generals, John earl of Rothes, to be general of foot. —Harry Pulteney, Sir Charles Howard, the duke of Argyll, and Earl De Lawarr, generals of horſe. ——Major-general's, James Durand, marquis of Lorne, Daniel Webb, John Fitz William, James Paterſon, Robert Anſtruther, William A'Court, Charles Montague, lord Forbes, John Stanwix, Charles Jefferys, William Strode, Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, Joſeph Hudſon, Sir Henry Erſkine, Arch. Douglas,

Digitized by Google

Douglas, Robert Armiger, Sir John Griffin Griffin, Studholm Hodgſon, George Auguſtus Elliot, Sir D. Cunyngham, Tho. Brudenell, lieutenant generals. — Colonels, James Prevoſt, in America only; John Toovey, Henry Whitley, John Clavering, George Cary, George Gray, James Adol. Oughton, John Gore, James Murray, George Williamſon, Cyrus Traypaud, Sir William Boothby, William Keppel, Richard Peirſon, John Furbar, Benjamin Carpenter, John Owen, Bigoe Armſtrong, Edward Harvey, William earl of Shelburne, William Haviland, Ralph Burton, William Rufane, Ham. Lambert, John Irwin, lord Blaney, Cha. Vernon, William Ganſell, David Græme, Marcus Smith, Edward Urmſton, major-generals.

— 31. *Lately*, Sir Joſeph Yates, one of the judges of the King's Bench, chancellor of the chancery court of Durham. — Nicholas Hyett, eſq; conſtable of Glouceſter-caſtle. —Hon. Walter Murray, receiver-general; and James Potts, eſq; judge of the admiralty at Quebec.

Apr. 13. Sir Henry Erſkine, bart. ſecretary to the ancient order of the Thiſtle, in the room of George Drummond, eſq; deceaſed.

— 27. Sir Richard Wrotteſley, bart. one of his majeſty's chaplains, dean of Worceſter, in the room of doctor Waugh, deceaſed.

— 30. Richard Aſton, eſq; ſerjeant at law, a knight, and one of the judges of the King's Bench. — Reverend Charles Agar, dean of Kilmore.

Lately, Lord viſc. Weymouth, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

May 29. Lord Frederick Campbell, keeper of the privy ſeal of Scotland, and viſcount Weymouth, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, privy counſellors. — Honourable Henry Grenville, eſq; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, in room of Claudius Amyand, eſq.

June 8. Honourable Charles Townſhend, eſq; paymaſter of the forces, in the room of lord Holland, reſigned. — Lord Frederick Campbell, keeper of the privy ſeal of Scotland in the room of the honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, brother to the earl of Bute. — Earl of Bute, James Harris, eſq; and Daniel Wray, eſq; truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum, in the room of lord Willoughby, Sir John Evelyn, and doctor ward.

— 21. John Wood, eſq; governor of the Iſle of Man. — Honourable general George Boſcawen, ſecond in command on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment. — Reverend Charles Dodgſon, D. D. biſhop of Oſſory, in the room of the right reverend doctor Pococke, biſhop of Elphin, in the room of the right reverend doctor Gore, biſhop of Meath, in room of the right reverend William Carmichael, promoted to the archbiſhoprick of Dublin.

— 29. William Gordon, eſq; envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark.

July 8. John Major, of Worlingworth-hall, in Suffolk, eſq; a baronet, with remainder to his heirs male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, to his ſon-in-law, John Henniker, eſq.

Digitized by Google

—10. Duke of Portland, marquis of Rockingham, right hon. Hen. Seymour Conway, and William Dowdeſwell, eſq; privy-counſellors —The duke of Grafton and Mr. Conway, principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

12. Earl of Winchelſea, preſident of the council.—Earls of Scarborough and Aſhburnham, earl of Beſborough, and viſcount Villiers, privy counſellors.

— 13. Marquis of Rockingham, William Dowdeſwell, eſq; lord John Cavendiſh, Thomas Townſhend, eſq; and George Onſlow, eſq; lords of the treaſury.—Mr. Dowdeſwell, to be chancellor, &c. of the exchequer.

— 15. Duke of Newcaſtle, lord privy ſeal.

— 16. Right honourable Sir Ch. Pratt, knt. chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, a baron of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, &c. of baron Camden, of Camden-place, in the county of Kent, with remainder to his heirs male. — The earl of Beſborough and lord Grantham, poſt-maſters general.—

— 20. Earl of Aſhburnham, keeper of the great wardrobe. — Lord Barrington, ſecretary at war.—William Tryon, eſq; governor of North Carolina, in the room of Mr. Dobbs. — Sir Henry Moor, bart. governor of New-York, in the room of General Monckton.

— 26. Earl of Dartmouth, viſcount Howe, and lord Edgcumbe, privy counſellors.

— 27. Joſeph Mawbey, of Botleys, in Surrey, eſq; a baronet, to him and his heirs male.

—30. John Earl of Egmont, Tho. Pitt, eſq; Sir Charles Saunders, K. B. the hon. Auguſtus Keppel, honourable Charles Townſhend, Sir William Meredith, and John Buller, eſq; lords of the admiralty.

July 31. *lately*, Lord Edgcumbe, treaſurer of the houſhold, in the room of earl Powis. — Earl of Scarborough, cofferer, in the room of the earl of Thomond —Thomas Pelham, eſq; comptroller of ditto, in the room of lord Charles Spencer.—Viſcount Villiers, vice chamberlain of ditto, in the room of the honourable William Finch, eſq;—William Melliſh, and Charles Lowndes, eſqrs joint ſecretaries to the treaſury, in the room of Mr. Jenkinſon and Mr. Whateley. — Lord Cornwallis, a lord of the bedchamber, in the room of lord Bolingbroke. — Lord Gage, paymaſter of the penſions, in the room of the hon. Neville Neville, eſq;—Wellbore Ellis, eſq; one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland —— Sir Alexander Gilmour, a clerk of the board of green cloth, in the room of the hon. Henry Fr. Thynne, eſq; — Sir William Dolben, bart. one of the verdurers of Rockingham foreſt. — Viſc. Galway, maſter of the buck-hounds. —Francis Hales, eſq; one of the commiſſioners of appeals for regulating the duties of exciſe.—Lieut. col. Amherſt, groom of the bedchamber to the duke of Glouceſter. —Thomas Slade and John Williams, eſqrs; ſurveyors of the navy—Robert Colebroke, eſq; ambaſſador at Conſtantinople — Thomas Nuthall, eſq; ſollcitor to the Eaſt India company, ſolicitor to the treaſury, in the room of Philip Carteret Webb, eſq;—Cutchel Juvencel, eſq; private ſecretary to the duke of Grafton.

Aug.

Digitized by Google

Aug. 1. Earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

—6. Earl of Cornwallis, an aid de camp to the king.

—13. Lord Digby, of the kingdom of Ireland, baron Digby of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, and to his heirs male; and in default thereof, to the lawful heirs male of his father, Edward Digby, esq.

—17. Marquis of Rockingham, lord lieut. of the west riding of Yorkshire, and of the city and county of the city of York, and custos rotulorum of the north and west ridings, and of the city and county of the city of York, and aynstree of the same.—Earl of Dartmouth, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John York, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, and William Fitzherbert, esqrs; commissioners of trade and plantations.—Viscount Howe, treasurer of the navy.—Sir Henry Pool, bart. commissioner of the excise, in the room of Henry Vernon, esq; deceased.—Chn. Rigby, esq; one of the commissioners of the taxes, in the room of William Blair, esq;—William Blair, George Whitmore, and John Kenrick, esqrs; commissioners of the stamp-office.—William Poole, esq; receiver-general to ditto.

—31. *lately*,—Wallop, esq; one of the grooms of the bed-chamber.

George Bridges Brudenell, esq; one of the clerks of the board of green cloth.

Sept. 6. Rt. hon. Thomas Pelham, esq; comptroller of the houshold, a privy counsellor.

—7. Duke of Newcastle, lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham; and also steward, and keeper, and guardian, of the forest of Sherwood, and the park of Tollwood.

—17. John Leigh, esq; captain of Carisbrook-castle.—William Mellish, esq; receiver general of the customs, in the room of William Levins, esq; deceased.

—21. Lieutenant-general Hodgson, governor of Fort George, and Fort Augustus, in Scotland, in the room of Sir Charles Howard, deceased.

—28. Right hon. William viscount Folkstone, baron of Longford, and the heirs male of his body, the dignities of a baron and earl of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title of baron Pleydell Bouverie, of Coleshill in Berkshire, and earl of the county of Radnor in Wales; in default of such issue, the said dignity of earl of the county of Radnor, to go to the heirs male, lawfully begotten, of Jacob visc. Folkestone, deceased.—Sir Francis Molineux, gent. usher of the black rod, in the room of Sir Septimus Robinson, deceased.

—30. *lately*, Thomas Pratt, brother to lord Camden, keeper of the treasury records.—Grey Cooper, esq; secretary to the treasury.—Earl of Holderness, admiral and warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of the duke of Dorset, deceased.—Earl of Scarborough, by the duke of Norfolk, deputy earl marshall of England.—Dr. Barnard, provost of Eton college.—Col. Worge, governor of Senegal, and all the settlements on that coast.

Oct. 5. Viscount Spencer, viscount and earl, by the name, style, and title of viscount Althorp, in Northamptonshire, and earl Spencer.

Digitized by Google

—15. Right reverend Dr. Keppel, biſhop of Exeter, dean of the royal chapel at Windſor, with the deanery of Wolverhampton, and regiſtry of the order of the Garter thereto annexed.

—19. Charles Knowles, eſq; admiral of the blue, and his heirs male, a baronet.——Dr. James Trail, chaplain to the earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, biſhop of Down and Connor, in the room of the right reverend Dr. Arthur Smyth, biſhop of Meath, in the room of Dr. Pococke, deceaſed.

—23. Duke of Richmond, a privy counſellor.

Nov. 5. Lord Monſon, warden, and chief juſtice in Eyre, of the foreſts ſouth of Trent, in the room of the right hon. John earl of Breadalbane, keeper of the privy ſeal of Scotland, in the room of lord Frederick Campbell.—Sir Charles Knowles, bart. rear admiral of the navy and ſeas of Great-Britain, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral, in the room of Henry Oſborne, eſq.

—22. Earl Verney, a privy counſellor.

—23. Robert Gunning, eſq. reſident at the court of Denmark. —William Gordon, eſq. miniſter at Bruſſels.—Fulk Greville, eſq. envoy extraordinary to the elector of Bavaria, and miniſter to the diet of Ratiſbon.——Sir James Gray, knight of the Bath, governor of Dover-caſtle, &c. by the earl of Holderneſs.

—30. *lately*, John Murray, eſq; reſident at Venice, ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.—Duke of Bedford, chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin, in the room of the duke of Cumberland, deceaſed —Sir George Bridges Rodney, vice-admiral of the blue, maſter of Greenwich hoſpital.

Dec. 13. Andrew Mitchell, eſq; a knight of the Bath, and appointed envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the king of Pruſſia.

—14. Sir John Greſham, bart. one of the commiſſioners of the ſalt duties, in the room of Denzil Onſlow, eſq; deceaſed.

—20. Right hon. Lord George Sackville, a privy counſellor.

—21. Right hon. John Earl of Egmont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and lord Lovel and Holland, of Enmore, in the county of Somerſet, in Great-Britain, Sir Charles Saunders, knight of the Bath, the hon. Auguſtus Keppel and Charles Townſhend, eſqrs; Sir William Meredith, bart. John Buller, and the hon. John Yorke, eſqrs; to be commiſſioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great-Britain.

—27. Right hon. John baron Pollington, of Longford, and his heirs male, a viſcount of Ireland, by the title of viſcount Pollington, of Ferns; and likewiſe the ſaid baron Pollington and his heirs male, an earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of earl Mexborough of Lifford, in the county of Donegal.—Right hon. Edward baron Winterton, of Gort, and his heirs male, a viſcount of Ireland, by the title of viſcount Turnour of Gort in the county of Galway; and likewiſe ſaid baron Winterton and his heirs male, an earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of earl Winterton, in the county of Galway,

Digitized by Google

way.—Right hon. Stephen baron Kilworth, and his heirs male, a viſcount of Ireland, by the title of viſcount Mount Caſhell, of the city of Caſhell, in the county of Tipperary.—Right hon. Arthur Trevor, of Brinkinalt in Denbighſhire, eſq; and his heirs male, a baron and viſcount of Ireland, by the title of baron Hill, of Olderfleet, in the county of Antrim, and viſcount Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, in the ſaid kingdom.—Sir George Pigot, bart. and his heirs male, a baron of Ireland, by the title of baron Pigot of Patſhull, in the county of Dublin.—Right hon. John Gore, chief juſtice of his majeſty's court of King's Bench in Ireland, and his heirs male, a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of baron Annaly, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford.—Elizabeth Ormſby Rowley, wife of the right hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, eſq; a baroneſs and viſcounteſs of Ireland, by the titles of baroneſs Summerhill in the county of Meath, and viſcounteſs Langford, of Langford Lodge, in the county of Antrim; and her iſſue male by the ſaid Hercules Langford Rowley, baron Summerhill, in the ſaid county of Meath, and viſcount Langford of Langford Lodge, in the ſaid county of Antrim in Ireland.

—31. *lately*, Earl of Kinnoul, chancellor of the univerſity of St. Andrew's, in the room of the duke of Cumberland, deceaſed.—Lord George Sackville, one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland.

Col. Charles O'Hara, governor of Senegal.

DEATHS. 1765.

January 7. Lady Langdale, in Golden-ſquare.

Lady of general Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, near Tunbridge.

8. Rt. hon. Ridgeway Pitt, earl of Londonderry, at Knightſbridge.

Hon. Miſs Booth, daughter of Lord Delamere.

10. Relict of the late Sir Robert Adams, bart.

12. Sir William Pynſent of Burton, Somerſetſhire, bart.

16. Counteſs of Harcourt, ſuddenly, on a viſit at tea, at the hon. col. Houghton's.

17. John Folliot, eſq; governor of Kinſale in Ireland, and member for that place.

18. Sir Tho. Slingſby, at Moremonkton, Yorkſhire.

21. Rt. hon. lord Willoughby, of Parham, preſident of the ſociety of antiquarians, and F. R. S.

27. The ſultan Numan, third brother to the grand ſignior, aged 34.

28. Lady of Sir William Maxwell, bart. in Scotland.

February 2. Lady Allen, mother of Sir Edmund Allen, bart.

3. Hon. and revd. doctor Edmund Townſhend, dean of Norwich, and rector of the Pulhams and Tivetſhalls, in Norfolk.

19. Sir Abraham Janſſen, bart.

27. Lady Heſilrigge, of Noſſely-hall, Leiceſterſhire.

March 1. Lady Iſabella Poulet, ſiſter to earl Poulet.

Lady Sarah Ponſonby, daughter of the earl of Beſborough.

March 8. Lady Bulkeley Williams, in Merionethſhire.

9. Sir

Digitized by Google

9. Sir Geo. Dalſton, of Heath, in Yorkſhire, bart.

11. Lady of Peregrine Bertie, eſq; in Lincoln's-inn-fields.

13. Viſcounteſs dowager of Grimſton, in Hertfordſhire.

19. Princeſs Jane Agnes, great aunt to the preſent Stadtholder, aged 27.

Sir Duncan Campbell, bart. in Argyleſhire.

21. Relict of the late Sir Ralph Milbank, bart.

Rt. hon. George Forbes, earl of Granard, at Dublin, one of the privy council, and ſenior admiral of the navy: he is ſucceeded in title by his eldeſt ſon, major-general lord Forbes, colonel of the 29th regiment of foot.

24. Mrs. Archer, ſiſter of lord Archer.

Viſcount Coote, only ſon to the earl of Bellamont, aged 23.

25. Will. Wood, eſq; ſecretary of his majeſty's cuſtoms, aged 86.

28. Sir John Cope, of Brewern, Oxfordſhire, bart.

29. Lieut. general Fowke.

30. Wife of the hon. lieut. gen. Armiger.

April 1. Viſcounteſs Molyneux, in Hoxton-ſquare.

3. Relict of Sir Thomas Wolryche, bart. at Dudmaſton-hall, near Bridgenorth.

4. Sir Robert Cocks, bart. at Dumbleton, Glouceſterſhire. His eſtate of upwards of 4000l. per ann. deſcends to his nephew, John Cocks, eſq.

5. Hon Mrs. Southwell, mother of Edward Southwell, eſq; member for Bridgewater.

9. The princeſs dow. of Orange, aged 87.

Lady Betty Bateman, in Wimpole-ſtreet.

Viſcounteſs dowager Kilmorey, at Windſor, aged 80.

14. The moſt reverend doctor Cobbe, archbiſhop of Dublin, aged 79.

23. Lady Catharine Duffe, ſiſter to the earl of Fife.

30. Counteſs dowag. of Exeter.

Hon. Alexander Colville, eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Inverneſs

Sir James Carnegie, bart.

May 3. Sir Edmund Anderſon, of Kildwick, bart.

13. Sir Walter Riddel, of Riddel-hall, bart.

19. Lady Long, at Bath, mother of Sir Robert Long of Draycot, Wilts, bart.

21. Lady Jane Murray, in New Norfolk-ſtreet.

24. Lady Berney, at Hoddeſdon, Hertfordſhire.

Lady Clifton, at Chudleigh, near Exeter.

May 29. The reigning duke of Anhalt Bernburgh, duke of Saxony, &c. aged 64.

June 2. Right hon. lord Rollo, at Leiceſter, in his way to Briſtol, for the recovery of his health.

13. William Ferdinand Carey, lord Hunſdon, a peer of England, and the oldeſt member of the parliament of Great-Britain, at his country ſeat near Alphen, a village three leagues from Leyden, in the 82d year of his age.—His lordſhip's anceſtor, Henry Carey, baron of Hunſdon, in the county of Hertford, was ſo created in the firſt year of queen Elizabeth, in regard of his being her firſt couſin, his mother being Mary, daughter to Thomas Bullen.—Some of his lordſhip's later anceſtors, being younger ſons, entered into the ſervice of the ſtates-general, and married into the moſt eminent families

Digitized by Google

milies in Holland. His lordſhip was born beyond ſea, but naturalized in 1690. He ſucceeded to the title in 1702, being the 8th lord Hunſdon, and took his ſeat in the houſe of peers in 1708. His lordſhip married in 1718, Grace, daughter to Sir Edward, Waldon, of London, knt. and widow of Sir Nicholas Wolſtemholme, of Fortyhill, in Middleſex, bart. but ſhe died in 1729, without iſſue.

14. Sir Thomas Palmer, bart.

30. Sir John Peachey, bart. at Weſt-dean, Suſſex.

July 5. Duke of Bolton, in Groſvenor-ſquare, ſuddenly. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only brother, lord Harry Paulet.

13. Relict of Sir Randal Ward, of Norfolk, bart.

16. Counteſs of Nithiſdale, at Paris.

18. His royal highneſs the infant Don Philip, duke of Parma, Placentia and Guaſtalla, brother to the king of Spain, in the 45th year of his age, of the ſmall-pox; he is ſucceeded in his dukedom by his only ſon Ferdinand, born in January 1750.

Sir Anth. Walton, bart. of Walton-hall, in Surrey.

22. Lady of governor Lyttelton, at Jamaica.

30. Lady of Sir R. Jenkinſon, bart. near Fulham.

Auguſt 1. Admiral Swanton, at Brighthelmſtone.

5. Hon. Charles Berkeley, eſq; of Bruton, in Somerſetſhire. As he was fiſhing in his own pond, the boat in which he was, overſet, and he was unfortunately drowned. Dying without male iſſue, his fortune deſcends to his two ſiſters, one married to Lord Byron, the other to Mr. Trevanion, of Cornwall.

7. Major gen. Sir Henry Erſkine, bart. member for Anſtruther Eaſter, ſecretary to the order of the Thiſtle, and col. of the firſt regiment of foot.

12. Sir Thomas Allen, of Somerley, Suffolk, bart.

18. Lady of Sir Thomas Rogers, bart.

20. Lady Lucy Bacon, at Colcheſter.

23. Sir Rowland Wynn, bart. at Noſtall, Yorkſhire.

26. Hon. Sir Charles Howard, knight of the Bath, and col. of the 3d reg. of dragoons.

30. Sir John Robinſon, bart. of Cranford, Northamptonſhire.

Lady Fagg, at Rygate in Surrey, aged 96.

Sept. 5. Hon. James Paterſon, at Bath. He was lately a lieutenant-general in the king of Sardinia's ſervice, and governor of Nice.

Sir Septimus Robinſon, knt. gentleman uſher of the black rod.

8. Sir Thomas Denniſon, late one of the judges of the King's Bench.

Sir George Brown of the Niel in Ireland, bart.

14. Lady Dowager Newdigate, aged 85.

22. Lord viſcount Middleton, member for New Shoreham, aged 36.

25. Right hon. earl Offaley, eldeſt ſon of the marquis of Kildare, in his 18th year.

Right rev. Dr. Richard Pococke, biſhop of Meath in Ireland, to which his lordſhip was promoted a few months paſt, on the promotion of Dr. Carmichael to the archbiſhoprick of Dublin.

Sir William Wake, bart. at Courton hall in Northamptonſhire.

Admiral

Digitized by Google

Admiral Gallitzin, commander in chief of the Ruſſian navy.

30. Lady of lord Teynham, at Linſteed lodge.

Oct. 4. Lady of the hon. col. Somerville, at Lydeyard.

8. Lady Margaret Eſtcombe, at Pembley hall, Surrey.

9. His grace Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorſet, earl of Middleſex, lord warden and admiral of the Cinque Ports, governor of Dover caſtle, vice admiral, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulor. of Kent, high ſteward of Stratford upon Avon, a governor of the Charter-houſe, doctor of laws, a knight of the garter, and one of the privy council.—His lordſhip was born Jan. 18, 1687-8, and Jan. 29, 1705-6, ſucceeded his father in the earldoms of Dorſet and Middleſex; and on the 8th of Dec. 1708, was made conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden and admiral of the Cinque Ports, which poſts he reſigned in 1713.—On the demiſe of qu. Ann, he was commiſſioned by the regency to notify her death in form, and congratulate his majeſty king George I. on his acceſſion to the crown; in return for which his majeſty was pleaſed to appoint him the firſt gentleman of his bedchamber. On the 7th of Oct. 1714, he was reſtored to his former poſts, and, on the 16th, elected a knight of the Garter, and inſtalled the 9th of Dec. following. At the coronation, his lordſhip bore the ſceptre and the croſs. On the 13th of June 1720, he was created duke of Dorſet; on the 30th of May 1725, appointed lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold; and on the 3d of June following, was declared one of the lords juſtices of Great Britain, while his majeſty went to Hanover; as he was again the 31ſt of May 1727. At the coronation of king George II. he was lord ſteward of the houſhold, and being appointed lord high ſteward of England, on that ſolemn occaſion, he bore St. Edward's crown. On the 19th of June, 1730, he was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland, and on the 17th of Nov. following, he was choſen one of the governors of the charter-houſe. On the 31ſt of March 1737, his grace was again declared lord ſteward of the houſhold; in Jan. 1744-5, lord preſident of the council; and in Dec. 1750, again lord lieutenant of Ireland. On the 29th of March, 1755, his grace was appointed maſter of the horſe to his majeſty.—In Jan. 1708-9, his grace married Elizabeth, daughter to lieut. general Walter Philip Collyear, brother to David earl of Portmore in Scotland, who was maid of honour to queen Ann, and afterwards firſt lady of the bed-chamber, and miſtreſs of the robes to queen Caroline, whom her grace ſerved in theſe poſts when princeſs of Wales, and repreſented the queen of Bohemia, as godmother to the duke of Cumberland.

His grace had iſſue as follows:—1. Lady Anne, who died in the 11th year of her age. 2. Charles, earl of Middleſex (now duke of Dorſet) born Feb. 25, 1710-11; he married miſs Boyle, only daughter and heireſs of Richard viſcount Shannon of Ireland. 3. Lady Elizabeth, mar. to Tho. Thynne, viſc. Weymouth, but died before cohabitation, while his Lordſhip was on his travels. 4. Lord John Philip Sackville, born June 22, 1713; married to lady Frances, 4th daughter of John earl Gower.

5. Lord

Digitized by Google

5. Lord George, born Jan. 26, 1715-16, member of parliament for Hythe. 6. Lady Carolina, married July 27, 1742, to Joſeph Damer, eſq; member of parliament for Weymouth, ſince created lord Milton, of Milton Abbey, in Dorſetſhire.

Lady Catharine Thompſon, at Low Layton.

14. Relict of ſir Wm. Chapple, formerly one of the judges of the King's Bench, at Bath.

Lady Bayly, at Newnham in Oxfordſhire.

17. The hon. miſs Windſor, ſiſter to lord Windſor.—Relict of ſir Charles Molloy, at Swift, Kent.

19. Sir Edward Blount, bart. at Bath.

20. Counteſs of Yarmouth, at Hanover, aged 56.

31. His royal highneſs Wm. Auguſtus, duke of Cumberland, marquis of Berkhamſtead in Hertfordſhire, earl of Kennington in Surrey, viſc. of Trematon in Cornwall, baron of the iſle of Alderney, firſt and principal companion of the Bath, ranger and keeper of Windſor great park, chancellor of the univerſities of Dublin and St. Andrew's, fellow of the royal ſociety, knight of the Garter, and one of the privy council, in the 46th year of his age.

Hon. Sewallis Shirley, eſq; comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold.

Nov. 7. Baron de Groſs, ambaſſador from the empreſs of Ruſſia.

8. Lady Elizabeth Egerton, at Bruton-Abbey, Somerſetſhire.

13. The princeſs Sophia Dorothea, ſiſter to the king of Pruſſia, and conſort to the margrave of Brandenburg Scwedt.

14. Right hon. lord Torphichen, in Scotland.

30. *lately*, Barbara, lady Kinnaird.

Dec. 3. At Tour du Pin, on the Lake of Geneva, the right hon. lord John Philip Sackville, next brother to the preſent d. of Dorſet, aged 53. His lordſhip had formerly a company in the foot guards, which he reſigned in 1746. He was alſo member in two parliaments for the borough of Tamworth; and married lady Frances, ſiſter to the preſent earl Gower, by whom he has left iſſue, the hon. John Sackville, eſq; a minor, now on his travels, and a daughter.

4. Sir Thomas Ridge, at Portſmouth.

7. Lady Elizabeth Sherrard, ſiſter to the earl of Harborough.

8. Sir Trafford Smith, bart.

Sir Edward O'Brien, bart. in Ireland.

13. Right hon. lord Somerville, at Edinburgh.

15. Moſt rev. Dr. William Carmichael, archbiſhop of Dublin, and brother to the earl of Hyndford, at Bath.

Right hon. Alexander earl of Caithneſs, aged 81.

His royal highneſs the dauphin of France. [See our Chronicle.

24. Sir Ralph Aſherton, bart. at Middleton in Lancaſhire, aged 73. The title is extinct.

29. His royal highneſs prince Frederick William, his majeſty's youngeſt brother, in the 16th year of his age, being born May 24, 1750.

At Rome, Edward Francis, chevalier de St. George. [See our Chronicle.

AP-

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Lord chief juſtice Pratt's argument on delivering Mr. Wilkes from the Tower.

JOHN WILKES, eſq; was committed to the Tower by the lords Egremont and Halifax, the two principal ſecretaries of ſtate, for refuſing to enter into a recognizance to appear before the court of King's Bench; and being brought into the court of Common Pleas, by the deputy lieutenant of the Tower, upon an *habeas corpus* to him directed, the return was read, which Mr. ſerjeant Glyn, the defendant's council, prayed might be filed; was ordered accordingly; and then he took two exceptions, and ſubmitted further, that the defendant being a member of parliament, was intitled to his privilege, and ought for that reaſon alone to be diſcharged.

After ſolemn argument at the bar, and time taken for conſideration, the chief juſtice delivered the reſolution of the court (which was unanimous) to the following effect:

"When this return was read, my brother Glyn, counſel for Mr. Wilkes, made two objections to it; and though theſe ſhould fail him, he inſiſted that Mr. Wilkes, from the nature of his particular ſtation and character, as being a member of the houſe of commons, was intitled to privilege of parliament, and ought, for that reaſon alone, to be diſcharged from his preſent impriſonment. To begin with the objections. The firſt was, That it did not appear by the warrant that Mr. Wilkes ſtood charged upon any evidence with being the author of the libel deſcribed in the warrant. The true queſtion ariſing from this objection is, Whether ſtating the evidence be eſſential to the validity of the warrant? and upon this point we are all clearly of opinion, that the warrant is good; we conſider the ſecretaries in the light of common juſtices of the peace; they, no more than any common juſtices, can iſſue warrants merely *ex officio*, or for offences within their private knowledge, being, in thoſe caſes, rather witneſſes than magiſtrates; but though this be admitted, it will not affect the preſent queſtion. The preſent queſtion is, Whether the ſtating the evidence be eſſential to the validity of the warrant? no authority has been cited by the defendant's council to ſhew it. Rudyard's caſe in *Ventr.* 22. was indeed referred to; but, upon examining that caſe, it does not apply. The commitment there, was a commitment in execution, and therefore it was neceſſary in that caſe to ſtate the evidence. It was urged farther, that the ground of the juſtices juriſdiction reſted in the charge by witneſſes; and if it were otherwiſe, every man's liberty would be in the power of the juſtices. The objection deſerves an anſwer; and if it had not been determined before, I ſhould

Digitized by Google

I ſhould have thought it very weighty and alarming; but it has been ſettled. Before I mention the caſe where it was ſolemnly adjudged, I would take notice, that neither lord Coke, lord Hale, nor Mr. Hawkins, all of them very able writers upon the crown law, have conſidered ſuch a charge as is contended for to be eſſential. In the trial of the ſeven biſhops, though they were committed upon a ſimilar warrant, their council did not make the ſame objection. In referring to that great caſe, I am not to be underſtood as intending to give any weight to the determination of the judges who ſat upon the bench in that cauſe; I rely only on the ſilence of the defendant's council, who were all of them lovers of liberty, and the greateſt lawyers of that age. We have ſeen precedents of commitments returned upon *habeas corpus's* into the King's Bench, where the warrants have been all in the ſame form, and no ſuch objection taken; but the very point was determined in the caſe of Sir W. Wyndham, 3 *Vin. Abr.* 550. 515. *Stra.* 2, who was committed for high treaſon generally, and not on the charge of any body, ſtated in the commitment. 2 *Hawk.* Pl. Cr. 120. chap. 17. ſect. 17. refers to the caſe of Sir W. Wyndham, and ſays, it is ſafer to ſet forth, that the party is charged upon oath, but that is not neceſſary. Thus ſtands this point on authorities. The other objection was, that the libel itſelf ought to have been ſet forth, *in hæc verba*; but upon that point too, we are all of opinion that the warrant is good. It was urged that the ſpecific cauſe of the detention ought to be ſtated with certainty; and therefore if a man be committed for felony, the warrant muſt briefly mention the ſpecies of felony. Now the ſpecies of every offence muſt be collected by the magiſtrate out of the evidence; but he is not bound to ſet forth the evidence, he is anſwerable only for the inference he deduces from it. As to a libel, the evidence is partly internal and partly external. The paper itſelf may not be complete and concluſive evidence, for it may be dark and unintelligible without the *innuendos*, which are the external evidence. There is no other name but that of libel applicable to the offence of libelling, and we know the offence ſpecifically by that name, as we know the offences of horſe-ſtealing, forgery, &c. by the names which the law has annexed to them. But two reaſons were urged why the libel ought to be ſtated. Firſt, it was ſaid, That without it the court cannot judge whether it be a libel or not. The anſwer is, That the court ought not in this proceeding to give any judgment of that ſort, as it would tend to prejudication, to take away the office of a jury, and to create an improper influence. The other reaſon was, That unleſs the libel be ſtated, the court cannot be able to determine on the quantity of bail. I anſwer, That regard to the nature of the offence, is the only rule in bailing. As to the offence of a libel, it is an high miſdemeanor, and good bail (having regard to the quality of the offender) ſhould be required; but if the libel itſelf was ſtated, we could have no other meaſure of bailing than this; beſides, there has been no caſe ſhewn to warrant this reaſon, and it was not urged in

Digitized by Google

in the case of the seven bishops. But then it remains to be considered, Whether Mr. Wilkes ought not to be discharged; the king's council have thought fit to admit that he was a member of the house of commons, and we are bound to take notice of it. In the case of the seven bishops, the court took notice of their privilege from their description in the warrant; in the present case there is no suit depending; here no writ of privilege can therefore issue; no plea of privilege can be revived; it rests, and must rest on the admission of the council of the crown; it is fairly before us upon that admission, and we are bound to determine it. In lord Coke, 4 *Inst.* 24, 25, after shewing that privilege of parliament is connusable at common law, he says, that privilege generally holds, unless it be in three cases, viz treason, felony, and the peace. We have not been able to have recourse to the original record, but in Cotton's *Abridgment*, fol. 596. you will find my lord Coke was right. The case I would refer to is that of William Lake, 9th of Henry VI. who being a member's servant, and taken in execution for debt, was delivered by the privilege of the house of commons; the book adds (and for that purpose I refer to it) wherein it is to be noted, that there is no cause to arrest any such man, but for treason, felony, and the peace. In the trial of the seven bishops, the words, "the peace," are explained to mean "surety of the peace." In the case of the King against Sir Thomas Culpepper, reported in 12 Mod. 105. lord Holt says, that whereas it is said in our books, that privilege of parliament was not allowable in treason, felony, or breach of the peace, it must be intended, where surety of the peace is desired, that it shall not protect a man against a *supplicavit*, but it holds as well in case of indictment, information for breach of the peace, as in case of actions. In the case of lord Tankerville, a few years ago, which, though not reported in any law book, is upon record in parliament, it was held, that bribery, being only a *constructive*, and not an *actual* breach of the peace, should not oust him of his privilege; there is no difference between the two houses of parliament in respect of privilege. The statutes of 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 3. and 2 and 3 An. c. 18. speak of the privilege of parliament in reference not to one house in particular, but to both houses. What then is the present case? Mr. Wilkes, a member of the house of commons, is committed for being the author and publisher of an infamous and seditious libel. Is a libel *ipso facto* in itself an actual breach of the peace? Dalton, in his *Justice of the Peace*, fol. 289. defines a libel as a thing *tending* to the breach of the peace. In Sir Baptist Hicks's case, *Hob.* 224. it is called a *provocation* to a breach of the peace. In *Lev.* 139. the King against Summers, it was held to be an offence connusable before justices, because it *tended* to a breach of the peace. In *Hawk.* Pl. Cr. 193. chap. 73. sect. 3. it is called a thing directly *tending* to a breach of the public peace. Now, that that which *tends* only to a breach of the peace, is not an *actual* breach of it, is too plain a proposition to admit of argument. But if it was admitted that a libel

Digitized by Google

was a breach of the peace, ſtill privilege cannot be excluded, unleſs it require ſurety of the peace; and there has been no precedent but that of the ſeven biſhops cited to ſhew that ſureties of the peace are requireable from a libeller; and as to the opinion of the three judges in that caſe, it only ſerves to ſhew the miſerable ſtate of juſtice in thoſe days. Allybone, one of the three, was a rigid and profeſſed papiſt: Wright and Holloway, I am much afraid, were placed there for doing jobs; and Powell, the only honeſt man upon the bench, gave no opinion at all. Perhaps it implies an abſurdity to demand ſureties of the peace from a libeller; however, what was done in the caſe of the ſeven biſhops, I am bold to deny was law.

Upon the whole, though it ſhould be admitted, that ſureties of the peace are requirable from Mr. Wilkes, ſtill his privilege of parliament will not be taken away till ſureties have been demanded and refuſed. Let him be diſcharged. Eaſter Term 3 Geo. 3. 1763. C. P. the King againſt John Wilkes, Eſq; [*Digeſt of the laws concerning libels*, fol. 49—54.

A ſhort retroſpect of the proceſs againſt Mr. Almon, publiſher of the Letters on Libels.

ON the 25th of January 1765, (Hilary term) a motion was made by the laſt attorney general, for a rule againſt Mr. Almon, to ſhew cauſe why a writ of attachment would not go againſt him for his contempt. But during that term, there being only one judge upon the bench, no cauſe was ſhewn; the caſe being declared, upon the appearance of the defendant's council, of too much importance to be decided without a full bench. Before the ſucceeding term a new judge was made, and a ſick one recovered In May therefore (Eaſter term) the defendant's council, ſerjeant Glyn and Mr. Dunning, in the court of King's Bench, before the three puiſne judges of that court, exerted themſelves with equal energy and force of reaſoning againſt that method of proceeding They acknowledged it to be in certain caſes, and on particular occaſions, ſtrictly conſtitutional; they contended, however, that the affair now before the court is not one of theſe caſes: they cited precedents to prove, that a chief juſtice of the moſt indiſputable abilities had declined the uſe of this mode of proceſs: this was the great lord Coke. They obſerved that the cauſe now depending is the moſt important, and the moſt eſſentially intereſting to the liberty of the ſubject, of any that ever had been brought before that judicature; that the method of trial by a jury is the inherent, the native, the peculiar privilege and glory of Engliſhmen: that this mode of proceſs was originally founded on the beſt, and the moſt ſolid principles; and that the wiſdom of it had been approved by a long ſucceſſion of ages: that whenever it ſhould be deemed expedient to alter it, and to adopt any other method of procedure, the legiſlature, as it is the moſt proper judge of this expediency, ſo would it be

Digitized by Google

the only proper authority to enforce the ſubjects obedience to it.

They contended that the pamphlet did not at all ſuit the party alluded to.

That it appeared from the affidavits on behalf of the proſecution, that the facts were not as ſtated in the pamphlet; if ſo, there was an end of the cauſe for the particular mode of proceeding contended for.

That it was impoſſible the character drawn in the pamphlet ſhould be the portrait of an original, it deviated ſo far from the likeneſs of any chief juſtice, particularly the preſent one of the court of King's Bench.

That it was only in anſwer, by way of argument, to another pamphlet, that had advanced doctrines not agreeable to the notions of the author of the Letter on libels.

They likewiſe urged, that ſuppoſing a pamphlet to be a reflection upon the party alluded to, yet that an attachment was an improper mode of proceeding in this caſe. For that, if the chief preſident of this court was alluded to, he had ſeveral methods to do himſelf juſtice, without taking this unconſtitutional one; he was a member of a moſt illuſtrious body, who would never ſuffer the ſlighteſt reflection on the character of any of their members to paſs unnoticed or uncenſured; that, as a peer of the realm, he was intitled to his action of *ſcandalum magnatum*, wherein he need not fear but that a jury will give him a proper ſatisfaction for any injury he ſhould prove to them he had received.

That an attachment (the proceſs of contempt) was originally inſtituted for the benefit of the ſubject; it was eſtabliſhed to enforce obedience to the commands of the courts of juſtice; it was founded in neceſſity, for, if the courts of juſtice were not poſſeſſed of ſuch a power, their proceedings would be vague and nugatory; and therefore, as the caſe before them was not attended with any of the peculiar circumſtances neceſſary to ſupport an application of this ſort, it would be too much for the court to extend it beyond its original limits.

That even the practice of granting informations, which went a great way, would be nothing if the preſent motion were granted.

The method to apply for information is this: The party who conceives himſelf injured annexes the paper in which he thinks himſelf alluded to, to his own affidavit, wherein he ſwears that he believes the writer, printer, or publiſher (as the caſe may happen to be) intended to reflect on him: whereupon the court grants the information; but the defendant is always tried, and the fact proved to the ſatisfaction of a jury; but in this caſe, if the attachment goes, the court exerciſes the diſtinct and peculiar provinces of party, judge, evidence, and jury.

They obſerved, that it was no contempt to diſobey the order of a judge at *niſi prius*, at the Old Bailey, or at chambers, till made rules of court, which was generally done of courſe, from the reſpect the court paid to the perſons who made ſuch order; however, as the order in queſtion never was made

a rule

a rule of court. it was no contempt.

They inſtanced the late lord Ferrers's caſe, in which an *habeas corpus* had iſſued in the vacation to bring his counteſs before a judge, which the earl not doing, a motion was made the enſuing term for an attachment, for a contempt in not obeying the writ; but the court was of opinion it was no contempt of court, the writ not having iſſued by virtue of a rule of the court; and the motion was denied, and a rule granted for another *habeas corpus*.

Another caſe they inſtanced was a motion for an attachment againſt the publiſher of the Moderator, in which lord chief juſtice Pratt's determination for diſcharging Mr. Wilkes from his commitment, was called precipitate and inconſiderate, injudicious and erroneous; yet the rule was never made abſolute.

Theſe arguments were copiouſly and learnedly anſwered by Mr. attorney general, Mr. ſolicitor general, Mr. chief juſtice of Cheſter, and Mr. Wallace, the council for the proſecution. Mr. Serjeant Glyn, by the favour of the court, was indulged with the liberty of replying, to which he was not intitled by law; when, after a ſhort rejoinder by Mr. attorney general, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, who in the abſence of the chief juſtice, preſided in court, having remarked; that the council on each ſide had learnedly and laudably diſcuſſed the queſtion, declared, that as the cauſe was of great importance, his brethren and himſelf would take time to deliberate, and would fix ſome future day on which to give their opinion.

About the middle of June (Trinity term) the judges called for the defendant's council, and, in the courſe of much altercation, repeatedly deſired their conſent to an amendment in the rule; where, inſtead of "The King againſt John Almon," it was put, "The King againtt John Wilkes." But to this the defendant's council very firmly refuſed to conſent. The rule was therefore diſcharged, and all proſecution was thought to be at an end. But next day a very conſiderable quantity of freſh matter of accuſation was brought by Mr. Webb, then ſolicitor to the treaſury, and ſupported by new affidavits; on which (in conſequence of a motion made by Mr. Wallace) a new rule was made againſt Mr. Almon, to ſhew cauſe why a writ of attachment ſhould not go againſt him for his contempt upon this new accuſation. But, it being now near the end of term, Mr. Dunning deſired the ſhewing cauſe might be put off until next term; the charge being ſo very long, and the caſe ſo intereſting to public liberty, there was not time to conſider of and prepare a proper defence; and his requeſt was readily granted.

An account of ſome late altercations between the governor and houſe of aſſembly at Jamaica.

THE latter end of the year 1764. R. P. C. a merchant in Spaniſh Town, cauſed a writ of *Venditione Exponas* to be executed upon the coach-horſes of Mr. O. one of the aſſembly men, for a debt of conſiderable ſtanding; which not only had like to have

Digitized by Google

produced a quarrel between theſe two gentlemen, but has alſo actually produced much confuſion and diſturbance throughout the iſland. This private quarrel was inſtantly adopted by the whole houſe of aſſembly, who looked upon the affront and diſgrace offered to Mr. O. as offered to the whole body, of which he was a member. As ſoon therefore as the houſe met, it was immediately reſolved, that the deputy marſhal and Mr. C. and one W. the marſhal's man, ſhould be taken into the cuſtody of their meſſenger; which was accordingly done. But theſe, not very well pleaſed with their confinement, petitioned his excellency, as chancellor, for their *habeas corpus*, which he granted. He could not have refuſed it, without forfeiting at leaſt a thouſand pounds. However, to quaſh the whole affair, if poſſible, he deſired the immediate attendance of the whole houſe, then ſitting; and, after having paſſed ſuch few of the bills as were ready, he prorogued them, *viva voce*, till the next day, without aſſigning any particular reaſon for ſo doing. But, as ſoon as they were met the next day, they reſumed the ſubject, came to many reſolutions, (nem. con.) aſcertaining their privileges, and one to take again the ſame perſons into cuſtody of their meſſenger, for a violation of thoſe privileges which they would fain eſtabliſh. The priſoners purſued their former courſe, and petitioned, as before, for their *habeas corpus*, which was again granted; and the meſſenger of the aſſembly was ordered the next morning to wait upon the chancellor; which he did, with the perſons he had in cuſtody, whom the chancellor was pleaſed to tell he would hear by their council, either that day or the next. The priſoners choſe the latter, and appearing with their keeper, in the circle of a very numerous acquaintance, big with the expectations of the day, his excellency was pleaſed to decree, from the courſe of the pleadings, and his own private judgment, that it did not appear to him, either from the laws of Great Britain, from thoſe of this iſland, or from any precedent, cuſtom, or uſage whatſoever, that any member of the aſſembly of Jamaica ſhould be protected during the ſeſſion, except in his perſon only; and therefore the preſent confinement of the priſoners was illegal; upon which they were again ſet at liberty. The whole of this decretal order being in direct oppoſition to what the aſſembly had a day or two before voted, put the whole houſe of aſſembly into a flame; for no ſooner were they met, than the houſe was cleared, the doors locked, and a general committee formed, with Mr. C——J—— at the head, who, after a long and loud debate, when the ſpeaker had again taken the chair, and called to order, reported from the committee, among other things, as follows, viz. "That his excellency, by taking upon himſelf, as chancellor, to hear and determine upon a matter which belonged to that houſe only to hear and determine upon, had acted in an unjuſtifiable manner, and was guilty of a flagrant breach, contempt, and violation of the rights and privileges of that houſe; and alſo an infringement of the liberties of the

Digitized by Google

the people." Whereupon it was resolved, that a remonſtrance of the governor's conduct in this affair ſhould be drawn up and laid at the feet of his majeſty, to interpoſe his royal favour and relieve his faithful ſubjects of Jamaica from the imprudent, arbitrary, and oppreſſive government of him, whoſe conſtant meaſures of government, about two months before, they had publiſhed to all the world, were wiſe and prudent, and the people living under his adminiſtration to be ſatisfied and happy. Early the next morning, before they could meet to put the finiſhing hand to this affair, the governor publiſhed their prorogation; and afterwards, ſummoning a privy council, by their advice, diſſolved them. Writs were iſſued accordingly for a new aſſembly, returnable the 5th of March enſuing. It has been publiſhed, throughout the iſland of Jamaica, that the granting of an *habeas corpus*, and determining thereupon, with regard to any aſſembly-priſoner, is a high infringement of the people's rights and privileges; yet few, perhaps, will be found, who think that the refuſal of ſuch a writ, and thereby ſcreening a man from the payment of his juſt debts, is not a much greater infringement of the people's rights, productive of the greateſt evils, and totally ſubverſive of that impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, which every honeſt man hopes will be always had and maintained, not only in Jamaica, but in every other remote and diſtant colony, that has both the happineſs and honour to be dependent upon the government of Great Britain.

On Tueſday the 26th of March 1765, the new aſſembly met, according to proclamation, and waited on the governor, in the council chamber; when his excellency made the following ſpeech.

"Gentlemen of the council,

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the aſſembly,

As I have nothing in command from his majeſty to propound to you, or any new regulations to point out, as immediately neceſſary for your conſideration at this juncture; I have only to recommend to you to conduct ſuch buſineſs as ſhall come before you with that temper, which may bring this our firſt meeting to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the aſſembly,

I muſt apply to you to grant the ordinary ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year, more eſpecially thoſe which are wanted for the ſupport of his majeſty's troops and fortifications; and will not entertain a doubt of your chearful and ready compliance."

To this ſpeech the aſſembly returned the following addreſs.

The humble addreſs of the aſſembly.

"May it pleaſe your excellency,

We his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the aſſembly of Jamaica, do, with infinite concern, beg leave to repreſent to your excellency, that there is a determination

Digitized by Google

mination upon record, in the office of the regiſter of the court of chancery, which we apprehend to be abſolutely deſtructive of one of the moſt eſſential privileges of the houſe; a determination not only new in its nature, and founded on proceedings before unheard of, and unattempted even from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution and government of this iſland, but which has, in its conſequences, been productive of many great inconveniencies, ariſing from the deficiency of money in the treaſury, occaſioned by the expiration of all the money-bills, none of which were paſſed during the late aſſembly, their paſſage having been prevented by the diſſolution.

Warmly diſpoſed to remedy theſe inconveniencies, and to promote his majeſty's ſervice, to the utmoſt of our power, as far as is conſiſtent with our rights and privileges; and being extremely deſirous of proceeding with alacrity and diſpatch towards the accompliſhment of theſe important views; it gives us inexpreſſible anxiety to find ourſelves incapacitated, whilſt we labour under the preſſure of that determination, to enter into the conſideration of theſe ſubjects, conſiſtently with the honour and dignity of the houſe.

And as we are certain that the obliteration of this determination is the only meaſure that can reſtore that peace and tranquility ſo greatly deſired by every loyal ſubject and well-wiſher to his country; and as we have great reaſon to hope, from your excellency's frequent declarations of your willingneſs and readineſs to promote the honour of his majeſty's government, and the peace and happineſs of the people of this iſland, that you will concur with us in every meaſure that can be effectual to accompliſh thoſe deſireable ends; we do moſt earneſtly requeſt your excellency to give the neceſſary orders to the regiſter of the court of chancery, that the record of that determination may be accordingly expunged."

To which his excellency made the following anſwer:

"Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the aſſembly,

Your application to me, in this addreſs, is of ſo extraordinary a nature, that it is difficult to give it the anſwer it deſerves. Surely you cannot ſeriouſly propoſe to me to obliterate a determination which I myſelf have made; or be ignorant, that a judge, who ſhould expunge a record of the court in which he preſides would deſervedly incur the higheſt cenſures: but I ſee with concern that all my endeavours to promote that peace which you affect to deſire, and to maintain that fair correſpondence with you, which might contribute to the welfare of this country, are unſucceſsful; and that I muſt look for no ſupplies from you, unleſs I will conſent to ſuch things as, you muſt know, are alike inconſiſtent with my honour and duty. I muſt therefore diſmiſs you, and leave the unprejudiced world to judge, whether the inconveniencies, which this colony may experience, are to be aſcribed to the faithful diſcharge of my judicial functions, in the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice to his majeſty's ſubjects,

Digitized by Google

ſubjects, or to your aſſuming conduct, and undutiful reſolution to with-hold thoſe grants, which the king and the iſland had ſo much right to expect from you.

I do, in his majeſty's name, prorogue this general aſſembly unto Monday, the ſixteenth day of September next; and it is prorogued accordingly."

On Tueſday the 13th of Auguſt the houſe of aſſembly met again according to proclamation, and made choice of the honourable Charles Price, junior, eſq; for their ſpeaker, after which the governor ordered their attendance on him, to preſent their ſpeaker, at one o'clock the next day; the houſe accordingly attended, and preſented their ſpeaker, who being approved, his excellency made a ſpeech, recommending concord and unanimity.

The Friday following, the governor in council ordered the provoſt marſhal to go to the houſe, and, in his majeſty's name, command the attendance of the houſe immediately in the council-chamber.—The ſpeaker and the houſe attended accordingly, when his excellency made the following ſpeech:

"Mr. Speaker,

As you omitted, at the time when I approved of the choice which the houſe of aſſembly made of you to be their ſpeaker, to apply to me for the uſual privileges; I have ſent for you to aſk, Whether you will now make application for them?"

The ſpeaker made anſwer,—— "I do not think there is occaſion for it."

His excellency aſked again, if he would or not?

The ſpeaker anſwered,—"I do not intend it."

His excellency was then pleaſed to ſay;

"As it is my duty to ſee that the juſt order of the proceedings of the houſe of aſſembly is preſerved, and their uſual privileges maintained, as well as that his majeſty's prerogative ſuffers no violation; I do, in his majeſty's name, diſſolve this general aſſembly, and it is diſſolved accordingly."

Ship-news for 1765.

Portſmouth, April 26.

YEſterday during a *thick fog*, the *Weaver's Delight*, captain Bloomſbury; the *Gentle Shepherd*, capt. Budget; the *Saddler*, captain Dunk; and the *True Friend*, capt. Twitcher; ran foul of the *Royal George* guardſhip on the MOTHER Bank, and returned into the *harbour* in a *ſhattered condition*.

May 15. This morning we had a *terrible ſquall* in the *harbour*; by the violence of which, the *Fox*, captain Holland; the *Iriſh Darling*, captain Percy; and the *Superbe*, captain Mackenzie; were driven from their moorings, and forced out to ſea.

July 1. CLEARED OUTWARDS, the Weaver's Delight, the Gentle Shepherd, the Saddler, and the True Friend; with the St. Patrick, captain Hillſborough; the Blenheim, captain Marlborough; the Trentham, captain Gower; the Sweepſtakes, captain Weymouth; the Gimcrack, captain Bolingbroke; the Briſtol, captain

Digitized by Google

Nugent; the Toper, captain Rigby; the Doublefee, captain Bullface; and the Devil's Gap, captain Cobwebb. N. B. the Trentham, the Sweepſtakes, the Gimcrack, and the Toper, were *towed out of the harbour* by the Weaver's Delight, Bloomſbury.

July 8. No ſhips of war at Spithead.

July 10, ARRIVED, and ſailed into the harbour, the *Good Intent*, captain Rockingham; the *Endeavour*, captain Dowdeſwell; the *Neſtor*, captain Winchelſea; the *Diligence*, Captain Conway; the *Eſperance*, captain Graſton; the *Providence*, captain Dartmouth; the *Experiment*, captain Portland; the *Happy Return*, captain Yorke; and the *Recovery*, captain Beſborough, ALL from *Newcaſtle*, under convoy of the *Cumberland* MAN of WAR, and the *Crown* ſtoreſhip. The *Bienfaiſant*, captain Fitzherbert; the *Temeraire*, captain Onſlow; the *Firme*, captain Meredith; the *Defiance*, captain Gilmour, and *a great many others*, are in ſight, but cannot get their names this poſt.

For ſome time paſt the wind has been generally NORTH, but is now come about to the South Eaſt, and *blows freſh*.

We hear that his majeſty's ſhip *Conway* will be no longer employed as a *man of war*, being found to be fitter for the *merchants ſervice*.

July 15. REMAIN in the harbour, with his majeſty's ſhips as per laſt, the *True Briton*, captain Granby; the *Neptune*, captain Egmont; the *Friends Goodwill*, Barrington; the *Heart of Oak*, Howe; the *Good Steward*, Talbot, and the *Townſhend* fly boat.

The Neptune, captain Egmont, *full freighted*, for the iſland of St. John's in the Gulph of St. Lawrence—*only*, waits a *favourable* wind.

The *Townſhend* fly boat was, with *ſome difficulty*, brought to her *moorings*, where ſhe now lies; but is expected to ſail on a *roving cruize*, as ſoon as the *wind* changes.

The *Laurel*, captain Pitt, and the *Olive*, Captain Bute, are expected to ſail on a *joint* cruize againſt the common enemy the firſt fair wind.

Other advices ſay, that the *Laurel's ſtern poſts* not being ſound, ſhe muſt firſt come into dock, and have a *thorough repair*, before ſhe can proceed on the intended voyage.

'Tis ſuppoſed that the *Temple* will *not* be put in commiſſion again, as the carpenters, on examining her, have reported that her *back is broke*.

Auguſt 23. Arrived the *Surprize* cutter expreſs from Dunkirk, with accounts of the demolition of the jettees.—'Tis added, that the French court, in order to ſatisfy *our* court—(of common-council) have offered to pulveriſe the ſtones, and to throw the powder on the ſand-banks at the mouth of the harbour, which will, by that means, be *entirely* filled up.

The report of the *St. Andrew*, captain Bute, having *put into* ſome port in WALES, was entirely without foundation; and only circulated with an intent to *impoſe* on the *under*-writers.

GRAVESEND, Auguſt 24. Paſſed by the Thiſtle, the Happy Janet, the Charming Moggy, and the Highland Laddie, all from Leith, with Scotch pebbles, for Weſtmin-

ſter,

Digitized by Google

ſter, N. B. The fleets to and from Leith are obliged to *run it*—no Convoy being *yet* appointed for the *Scotch trade*.

Auguſt 25. We hear that his majeſty's ſhip the *Newcaſtle* will ſoon have a new figure head, the old one being almoſt worn out.

'Tis reported from good authority, that *all* the petty officers who have ſerved on board the *Cumberland man of war*, will ſoon be provided with *good births*.

The *Prudent*, captain Hertford, a three decker, lately ſtationed on the French coaſt, will ſail in a ſhort time for *Ireland*, in order to protect the trade; the *Weymouth*, *frigate*, which was *appointed* for that purpoſe, not being reckoned of *ſufficient force*.

'Tis reported, that the Gentle Shepherd, when *refitted*, will proceed to the Weſt Indies, where ſhe is to act as a *guarda coſta*, in order to prevent any illicit trade being carried on with the Spaniards.—'Tis expected that all the colonies will vie with one another in making a *proper* return to captain *Budget* for his great attention and *indefatigable aſſiduity* in promoting their *true intereſt*, when laſt on that ſtation.

The *Vanſittart*, richly laden from *Bengal*, and the *Durant*, with *hard dollars*, from the *Havannah*, are arrived in the river——'Tis ſaid that *part* of the cargoes will be lodged in ſome *ware-houſes* in the *Borough*.

The *Twitcher's tender*, commanded by *Lieutenant Anti-Sejanus*, having been *miſſing* for ſome time, 'tis feared that ſhe has ſhared the fate of the unfortunate *Wilkes fireſhip*, who *foundered* in the channel in the year 1763, occaſioned by her carrying *too much ſail*.

London, Aug. 28. The *Addreſs*, captain *Beardmore*, having eſcaped the vigilance of the enemy's cruizers, with great *difficulty* got to *Park-gate*, *heavily* laden with Molasses and Vinegar.

Heads of an act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors.

THE preamble to this act recites, that as many perſons, by loſſes and other misfortunes, are rendered incapable of paying their whole debts; and though willing to make the utmoſt ſatisfaction they can, and many of them are able to ſerve his majeſty by ſea or land, yet are detained in priſon by their creditors, or have been forced to go into foreign parts out of this realm: for the relief therefore of inſolvent priſoners and fugitives, who ſhall comply with the terms contained in this act, and faithfully, upon oath, deliver up and aſſign all their effects and eſtates for the benefit of their creditors, it is enacted as follows.

That every gaoler is to make out alphabetical liſts of priſoners in cuſtody for debt on the firſt day of January 1765, or ſince then; with the time when charged, and at whoſe ſuit; and the ſame to be delivered in to the quarter-ſeſſion. The warden of the Fleet, and marſhal of the King's Bench priſons, are on delivering in their liſts, to take an oath to the following effect, viz.

"That all perſons whoſe names are inſerted in their reſpective liſts, were, on the 1ſt day of January 1765,

Digitized by Google

1765, really prisoners in the gaol of [inserting the name of the prison] and at the suits of the persons therein mentioned; and such as have been committed or surrendered themselves since the 1st of January 1765 (except those removed to other prisons, &c); and that none of such prisoners, to their knowledge or privity, have, with design to take any benefit from any act of parliament for relief of insolvent debtors, surrendered themselves, or have been committed to the said prison, or got their names entered as prisoners in the books, or have resided out of the said prison or its rules."

The oath to be taken by the other gaolers throughout the kingdom is to the same effect, except what relates to the liberty of the rules. The oaths are to be administered by the justices in the court, and entered and subscribed at the bottom of each list; which list is to be kept by the clerk of the peace; and copies of them are to be delivered in to be fixed up in the prisons, and on the gates thereof.

Persons inserted in the lists, being prisoners, without a fraudulent intention, on the 1st Jan. 1765, conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.

Prisoners in custody at the time of passing this act, who were arrested for debt on or before 1st Jan. 1765, and held to bail, and surrendered themselves on or before 12th Feb 1765, on conforming to the regulations of this act shall be discharged.

Justices, upon the petition of the prisoner, and his delivering a schedule of his estate, are to issue their warrant for bringing the prisoner to the quarter sessions, &c. with the warrant of detainer, and copy of the writ, &c. which warrant the gaoler, &c. is to obey.

The schedule of the prisoner's estate to be transmitted to the clerk of the peace for the inspection of the creditors.

Prisoners intending to petition for their discharge, are to give previous notice thereof thrice in the Gazette, and other newspapers; *containing the name, trade, and occupation, and two last places of their abode, and the prison wherein confined, and of their intention to take the benefit of this act, and mentioning such notice in each Gazette or news paper, to be the first, second, or third notice, according to the time of publishing each of such notices.*

Two-pence each time, and no more, is to be paid for inserting such notices. First notice to be inserted thirty days, and the last ten days before the quarter sessions, &c.

Such prisoner being brought into court, due publication of the notices required being proved, &c. is to deliver in a schedule of his estate, debts, and creditors, which he is to take an oath, contains all the goods, effects, estates, &c. he is possessed of, interested in, or intitled to, except wearing apparel, bedding, working tools, and utensils, in the whole not exceeding the value of 10l.

The schedule and oath to be subscribed in the court, and lodged with the clerk of the peace, for the examination of the creditors.

The court, if required by the creditor, may administer an oath to

to the gaoler, or any other perſon, touching any of the matters preſcribed to be ſworn to.

The priſoner's oath not being diſproved, the court is to diſcharge him, upon paying a fee of 1s. to the gaoler. An order for which ſhall indemnify the gaoler for the eſcape.

The eſtate and effects of the priſoner, upon his diſcharge, are to veſt in the clerk of the peace, who is to make over the ſame to the aſſignees, named by the court, for which he is to be paid 2s. and no more.

Aſſignees are empowered to ſue and execute any truſt or power in the priſoner's behalf, and give diſcharges. They are alſo to get in, with all ſpeed, the eſtate and effects of the priſoner, and make ſale, within two months, of the priſoner's real eſtate, in manner agreed upon at a meeting of the creditors ſummoned for that purpoſe; and make a dividend within three months; firſt making up their accounts, and verifying the ſame upon oath.

Thirty days notice is to be given of making any dividends, and none to receive any ſhare thereof but ſuch as ſhall prove their debts. Debts entered, to be examined into and determined by the court.

The ſurplus of the priſoner's eſtate, after ſatisfying all claims thereon, is to go to the priſoner.

No ſuit in equity is to be commenced, but by conſent of the majority, in value, of the creditors. The clerk of the peace to exhibit to the creditor, or his attorney, upon payment of 1s. the ſchedule of the priſoner's eſtate and effects; an atteſted copy thereof is to be granted, which ſhall be evidence in all courts. The clerk of the peace refuſing to produce ſuch ſchedule, or to deliver a copy thereof, or taking exorbitant fees for the ſame, forfeits 10l. and treble coſts; one moiety to the proſecutor, and the other to the poor of the pariſh.

Aſſignees of copyhold and cuſtomary eſtates to compound with the lord of the manor, and to be admitted tenants thereupon.

The priſoners, &c. right and intereſt only to be affected by this act.

Effects on the premiſes, where rent is due, are to be tranſferred to the landlord, and not made over to the aſſignees, unleſs they ſhall agree to ſatisfy the landlord.

All mortgages, ſtatutes, recognizances, and judgments, are to take place, preferable to claims of an inferior nature.

A power is veſted in the priſoner of leaſing lands, &c. to veſt in the aſſignees.

The acting gaoler at the time of delivering the liſts ſhall only be liable to be ſworn.

The court, if required by a creditor oppoſing the priſoner's diſcharge, is to adminiſter an oath to the gaoler, that there is no fraud or colluſion practiſed by him, or any other perſon whatever, but that he produced to the court a true copy of the cauſe of ſuch detainer or commitment.

If ſuch perſon ſhall not have been the gaoler on Jan. 1, 1765, &c. then another oath is to be adminiſtered to him. The court, if required by a creditor, may ſummon the perſon who acted as gaoler on Jan. 1, 1765, or ſince, and examine

Digitized by Google

amine him touching the commitment and continuance in cuſtody of the priſoner.

Any gaoler diſobeying the warrant or order of the court, &c. forfeits 100l. with treble coſts.

Debtors who were beyond the ſeas on Jan. 1, 1765, ſurrendering themſelves, may take the benefit of this act upon the ſame terms as other priſoners; excepting ſuch particulars wherein the caſes both differ.

The fugitive's oath contains a declaration that he was actually abroad on the firſt day of January 1765, and the reſt of it, touching the ſurrendering up his effects, is the ſame as that of other priſoners before mentioned.

The gaoler and printer of the Gazette, or other news paper, not complying with the regulations of this act, forfeit 100l. to the priſoners, with treble coſts of ſuit.

Any gaoler convicted of perjury forfeits 500l. with full coſts of ſuit, &c. One moiety to go to the informer, and the other towards ſatisfying the debts of the creditors.

The clerk of the peace refuſing the priſoner a copy of his diſcharge, or taking exorbitant fees for the ſame, or for aſſigning over the priſoner's eſtate and effects, forfeits 20l. to the priſoner.

Any priſoner convicted of perjury to ſuffer as a felon.

Perſons diſcharged by this act not liable to arreſts for debts, &c. contracted before January 1, 1765.

Juſtices, ſheriffs, and gaolers, may plead this act to any action of eſcape, or ſuit brought againſt them, and recover treble coſts.

Perſons diſcharged may plead generally, &c. to all actions or judgments brought againſt them before January 1, 1765, &c. and in other ſuits may plead in diſcharge of their perſons from execution.

Plaintiff may reply generally, &c. but if nonſuited is to pay treble coſts.

Bankrupts not obtaining their certificate in due time, are excluded from the benefit of this act.

Attornies embezzling, &c. clients money or effects, excluded the benefit of this act.

Gaoler to permit the ſpeaking in private to priſoners, whoſe names are inſerted in the liſt, or Gazette, &c. and the examining the original books of entries, &c. on penalty of 40l. with coſts of ſuit.

Any priſoner's future eſtate and effects, notwithſtanding his perſonal diſcharge, liable to creditors; wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, &c. not exceeding 10l. value, excepted.

Any creditor may ſue for the recovery of debt due at the time of the priſoner's diſcharge, but not hold the priſoner to ſpecial bail, nor take his perſon, wearing apparel, bedding, or tools, in judgment; and no advantage is to be taken of the cauſe of action not accruing within three years, nor of the ſtatute of limitation, except ſuch ſuit did not accrue within three years after ſuch priſoner's diſcharge.

The diſcharge of a priſoner no acquittal of the co-partner or ſureties.

Any gaoler making falſe entries in the priſon book, or liſt, forfeits 500l.

Digitized by Google

gool. with treble coſts, over and above all other penalties for ſuch fraud.

Any priſoner refuſing to declare the abode, &c. of the perſon at whoſe ſuit he is detained, or to come to the creditor in the lodge, is excluded the benefit of this act.

Juſtices for the counties of York and Lincoln, to meet at the county gaols, &c. for diſcharge of priſoners.

Thoſe who are priſoners for their fees, or other demands of the gaoler or officer, to be diſcharged.

Debtors to the crown, and priſoners who owe above 1000l. to one perſon, unleſs the creditors conſent, are excluded the benefit of this act.

Any creditor oppoſing a priſoner's diſcharge, to allow him 3s 6d. per week, on non-payment of which the priſoner to be diſcharged, which diſcharges are to be obtained by Auguſt 1, 1767.

Perſons ſeized of an eſtate tail, claiming the benefit of this act, are to deliver up the ſame to the creditors.

Aſſignees may apply for further examination of the priſoner, touching the diſcovery of his effects, &c. and juſtices may ſend for and examine the priſoner accordingly.

Any perſon refuſing to appear, or to anſwer upon oath, may be committed.

Twenty pounds per cent. allowed on diſcovering, within 12 months, any part of the priſoner's eſtate not returned in the ſchedule.

A diſcharge obtained fraudulently, void.

Perſons concealing any eſtate or effects of the priſoner, forfeit 100l. and double value, with treble coſts of ſuit.

Aſſignees, with conſent of the majority in value of the creditors, may compound for debts due to the priſoner's eſtate; and may ſubmit any diſpute relating thereto to arbitration; or otherwiſe may ſettle and agree the ſame as they ſhall think fit.

Aſſignees may be petitioned againſt for inſufficiency, fraud, miſmanagement, or other miſbehaviour; the court thereupon is to ſummon the parties, and make ſuch orders therein as they ſhall think fit.

Where mutual credit has been given, the balance to be ſtated and allowed.

Thoſe who are priſoners upon proceſs out of the courts of conſcience, to have the benefit of this act.

Quakers affirmation to be taken in lieu of an oath.

Perſons who took the benefit of the act of 1 George III. excluded.

This act not to extend to Scotland.

An abſtract of the act for the more effectual preſervation of fiſh in fiſh-ponds and other waters; and conies in warrens; and for preventing the damage done to ſea-banks, within the county of Lincoln, by the breeding of conies therein.

ACcording to the preamble of this act, the ſeveral laws in being for the preſervation of fiſh in rivers, ponds, pools, moats, ſtews, and other waters, having, by experience, been found ineffectual

Digitized by Google

tual to deter divers loose, idle, and disorderly persons, from stealing, taking away, or destroying, the fish therein bred and preserved; it is therefore enacted, that in case any person or persons, from and after the first day of June 1765, shall enter into any park or paddock, fenced in and inclosed, or into any garden, orchard, or yard, adjoining or belonging to any dwelling-house, in or through which park or paddock, garden, orchard, or yard, any river, or stream of water shall run or be, or wherein shall be any river, stream, pond, pool, moat, stew, or other water, and by any means, ways, or device whatsoever, shall steal, take, kill, or destroy any fish therein, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, or shall be aiding or assisting therein; or knowingly shall receive, or buy such fish; and, being thereof indicted within six calender months next after such offence or offences shall have been committed, are, upon conviction, to be transported for seven years.

Any offender making a discovery of, and convicting his accomplices, is intitled to a pardon.

Persons also convicted of taking or destroying, &c. fish in rivers or other waters, in any other inclosed ground which shall be private property, are to forfeit to the owner of the fishery 5l. On complaint of the offence, any one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace shall issue his or their warrant for apprehending the offender, and the penalty is to be paid down upon conviction; otherwise the offender is to be committed to the house of correction for six months, or any action may be brought for the penalty in any of the courts at Westminster, within six months after the offence.

None are liable to forfeit for taking fish in any river, wherein they have a just right or claim.

And whereas there are many thousand acres of land in this kingdom altogether unfit for cultivation, and yet the same are capable of rendering great profit, by the breeding and maintaining conies, as well to the owners of such lands, as to a multitude of industrious manufacturers, who gain their livelihood by working up coney-wool; it is likewise provided by this act, that persons convicted of entering warrens in the night-time, taking or killing conies there, or aiding or assisting therein, may be punished by transportation for seven years, or suffer such other lesser punishment, by whipping, fine, or imprisonment, as the court before whom they shall be tried, shall discretionally award and direct.

Persons convicted on this act, are not liable to be convicted under any former act.

This act is not to extend to the destroying of conies in the day time, on the sea and river banks in the county of Lincoln, upon account of the great mischief and damage occasioned by the increase of conies upon the sea and river banks in the said county; and no satisfaction is to be made for damages on such banks, unless they exceed the sum of one shilling.

Abstract

Digitized by Google

Abſtract of an act to alter certain rates of poſtage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge, ſeveral proviſions in an act made in the ninth year of the reign of queen Anne, and in other acts relating to the revenues of the poſt-office.

THE preamble of this act ſets forth, that the ſecurity and improvement of correſpondence, throughout his majeſty's dominions, being a matter of great concernment, and highly neceſſary for the preſervation and extenſion of trade and commerce; and likewiſe that, by the vaſt acceſſion of territory gained by the late treaty of peace, ſeveral communications having been opened, and new poſts eſtabliſhed in ſeveral parts of his majeſty's dominions in America, for which the rates of poſtage cannot, under the preſent laws, be properly aſcertained: it is therefore enacted, that ſo much of the act of 9 Anne, as eſtabliſhes the rates of poſtage of letters between London and the Britiſh dominions in America, and places within the ſaid dominions, be repealed, and from and after the 10th of October 1765, inſtead of the rates thereby eſtabliſhed, the following take place.

For all letters and packets paſſing from London to any port within the Britiſh dominions in America, and from any ſuch port unto London, for every ſingle letter 1s. for every double letter 2s. for every treble letter 3s. and for every ounce 4s. and ſo in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things: and from any port in the ſaid dominions to any other port therein, by ſea, for every ſingle letter 4d. and ſo in proportion as above.

The rates of inland poſtage in America, for any diſtance not exceeding 60 miles, are, for every ſingle letter 4d. and all others in proportion; for upwards of 60, and not exceeding 100 miles, every ſingle letter 6d. others in proportion; and for upwards of 100, and not exceeding 200 miles, every ſingle letter 8d. others in proportion; and for upwards of 200, and not exceeding 100 miles further, for every ſuch further diſtance every ſingle letter 2d. and others in proportion.

From and after the 10th of October 1765, no veſſel is to be admitted to make entry or break bulk, till the letters on board are delivered to the poſt-office; except in ſuch caſes where they are to be delivered to the ſuperintendant of the quarantine, to be diſpatched by him to the poſt-office. Perſons refuſing to deliver up ſuch letters, forfeit 20l. one moiety to the king, the other to the proſecutor, with full coſt; and 1d. extra is charged on all ſhip letters not brought by the packet-boats.

From and after the 10th of October 1765, the preſent rates of poſtage by the general poſt, not exceeding one poſt ſtage in Scotland and Ireland, and not exceeding two in England, are to ceaſe, and the following rates are to take place, viz. Rates for poſtage, not exceeding one poſtage, for every ſingle letter, the ſum of 1d. for every double letter 2d. for every treble letter 3d. and for every ounce 4d. and ſo in proportion for every packet of deeds, writs, or other things. Above one,

Digitized by Google

one, and not exceeding two poſt ſtages, the ſum of 2d. and other letters in proportion; but theſe regulations are not to extend to the penny-poſt.

The rates of poſtage between England and Ireland, thro' Carliſle, Dumfries, Port Patrick, and Donaghadee, or other convenient ports, repeal ſo much of the act of 9 Anne, as directs the poſtage between Port Patrick and Donaghadee to be paid where the letters are delivered.

To prevent diſputes, poſt roads may be meaſured by perſons appointed by the poſt maſter general for the time being; and a return is to be made thereof upon oath, and entered in the three chief poſt-offices in Great Britain or Ireland, and the chief offices in America: fair ſurveys alſo are to be made out, and depoſited in the reſpective offices, ſigned by the perſons making the ſame, and atteſted upon oath and certified by the poſt-maſter general or his deputies. Moreover, on ſuſpicion of error, new ſurveys may be made out, according to which poſtage is to be charged.

Power is likewiſe hereby given to ſettle penny-poſt offices, where convenient, in any city or town, and the ſuburbs thereof, and places adjacent, within the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Britiſh dominions in America. Where ſuch offices are eſtabliſhed, no perſon may collect the letters without being duly licenſed. Letters, &c. brought by the inland, or foreign poſt, to the London office, and directed beyond the department of the general poſt, but within the delivery of the penny-poſt, may be ſent by the penny-poſt, and charged accordingly: and, from and after July 5, 1765, no packet exceeding 4 ounces (except thoſe ſent by the general poſt, &c.) may be ſent by the penny-poſt.

From July 5, 1765, the ſame rates of poſtage are to take place between London and Hamburgh, as between London and Germany; and the poſtage of letters to be ſent out of Great Britain, may, if deemed neceſſary, be demanded upon their being put into the office.

The penalty of any officer of the poſt-office ſecreting or embezzling any letter with any bank bill or note, &c. therein, or taking out any ſuch note or bill, is felony; and the penalty of robbing mails is felony; and the penalty of any officer, &c. embezzling or miſapplying the poſtage money received by him, or deſtroying any letter or packet, or advancing the rates and not accounting for the ſame, is alſo felony.

The poſt-boy quitting or deſerting the mail, or ſuffering any perſon (except the guard) to ride on the horſe or carriage, or loitering on the road, &c. is to be committed to hard labour; and unlawfully collecting, conveying, or delivering letters or packets, he forfeits 10s. for every letter, &c. and if not paid forthwith, he is to be committed to hard labour.

The clauſes, &c. in the act of 9 Anne, or in any other act touching the general or penny-poſt office, not hereby altered or repealed, are extended to this act.

The rates and pecuniary penal-

ties

Digitized by Google

ties are to be deemed ſterling money.

The clerk of the parliaments, and clerk of the houſe of commons, are impowered to ſend and receive letters free of poſtage.

Privileges of ambaſſadors and their ſervants, as to their debts by the laws of England.

IN reſpect to civil ſuits, all the foreign juriſts agree, that neither an ambaſſador, nor any of his train, *comites*, can be proſecuted for any debt or contract in the courts of that kingdom wherein he is ſent to reſide: yet Sir Edward Coke maintains, that, if an ambaſſador make a contract which is good *jure gentium*, he ſhall anſwer for it here. And the truth is, we find no traces in our law books of allowing any privileges to ambaſſadors or their domeſtics, even in civil ſuits, previous to the reign of queen Anne; when an ambaſſador from Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, was actually arreſted and taken out of his coach, in London, in 1708, for debts which he had there contracted. This the Czar reſented very highly, and demanded (we are told) that the officers who made the arreſt ſhould be puniſhed with death: but the queen (to the amazement of that deſpotic court) directed her miniſtry to inform him, that the law of England has not yet protected ambaſſadors from the payment of their lawful debts; and that therefore the arreſt was no offence by the laws; and that ſhe could inflict no puniſhment upon any, the meaneſt of her ſubjects, unleſs warranted by the laws of the land. To ſatisfy however the clamours of the foreign miniſters (who made it a common cauſe) as well as to appeaſe the wrath of Peter, a new ſtatute, viz. 7 Anne, chap. 12. (a copy of which, very elegantly engroſſed and illumined, was ſent to Moſcow as a preſent) was enacted by parliament, reciting the arreſt which had been made, "in contempt of the protection granted by her majeſty, contrary to the law of nations, and in prejudice of the rights and privileges which ambaſſadors and other public miniſters have at all times been thereby poſſeſſed of, and ought to be kept ſacred and inviolable." Wherefore it enacts, that for the future all proceſs whereby the perſon of any ambaſſador, or his domeſtic ſervant, may be arreſted, or his goods diſtrained or ſeized, ſhall be utterly null and void; and the perſons proſecuting ſuch proceſs, ſhall be deemed violators of the law of nations and diſturbers of the public repoſe; and ſhall ſuffer ſuch penalties and corporal puniſhment as the lord chancellor and the two chief juſtices, or any two of them ſhall think fit.

But it is expreſsly provided, that no trader, within the deſcription of the bankrupt laws, who ſhall be in the ſervice of any ambaſſador, ſhall be privileged or protected by this act; nor ſhall any one be puniſhed for arreſting an ambaſſador's ſervant, unleſs his name be regiſtered with the ſecretary of ſtate, and by him tranſmitted to the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex; exceptions, that are ſtrictly conformable to the

Digitized by Google

rights of ambaſſadors, as obſerved in the moſt civilized countries; and, in conſequence of this ſtatute, thus enforcing the law of nations, theſe privileges are now uſually allowed in the court of common law. Black. Com. 247.

The courts of common law have come to the following reſolutions, upon application, on the ſaid act.

That it is not neceſſary that the party ſhould live in the ambaſſador's houſe. 2 Stra. 2 R. Raym. 1524. Fitzgib. 200, pl. 12

When the party comes for benefit of the act, it is not enough that he be regiſtered in the ſecretary's office as a ſervant; but muſt ſhew the nature of his ſervice, that the court may judge whether he be a domeſtic ſervant within meaning of the act of parliament. Fitzgib. 200, pl. 12. 2 Stra. 797.

A trader, an annuitant, a juſtice of peace, a menial ſervant, an hired clerk, a perſon who receives no wages, a courtier, a meſſenger, a land-waiter at the cuſtom-houſe, denied the benefit of the act, Fitzgib. 200. pl. 12 2 Stra. 797. Pract. Reg. C. P. 14. Barnes's Notes. C P. 264. 271. Rep & Caſ Pract. C. P. 65. 134. 272. Barnard. K. B. 401. MSS. Rep. K. B. Mich. 31 G. II. 1757. Maſters and Manby.

The party muſt ſerve in the capacity he was hired. Barnard. K. B. 401. Where a perſon does not execute the office, which he has his teſtimonial for, but only gets himſelf entered in the liſt to have the benefit of a protection the court will not ſuffer it. Barnard. K. B. 79.

Abſtract of the charter of incorporation of the ſociety of Artiſts of Great Britain.

ARMS; upon a field azure, a bruſh, a chiſſel, and a pair of compaſſes compoſed fretty, or: over them in chief a regal crown, proper: ſupporters, on the dexter ſide, Britannia; on the ſiniſter, Concord; creſt on a wreath, an oak branch and a palm branch in ſaltire, in the centre of which a chaplet of laurel.

The ſociety of artiſts of Great Britain to conſiſt of a preſident*, vice preſident, directors, and fellows, for ever hereafter to be a body politic and corporate, and to have perpetual ſucceſſion; and may have power, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain, to purchaſe, have, take, acquire, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, and hold to them, and their ſucceſſors, manors, meſſuages, &c. in fee and perpetuity

* George Lambert to be the firſt preſident, Francis Hayman to be the firſt vice-preſident, Richard Dalton to be the firſt treaſurer, Francis Milner Newton to be the firſt Secretary, and James M'Ardell, George Barret, William Chambers, William Collins, Francis Cotes, Charles Grignion, John Gwynn, Nathaniel Hone, Jeremiah Meyer, George Michael Moſer, James Payne, Edward Penny, Edward Rooker, Paul Sandby, Chriſtopher Seaton, William Tyler, Samuel Wale, Richard Wilſon, Joſeph Wilton, and Richard Yeo, perſons to be named with the above four.

for

Digitized by Google

for life, or years, or otherwiſe, and likewiſe authority to hold and enjoy lands, &c. which may be deviſed, granted, or ſold to the ſaid ſociety; and alſo to purchaſe, hold, and poſſeſs, in mortmain, in perpetuity, or otherwiſe, to them, or in truſt for them, and their ſucceſſors, for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid corporation, from any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, or otherwiſe, not exceeding the yearly value of 1000l. over and above all charges and repriſes, and to ſell, grant demiſe, and diſpoſe of the ſame for lives or years.

Clauſe. And to be able to ſue and be ſued, as other bodies politic or corporate in Great Britain.

Common ſeal as before delivered. With liberty to break, alter, or change the ſame, from time to time, as they ſhall think fit.

Clauſe. Directors to conſiſt of twenty-four perſons, whereof the preſident, vice-preſident, treaſurer and ſecretary to be four; and that all perſons who, within ſix months from the date hereof, ſhall be choſen fellows by the firſt preſident, vice-preſident, and directors, therein after named; and in all times after the ſaid ſix months, by the preſident, vice-preſident, directors, and fellows of the ſaid body corporate, for the time being, ſhall be fellows of the ſaid ſociety, and ſo called during life, except by the ſtatutes of the ſaid ſociety removed.

Clauſe. And for the better execution of this grant, we do nominate, conſtitute, and appoint, George Lambert, &c. as before delivered, until the feaſt of St. Luke next, after the expiration of one year from the date hereof, and from thence till other fit and able perſons be choſen into their ſaid ſeveral offices and rooms.

Proviſo. That the preſident, vice-preſident, treaſurer, ſecretary, and the reſt of the directors, be either painters, ſculptors, architects, or engravers by profeſſion; and that all perſons to be appointed directors, ſhall aid, adviſe, and aſſiſt, in the buſineſs of the ſaid corporation.

Further Clauſe. Liberty to the ſaid corporation to hold meetings of themſelves for the better improvement of the ſaid arts, &c. as often as it ſhall be neceſſary, within the city of London, or ten miles thereof.

Clauſe. And that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid ſociety, from time to time, to nominate and chooſe, once in every year, fit and able perſons, being members thereof, to be preſident, vice-preſident, treaſurer, ſecretary, and directors, to continue ſeverally, until St. Luke's day, next after the expiration of one year from the time of their reſpective elections, if they ſhall ſo long live, or not be removed for juſt cauſe, and from thence till another be choſen. And in caſe of the death, or removal of the preſident, vice-preſident, treaſurer, or ſecretary, and directors, to chooſe able perſons to fill up ſuch office; and the perſon or perſons ſo choſen, to continue till the expiration of one year, for which the ſaid directors ſhall be then choſen.

Clauſe. And in caſe of the abſence of the preſident and vice-preſident, upon any day upon

Digitized by Google

which a meeting of the ſociety had been before appointed, then it ſhall be lawful for the directors, then and there aſſembled, being of the number of ſixteen or more, to elect among themſelves a perſon to be vice-preſident for that meeting only; which vice-preſident, ſo elected, ſhall have the ſame authority, in all reſpects, as if the preſident or vice-preſident were actually preſent.

And if it ſhall happen, that the election of the preſident, or other officers, cannot be perfected on the feaſt of St. Luke, that they may appoint any other day near the ſaid feaſt of St. Luke for the perfecting thereof, which ſhall always be by ballot, and ſo from day to day till compleated.

Further Clauſe. Liberty to the ſaid preſident, &c. to aſſemble together in London, or ten miles thereof, as the preſident ſhall appoint, by ſummons, or notice, which he is hereby impowered timely to iſſue for that purpoſe; and, when met, ſhall have power to make ſtatutes, bye laws, and ordinances, neceſſary and expedient for the government of the ſaid ſociety and every member thereof, which ſtatutes, &c. not being repugnant to the laws and ſtatutes of this realm, ſhall be effectually obſerved and kept, and to do all other things concerning the revenues thereof.

Proviſo. No bye-law, ſtatute, or ordinance, ſo made by them, ſhall be binding upon the ſaid ſociety, until the ſame ſhall have been read over and approved of by the majority of the preſident, vice-preſident, directors, and fellows, aſſembled together for that purpoſe.

Some account of the nuptials of the Prince of Aſturias with the infanta Louiſa of Parma; and of the archduke Leopold of Auſtria with the infanta Maria Louiſa of Spain.

ON the 3d of July 1765, in the evening, the princeſs Donna Louiſa, infanta of Parma, future ſpouſe of the prince of Aſturias, made her entry into the city of Genoa with a very numerous ſuite, and eſcorted by a company of the duke of Parma's horſe-guards. As ſoon as ſhe paſſed the firſt gate of the ſuburbs, ſhe was ſaluted by 101 pieces of cannon; and when ſhe appeared in ſight of the port, by his majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, commodore Harriſon, and the Guadaloupe, the honourable captain Ruthven, each with twenty-one guns. The ſame evening the princeſs received the republic's deputation of ſix gentlemen and ſix ladies; and the next day ſhe was complimented by almoſt all the nobility of both ſexes. On the 5th, in the evening, the princeſs took an airing on the ſea with two of the republic's gallies; and on paſſing by his majeſty's ſhips Centurion and Guadaloupe, was ſaluted with twenty one guns from each ſhip.

On the 17th, about three in the afternoon, the Spaniſh ſquadron, with the infanta Maria Louiſa of Spain, future ſpouſe of the archduke Leopold of Auſtria, entered the port of the ſame city, under the diſcharge of twenty-one pieces of cannon from each of the Engliſh ſhips under commodore Harriſon, and of 101 from the city.

Digitized by Google

city. The maſter of the ceremonies to the republic immediately went on board the admiral's ſhip, to receive the orders of her royal highneſs, who informed him ſhe ſhould continue that night on the water, and make her entry the next morning.

The princeſs, on her landing, went to the palace where the princeſs Louiſa of Parma reſided. The two princeſſes embraced each other with the greateſt cordiality. The princeſs of Spain then retired to dreſs, and appeared again about eleven, when ſhe received the ambaſſadreſſes of France and Spain, who were preſented to her at the *toccador*, that is, immediately after the toilet.

She was then conducted to the palace of Doria, where ſhe was reſigned by the commiſſioners of the court of Spain into the care of the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe by the court of Vienna. The hall where this ceremony was performed was magnificently adorned, and was divided into two apartments, ſeparated by a table covered with crimſon velvet fringed with gold; one of which was occupied by the Spaniſh, and the other by the imperial commiſſioners. Count de Roſenberg was the head commiſſioner from Vienna.

After this ceremony, the archduchеſs was conducted to the palace of Spinola, and afterwards dined with the princeſs of Aſturias, by whom ſhe was likewiſe accompanied in the evening to an opera.

On the 23d, the two princeſſes took leave of each other, and at ſeven in the morning the archduchеſs ſet out for Inſpruck, where the emperor and empreſs, the king of the Romans, the archduke Leopold, and the two eldeſt archduchеſſes had repaired to meet her; accompanied by the lords and ladies ſent from the court of Vienna to receive her, and was ſaluted on her leaving the town by one hundred and one guns.

On the 24th in the afternoon the princeſs of Aſturias embarked in admiral Navarro's barge, which was ſteered by the admiral himſelf, and followed by all the barges and boats belonging to the Spaniſh ſquadron, and by all the boats of the town, which were filled with people, whoſe curioſity led them to be ſpectators of the ceremonies on this occaſion. As ſoon as the princeſs had got into the barge, ſhe was ſaluted with an hundred and one guns fired from the walls of the city; and upon the appearance of her barge in ſight of his Britannic majeſty's ſhips Centurion, Thames, Guadaloupe, and Vulture ſloop, with twenty-one guns from each; and the centurion being dreſſed, immediately afterwards, let fly all her colours. As ſoon as the princeſs was on board the admiral's ſhip, ſhe was ſaluted with a triple diſcharge of twenty-one guns from all the ſhips of the Spaniſh ſquadron. Early the 25th inſtant, the fleet got under ſail, but they were all in ſight the afternoon following.

The two princeſſes made very conſiderable preſents of diamond rings, aigrettes, gold watches, and pictures ſet with diamonds, to all the gentlemen and ladies deputed by the republic to attend them during their ſtay, as likewiſe to the reſpective conſuls and viceconſuls; and in general to all

Digitized by Google

thoſe who had the honour to be employed in aſſiſting on occaſion of their ſtay in the city. Theſe preſents are valued, at leaſt, at 30,000l. ſterling.

Each of the gentlemen deputed by the republic to attend them, received a dimond ring of between ſix and ſeven thouſand livres value, and each of the ladies a flower compoſed of diamonds, of nearly the ſame value. The archduchess preſented commodore Harriſon with her picture in miniature, valued at 10,000 Roman crowns.

On the 11th of Auguſt the princeſs of Aſturias landed in perfect health at Carthagena; and in a few days ſet out for St. Ildefonſo; but was taken ill upon the road, and obliged to ſtop at Villa Verde. However, ſhe was ſoon well enough to proceed on her journey. On the 4th of September, in the morning, his Catholic majeſty went to Guaderama, about three leagues from St. Ildefonſo, where he met her royal highneſs, and dined with her. He then brought her to St. Ildefonſo in his own coach, where they arrived about half an hour after five. The prince of Aſturias, accompanied by the infant Don Louis, waited at the bottom of the court ſtairs to receive the princeſs, and his Catholic majeſty handed her up to the queen-mother's apartment. His Catholic majeſty then retired to his own; where, after ſome time, all the foreign miniſters were called in. In the interim the princeſs, who had been dreſſed by the queen mother, was conducted by her majeſty to the king's apartment, when they immediately withdrew into the next room. The cardinal patriarch of the Indies performed the marriage ceremony.

It was intended that the marriage ſhould be performed privately; ſo no ceremony was obſerved. The ambaſſadors and foreign miniſters, however, formed the firſt circle round the royal family; behind them the ladies and grandees of the court; and the doors were opened to let in every body that would come.

Immediately after the ceremony, his Catholic Majeſty and all the royal family retired: the next day the principal perſons of the court kiſſed the king's hand, as well as thoſe of the prince and princeſs of Aſturias. On the 6th was another gala day at court. On the 7th, the mourning, which had been laid aſide on this occaſion, was put on again.

The feſtivals at Madrid, on occaſion of theſe nuptials, began on the 9th of September, when there was a great gala at court in the morning. At two o'clock the royal family went in ceremony to the great ſquare to ſee the cavaliers ride the parejas, or in pairs.

The front was taken up by the royal family, and the attendants on the court. The halberdiers formed a line under the king's balcony; oppoſite to this were balconies allotted for the foreign miniſters. The parejas conſiſted of three companies of cavaliers, above one hundred in each, fifty of whom were noblemen of the firſt diſtinction. Theſe gentlemen were mounted on the fineſt Spaniſh horſes, richly capariſoned. The firſt who entered was the count of Altamira, who headed his company, all in Ame-

Digitized by Google

American dreſſes, the feathers of which alone coſt more than 500l. ſterling. After marching round the ſquare, and paying their obedience to the royal family, they drew up on the left. The next was the duke of Lerma, with his band, who were all dreſſed after the antique Spaniſh faſhion. Theſe, after paying their duty as the others had done, formed themſelves on the right. Laſtly, the duke of Medina Celi approached with his troop, in huſſar habits. Theſe ranged themſelves oppoſite to the king's balcony. After the ſignal was given by the drums and trumpets, theſe cavaliers began their exerciſes, which conſiſted of various evolutions, diviſions, &c. in which they introduced a kind of mock fight, ſomething reſembling that of the ancient Parthians.

The duke of Lerma next brought up his company, who, after performing the ſame exerciſes as the others, drew up in a ſtraight line, before the royal balcony. They then ran in parejas or pairs; which was performed in the following manner. Two of the cavaliers rode as faſt as their horſes could go for about two hundred yards; then ſtopt ſhort under the king's balcony, made their reverence, and retired, one on the right, the other on the left; this was continued till all the cavaliers had performed the ſame. The gentlemen of the count of Altamira's company performed the ſame; and the whole laſted an hour. This magnificent ſpectacle was at the expence of theſe three grandees, who all vied with each other, who ſhould make the moſt ſplendid appearance.

The court then returned to the palace, followed by the cavaliers on foot; and then went to the king's apartment. His majeſty did them the honour to ſay, that he was glad to ſee them diſtinguiſh themſelves by their agility on horſeback; and hoped they would continue a cuſtom they had ſo properly revived.

The foreign miniſters alſo following the royal family to court, and ſtood by his majeſty in a balcony, whilſt there was exhibited in the ſquare before the palace a maſquerade ſcene after the Spaniſh manner, which was prepared at a great expence by the corporations and trading companies of the town. The proceſſion conſiſted of alguazils, companies of foot, archers, dancers dreſſed in a groteſque faſhion, &c. Next followed five triumphal chars full of muſicians; four of theſe chars repreſented the four parts of the world; and the fifth the Spaniſh monarchy. Theſe drew up before the palace, and one perſon from each char addreſſed his majeſty in verſe. Then ſeveral dancers deſcended, and danced upon two ſtages erected for that purpoſe: the dreſſes were coſtly, and well adapted. This being finiſhed, a firework was played off; and there was a ball at the great chamberlain's.

The archduchеſs Maria Louiſa arrived at Inſpruck the 2d of Auguſt at ſix in the evening, accompanied by their imperial majeſties, the archduke and the archduchеſſes who went to meet her; and on the 5th their royal highneſſes received the nuptial benediction from prince Clement of Saxony, biſhop of Freyſingen and Ratiſbon.

Late on Wedneſday morning the 11th of September they arrived at Pratolino, about ſix miles diſ-

Digitized by Google

tance from Florence, and came into Florence at eight o'clock in the morning of the 13th, where their royal highneſſes were conducted to their palace amidſt the acclamations of many thouſands of people. Soon after the Engliſh and many other foreign noblemen and gentlemen, reſiding at Florence, had the honour to be preſented by name to the great duke and ducheſs, and were received in a very gracious manner: after which the earl Cowper and earl Tilney were, by order of the great duke, invited to dinner, as were ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtrangers of each nation who had been preſented.

Ceremonial of the private interment of his late royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, in the royal vault, in King Henry the VIIth's *chapel.*

ON Friday night, the 8th of November 1765, the body and urn of his late royal highneſs were conveyed from Groſvenor-ſquare to the prince's chamber in the houſe of lords, in a hearſe drawn by ſix white horſes adorned with white feathers. The next evening about ten, a ſignal from Weſtminſter-bridge, by the firing of a ſky-rocket, was given, that the funeral proceſſion of his royal highneſs was begun, which ſignal being anſwered by another from the centre arch of London bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and ſo continued, until, by ſecond ſignals from the ſame places, it was known the funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in ſeveral of the churches in London and Weſtminſter alſo continued to toll, until the funeral was over.

The proceſſion was made through the Old Palace-yard to the South-eaſt door of the Abbey, upon a floor railed in covered with black cloth, and lined on each ſide with a party of the foot guards, in the following order.

Drums and trumpets, ſounding a ſolemn
march, the coverings of the drums
and banners of the trumpets
being adorned with military trophies.
Knight marſhal's men.
Servants to his royal highneſs.
Page of the preſence to his royal highneſs.
Page of the back ſtairs.
Pages of honour.
Phyſicians.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.
Purſuivants of arms.
Heralds of arms,

Comp-

Digitized by Google

Comptroller of his R. highneſs's houſhold. } { Treaſurer of his R. highneſs's houſhold.

York herald.

Lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold.

Cheſter herald.

The Gentleman of the horſe to his royal highneſs, viz.

Major general Hodgſon.

A Gentleman Uſher. { The coronet upon a black velvet cuſhion, borne by Clarencieux king of arms. } A Gentleman Uſher.

The BODY,

Carried by 14 yeomen of the guard covered with a holland ſheet and black velvet pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons of his royal highneſs's arms, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by the following general officers, viz. generals Sir John Mordaunt, Cholmondeley, lord George Beauclerk, Conway, Cornwallis, Howard, Rich. Honeywood, Durand, Webb, and Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, being in their uniforms, and having ſaſhes covered with crape, and crape in their hats and on their arms.—The pall ſupported by the lords Abergavenny, Cadogan, Sondes, and Grantham.

A Gentleman Uſher. { Garter principal king of arms with his rod. } A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporter to the chief mourner, duke of Ancaſter in a black cloak. { The chief mourner, Duke of Grafton, a long black cloak; his train borne by Sir Charles Knowles, baronet; } Supporter to the chief mourner, duke of Manchester in a black cloak.

Aſſiſtants

Assistants to the chief mourner, viz.
Earl of Peterborough,
Earl of Dartmouth,
Earl of Harrington,
Earl Cornwallis,
Earl Talbot,
(Lord Steward of his majesty's household,)
Earl of Cardigan,
Earl of Pomfret,
Earl Harcourt,
A gentleman usher.
The three lords of his royal highness's bedchamber, viz.
Lord Frederick Cavendish,
Earl of Albemarle,
Earl of Ancram.
The grooms of his royal highness's bedchamber, viz.
Major general Fitzwilliam,
Major general Boscawen,
Colonel Sandys.

N. B. Lords, lords sons and privy counsellors, were likewise called over, and some attended.

At the entrance of Westminster Abbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the procession just before the officer of arms, who conducted the lord chamberlain; and so proceeded into King Henry the VIIth's chapel; where the body was deposited on treffels, the head towards the altar: the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the service was read by the dean of Westminster; the chief mourner, and his two supporters, sitting on chairs, at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants and supporters of the pall, sitting on stools on either side.

The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, and the dean having finished the burial service, Garter proclaimed his royal highness's style as follows:

Thus it hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to take out of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most illustrious Prince WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, duke of Cumberland, and duke of Brunswic and Lunenburgh, marquis of Berkhamstead, earl Kennington, viscount Trematon, baron of the isle of Alderney, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and first and principal companion of the most honourable order of the Bath, second son of his late most excellent majesty king GEORGE the Second.

Twenty-one pieces of artillery were drawn into the park, and fired minute guns during the ceremony; and three battalions, viz. one of each regiment of guards, were drawn up in St. Margaret's church yard, and fired vollies, on a signal given, as soon as the corpse was deposited.

Ceremonial

Digitized by Google

Ceremonial of the private interment of his late royal highneſs Prince Frederick William, in the royal vault, in king Henry the Seventh's chapel, Weſtminſter Abbey.

ON Friday night, the 3d of January 1766, the body and urn of his royal highneſs were conveyed from Leiceſter ſquare to the prince's chamber at the houſe of peers, in a hearſe drawn by ſix white horſes, adorned with white feathers. The next evening, about a quarter before ten o'clock, a ſignal from Weſtminſter bridge, by the firing of a ſky-rocket, was given, that the funeral proceſſion of his royal highneſs was begun; which ſignal being anſwered by another from the centre arch of London-bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and ſo continued (as at the funeral of the duke of Cumberland) until, by ſecond ſignals from the ſaid places, it was known the whole funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in ſeveral of the churches in London and Weſtminſter alſo continued to toll, until the funeral was over.

The proceſſion was made to the South eaſt door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, and covered with black cloth, in the following order:

Knight marſhal's men.
Gentlemen, ſervants to his royal highneſs.
Page of the preſence.
Page of the back ſtairs.
Pages of honour.
Phyſician.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.
Purſuivants of arms.
Heralds of arms.
Comptroller of his R. highneſs's houſhold.
Treaſurer of his Royal highneſs's houſhold.
An herald.
Ld. Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold.
An officer of arms.
Sub G. to his R. H. Gov. to his R. H.
The coronet,
borne by a king of arms.
A gent. uſher. A gent. uſher.
The Body,
Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight gentlemen of the houſhold.
The pall ſupported by four barons.
Gent. uſher. { Garter principal king at arms. } Gent. uſher.
The chief mourner, a duke.
His train borne by a baronet.
Supporter, a duke. Supporter, a duke.
Ten earls, aſſiſtants to the chief mourner.
A gentleman uſher.
Yeomen of the guard.

At the entrance within the abbey, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, and fell into the proceſſion, juſt before the officer of arms, who preceded the lord chamberlain; and ſo proceeded into king Henry the Seventh's chapel, where the body was depoſited upon treſſels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the ſervice was read by the dean of Weſtminſter; the chief mourner and his two ſupporters ſitting on chairs, placed for them at the head of the corpſe; the lords aſſiſtants, and the ſupporters of the pall, on ſtools on each ſide, the ſupporters of the pall being neareſt the body. The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault, the dean having the ſub dean on his right hand, and Garter on his left, ſtanding at the lower end of the opening of the vault,

Digitized by Google

vault. The corpſe being interred, the dean went on with the office of burial; and, when that was over, Garter concluded the ceremony by proclaiming his royal highneſs's titles.

The pall was ſupported by lords Edgcumbe, Scarſdale, Boſton, and Beaulieu; the duke of Kingſton was chief mourner, his train borne by Sir Thomas Robinſon, bart. The ſupporters, the duke of Chandois and marquis of Rockingham; aſſiſtants, earls Talbot, Cardigan, Albemarle, Pomfret, Peterborough, Litchfield, Coventry, and Aſhburnham.

Ceremonial of the interment of the late Dauphin of France.

AFTER the death of his royal highneſs, his body remained expoſed in the caſtle of Fontainebleau, where the king ordered the duke of Orleans to continue, to command the detachments of his houſhold, both military and domeſtic, which were to do duty there, and to give all the proper orders relative to the obſequies, and removal of the body from Fontainebleau to Sens, where his royal highneſs had deſired to be interred. Saturday the 28th of December, every thing being ready for the departure of the funeral, the archbiſhop of Rheims, great almoner, performed at eleven in the morning, the ceremony of raiſing the body, which was placed in the carriage deſtined for conveying it to the metropolitan church of Sens; the funeral proceſſion began to move, a little after, in the following order: Sixty poor perſons bearing flambeaus; ſeveral coaches belonging to thoſe who were mourners; fifty muſqueteers of the ſecond company; fifty of the firſt; fifty light horſe; two of the king's coaches filled with the dauphin's favourites; another coach of the king's, in which were the dukes of Orleans, Treſmes, and Fronſac, with the marquis de Chauvelin; a fourth, in which were the archbiſhop of Rheims, an almoner of the king's, the confeſſor of his late royal highneſs, and the miniſter of the parith-church of Fontainebleau; the pages of her royal highneſs the dauphineſs, and the queen's pages; twenty-four of the king's pages, and ſeveral of their majeſties equerries; four trumpets belonging to the equerries; the heralds at arms; the maſter of the ceremonies; the marquis de Dreux, grand-maſter of the ceremonies; four light-horſe; the funeral car, on both ſides of which marched a hundred of the king's Swiſs guards, who were ſurrounded by a great number of the king's footmen. Four of the king's almoners ſupported the four corners of the pall. The commandants of the gens d'armes, light-horſe, and muſqueteers, marched near the wheels. The ſieur de Saint Sauveux, lieutenant of the body guards, followed the carriage, at the head of his detachment, which preceded fifty gens d'armes. All his majeſty's troops, as well as the pages and footmen, carried flambeaus. The march was cloſed by the coaches of the mourners.

About ſeven in the evening, the proceſſion arrived at Sens; cardinal de Luynes, archbiſhop of that city, received his royal highneſs's body

Digitized by Google

at the church door; the archbiſhop of Rheims preſented it to the cardinal; the bier was carried into the choir; the cuſtomary prayers were chanted; after which the duke of Orleans, and all the other perſons, who had accompanied the proceſſion, retired. His highneſs's body continued expoſed in the choir for that night. The next day, being the 29th, a ſolemn ſervice was performed by the cardinal de Luynes, at which the duke of Orleans and all the above-mentioned perſons aſſiſted. After this ſervice, his highneſs's body was interred in the vault which had been conſtructed for that purpoſe.

Ceremonial of the interment of the late Chevalier de St. George.

ON Saturday the 15th of Jan. 1766, his body, after having lain five days in ſtate in his own palace, was removed in grand cavalcade to his pariſh church, the church of the Holy Apoſtles, dreſſed in royal robes, a crown upon his head, a ſceptre in his hand, and upon his breaſt the arms of Great Britain, in gold and jewels. The whole court, and the members of almoſt every order and fraternity at Rome, as well religious as ſecular, ſixteen of them with colours flying, attended the cavalcade. A thouſand wax tapers, beſides thoſe borne by other attendants, followed the body. Four gentlemen, particularly diſtinguiſhed by the deceaſed in his life-time, ſupported the pall. At this church, which was hung with black from one end to the other, and filled with ſkeletons holding wax tapers, a ſolemn *requiem* was performed by cardinal Albani in his pontificalia, aſſiſted by twenty other cardinals; the muſic by the muſicians of the Apoſtolic palace. The pope intended to have aſſiſted, but was prevented by the coldneſs of the weather. The bed of ſtate was illuminated with eleven hundred wax tapers, and over it was this inſcription, *Jacobus Magnæ Britanniæ Rex Anno* MDCCLXVI, with divers medallions in front, repreſenting the ſeveral orders of chivalry in Great Britain; the three crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to which were joined the royal inſignia, viz. the purple robe lined with ermine, the velvet tunic, ornamented with gold, the globe, the ſceptre, the crown, and the croſſes of St. George, and St. Andrew, &c. He lay there for three days, and none but the Italian princes, and Engliſh, were allowed entrance. The third day, in the evening, the body was carried on the ſame bed of ſtate to St. Peter's to be buried. The proceſſion began with the children of all the charity ſchools; deputations from the principal churches, amounting to ſix hundred men, divided into twelve companies, all in ancient dreſſes of different forms, with tapers; about a thouſand friars, of different orders, with torches; the ſinging boys of St. Peter's, dreſſed in purple ſilk gowns, and about 50 canons, all ſinging hymns. Round the body was the Engliſh college, with four cardinals upon mules covered with purple velvet trappings; the chevalier's ſervants in 12 coaches, lined with black velvet, cloſing the proceſſion. The next morning

Digitized by Google

morning the obſequies were again performed, and the body depoſited in a vault, where it is to continue till the place intended for its final interment is ready.

An account of what happened on the Indians being compelled to deliver up their Engliſh priſoners by general Bouquet.

WHEN general Bouquet offered peace to ſuch of the revolted tribes of the Iroquois, as till then held out againſt us [ſee p. [44. and p. [181. of our laſt volume] it was on condition, that they ſhould firſt deliver up every priſoner in their poſſeſſion. Upon this they brought in near twenty, and promiſed to deliver the reſt; but as their promiſes were not to be regarded, the general marched on to the heart of their country, where he obliged them to bring in all their priſoners, even the children born of white women, and for that purpoſe to tie thoſe who were grown as ſavage as themſelves, and were unwilling to leave them, to the amount, in all, of two hundred out of three; it being computed that another hundred ſtill remained diſperſed over the Shawaneſe towns.

It was impoſſible to paint the various ſcenes of joy, and terror; expectation, diſappointment, and horror; and all the moſt tender paſſions, which appeared on this occaſion; fathers and mothers recognizing and claſping their once loſt infants; huſbands hanging round the necks of their newly recovered wives; ſiſters and brothers unexpectedly meeting together after long ſeparation, ſcarce able to ſpeak the ſame language, or, for ſome time, to be ſure that they were children of the ſame parents! others flying from place to place in eager inquiries after relations not found, and trembling to receive an anſwer to their queſtions! diſtracted with doubts, hopes, and fears, on obtaining no account of thoſe they ſought! or ſtiffened into living monuments of horror on learning their unhappy fate!

The Indians too, as if wholly forgetting their uſual ſavageneſs, bore a capital part in heightening theſe moſt affecting ſcenes. They delivered up their beloved captives, with the utmoſt reluctance, ſhed torrents of tears over them, recommending them to the care and protection of the commanding officer, and continuing their regard to them all the time they remained in camp. They viſited them from day to day; and brought them what corn, ſkins, horſes, and other matters, they had beſtowed on them while in their families; accompanied with other preſents, and all the marks of the moſt ſincere and tender affection. Nay, they did not ſtop here, but, when the army marched, ſome of the Indians ſolicited and obtained leave to accompany their former captives all the way to Port Pitt, and employed themſelves in hunting and bringing proviſions for them on the road. A young Mingo went ſtill further, and gave an inſtance of love which would make a figure even in romance. He had taken ſo great a liking to a Virginian young woman who was amongſt the captives, as to call her his wife. Againſt all remonſtrances of the imminent danger

Digitized by Google

danger to which he expoſed himſelf by approaching the frontiers, he perſiſted in following her, at the riſk of being killed by the ſurviving relations of many unfortunate perſons, who had been captivated or ſcalped by thoſe of his nation.

Theſe qualities in ſavages challenge our juſt eſteem. They ſhould make us charitably conſider their barbarities as the effects of wrong education, and falſe notions of bravery and heroiſm; while we ſhould look on their virtues as ſure marks that nature has made them ſubjects of cultivation as well as us; and that we are called by our ſuperior advantages, to yield them all the helps we can in this way. Cruel and unmerciful as they are, by habit and long example, in war, yet whenever they come to give way to the native dictates of humanity, they exerciſe virtues which Chriſtians need not bluſh to imitate. When they once determine to give life, they give every thing with it, which, in their apprehenſion, belongs to it. From every inquiry that has been made, it appears that no woman thus ſaved is preſerved for baſe motives, or need fear the violation of her honour. No child is otherwiſe treated by the perſons adopting it, than the children of their own body. The perpetual ſlavery of thoſe captivated in war, is a notion which even their barbarity has not yet ſuggeſted to them. Every captive whom their affection, their caprice, or whatever elſe, leads them to ſave, is ſoon incorporated with them, and fares alike with themſelves.

Among the children who had been carried off young, and had long lived with the Indians, it is not to be expected that any marks of joy would appear on being reſtored to their parents or relations. Having been accuſtomed to look upon the Indians as the only connection they had, having been tenderly treated by them, and ſpeaking their language, it is no wonder that they conſidered their new ſtate in the light of a captivity, and parted from the ſavages with tears.

But it muſt not be denied that there were even ſome grown perſons who ſhewed an unwillingneſs to return. The Shawaneſe were obliged to bind ſeveral of their priſoners, and force them along to the camp; and ſome women, who had been delivered up, afterwards found means to eſcape, and run back to the Indian towns. Some, who could not make their eſcape, clung to their ſavage acquaintance at parting, and continued in bitter lamentations, even refuſing ſuſtenance.

The following paragraph from the ſpeech of the Shawaneſe chief, on delivering his priſoners, is a ſtrong proof of what is above obſerved, concerning their tenderneſs and affection for the captives whom they have preſerved.

"Father," ſays he to the Engliſh, "we have brought your fleſh and blood to you: they have been all united to us by adoption; and although we now deliver them, we will always look upon them as our relations, whenever the great Spirit is pleaſed that we may viſit them. We have taken as much care of them as if they were our own fleſh and blood. They are now become unacquainted with your cuſtoms and manners; and

Digitized by Google

therefore we requeſt you will uſe them tenderly and kindly, which will induce them to live contentedly with you."

An authentic narrative of the duel between lord Byron and William Chaworth, eſq; in which Mr. Chaworth was unfortunately killed.

LORD Byron and Mr. Chaworth were neighbours in the country, and it was their cuſtom to meet with other gentlemen of Nottinghamſhire, at the Star-and-Garter tavern in Pall-Mall once a month, at what was called the Nottinghamſhire club.

The meeting, at which the unlucky diſpute aroſe that produced the duel, was on the 26th of January 1765, at which were preſent John Hewett, eſq; who ſat as chairman, lord Byron, the honourable Thomas Willoughby, Sir Robert Burdett, Frederick Montagu, John Sherwin, Francis Molineaux, William Chaworth, George Donſton, and Charles Mellith, jun. eſqrs.

Their uſual hour of dining was ſoon after four, and the rule of the club was, to have a bill and a bottle brought in at ſeven.

Till this hour all was jollity and good humour; but Mr. Hewett, who was toaſt-maſter, happening to ſtart ſome converſation about the beſt method of preſerving the game, ſetting the laws in being for that purpoſe out of the queſtion, the ſubject was taken up by Mr. Chaworth and lord Byron, who happened to be of different opinions, Mr. Chaworth inſiſting on ſeverity againſt poachers and unqualified perſons; and lord Byron declaring that the way to have moſt game was to take no care of it at all. Mr. Hewett's opinion was, that the moſt effectual way would be to make the game the property of the owner of the ſoil. The debate became general, but was carried on with acrimony only between lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth; the latter, in confirmation of what he had ſaid, inſiſting that ſir Charles Sedley and himſelf had more game on five acres, than lord Byron had on all his manors. Lord Byron in anſwer to this, propoſed a bet of 100 guineas, and Mr. Chaworth called for pen, ink, and paper, to reduce the wager to writing, in order to take it up; but Mr. Sherwin treating it in a jeſting manner, as a bet that never could be decided, no bet was laid, and the converſation went on. Mr. Chaworth ſaid, that were it not for ſir Charles Sedley's care, and his own, lord Byron would not have a hare on his eſtate; and lord Byron aſking, with a ſmile, what ſir Charles Sedley's manors were? was anſwered by Mr. Chaworth, Nuttall and Bulwell. Lord Byron did not diſpute Nuttall, but added, that Bulwell was his; on which Mr. Chaworth with ſome heat replied, "If you want information with reſpect to ſir Charles Sedley's manors, he lives at Mr. Cooper's in Dean-ſtreet, and, I doubt not, will be ready to give you ſatisfaction; and as to myſelf, your lordſhip knows where to find me, in Berkley-row;" or words to that effect. Theſe words uttered in a particular manner, could admit of no reply, and at once put an end to

Digitized by Google

to that ſubject of diſcourſe; every gentleman in company fell into chat with him who ſat next to him, and nothing more was ſaid generally till Mr Chaworth called to ſettle the reckoning, as was his general practice, in doing of which Mr. Fynmore, the maſter of the tavern, obſerved him a little flory'd; for, in marking, he made a ſmall miſtake. The book had lines ruled in checks, and againſt each member preſent an o was placed, but if abſent, 5s. was ſet down. He placed 5s. againſt lord Byron's name, but Mr. Fynmore obſerving to him that my lord was preſent, he corrected his miſtake. In a few minutes after this, Mr. Chaworth, having paid his reckoning, went out, and was followed by Mr. Donſton, who entered into diſcourſe with him at the head of the ſtairs, and Mr. Chaworth aſked him particularly, if he had attended to the converſation between himſelf and lord Byron; and if he thought he had been ſhort in what he ſaid on the ſubject. To which Mr. Donſton ſaid, "No; he had rather gone too far upon ſo trifling an occaſion, but did not believe that lord Byron, or the company, would think any more about it;" and after a little ordinary diſcourſe had paſſed, they parted. Mr. Donſton returned to the company, and Mr. Chaworth turned to go down ſtairs; but juſt as Mr. Donſton entered the door, he met lord Byron coming out, and they paſſed, as there was a large ſcreen that covered the door, without knowing each other. Lord Byron found Mr. Chaworth ſtill on the ſtairs, and it now remains a doubt whether lord Byron called upon Mr. Chaworth, or Mr. Chaworth upon lord Byron; but both went to the firſt landing-place, having dined upon the ſecond floor, and both called the waiter to ſhew an empty room, which a waiter did, and having firſt opened the door himſelf, and placed a ſmall tallow candle, which he had in his hand, on the table, he retired; when the gentlemen entered, and pulled the door after them.

In a few minutes the affair was decided; the bell was rung, but, by whom is uncertain; the waiter went up, and perceiving what had happened, ran down ſtairs frighted, told his maſter the cataſtrophe, who ran inſtantly up ſtairs, and found the two combatants ſtanding cloſe together; Mr. Chaworth had his ſword in his left hand, and lord Byron his in his right; lord Byron's left hand was round Mr. Chaworth, as Mr. Chaworth's right hand was round lord Byron's neck, and over his ſhoulders. He deſired Mr. Fynmore to take his ſword, and lord Byron delivered up his at the ſame time; one, or both, called to him to get ſome help immediately, and in a few minutes Mr. Hawkins the ſurgeon was ſent for, who came accordingly.

In the mean time, Mr. Montague, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Donſton, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Molyneux, and Mr. Sherwin, had entered the room; the account Mr. Chaworth then gave, was, "That he could not live many hours; that he forgave lord Byron, and hoped the world would; that the affair had paſſed in the dark, only a ſmall tallow candle burning in the room; that lord Byron aſked him, if he meant the converſation or the game

Digitized by Google

game to sir Charles Sedley or to him? To which he replied, If you have any thing to say, we had better shut the door; that while he was doing this, lord Byron bid him draw, and, in turning, he saw his lordship's sword half drawn, on which he whipped out his own, and made the first pass; the sword being through my lord's waistcoat, he thought he had killed him, and asking whether he was not mortally wounded, lord Byron, while he was speaking, shortened his sword, and stabbed him in the belly."

When Mr. Hawkins, the surgeon, came in, he found Mr. Chaworth sitting by the fire, with the lower part of his waistcoat open, his shirt bloody, and his hand upon his belly; he was very earnest to know if he thought him in imminent danger: and being answered in the affirmative, he desired his uncle Levinz might be sent for, that he might settle his private affairs; and, in the mean time, gave Mr. Hawkins a particular detail of what had passed. He said, "That lord Byron and he entered the room together, lord Byron leading the way; that his lordship, in walking forwards, said something relative to the former dispute, on which he proposed fastening the door; that on turning himself round from this act, he perceived his lordship with his sword either drawn, or nearly so; on which he instantly drew his own, and made a thrust at him, which he thought had wounded or killed him; that then perceiving his lordship shorten his sword to return the thrust, he thought to have parry'd it with his left hand, at which he looked twice, imagining he had cut it in the attempt; that he felt the sword enter his body, and go deep thro' his back; that he struggled, and being the stronger man, disarmed his lordship, and expressed a concern as under an apprehension of having mortally wounded him; that lord Byron replied by saying something to the like effect; adding, at the same time, that he hoped now he would allow him to be as brave a man as any in the kingdom." Mr. Hawkins adds, that pained and distressed as Mr. Chaworth then was, and under the immediate danger of death, he repeated what he had heard he had declared to his friends before, "That he had rather be in his present situation, than live under the misfortune of having killed another person."

After a little while he seemed to grow stronger, and he was then removed to his own house, where Mr. Adair, another surgeon, Mr. Man, an apothecary, and Dr. Addington, his physician, came to the assistance of Mr. Hawkins, but no relief could be given him; he continued sensible, however, till the time of his death. And Mr. Levinz being now come, Mr. Partington, an attorney, was sent for to make his will, for which he gave very sensible and distinct instructions; and while Mr. Partington was employed in his business, he gave Mr. Levinz, at his request, the same account which he had before given to Mr. Hawkins, lamenting, at the same time, his own folly in fighting in the dark, an expression that certainly conveyed no imputation on

lord

Digitized by Google

lord Byron, and implied no more than this, that by fighting with a dim light he had given up the advantage of his own ſuperiority in ſwordmanſhip, and had been led into the miſtake, that he was in the breaſt of his lordſhip when he was only entangled in his waiſtcoat; for under that miſtake he certainly was when lord Byron ſhortened his ſword, and ran him through the body: he added, to Mr. Levinz, that he died as a man of honour, and expreſſed a ſatisfaction that he was in his preſent ſituation, rather than in that of having the life of any man to anſwer for.

Mr. Partington, when he had finiſhed the buſineſs he was ſent for, and the will was properly executed, recollected the probability that he ſhould one day be called upon to give teſtimony to the dying words of this unhappy client: and accordingly, with the caution that always accompanies a thorough knowledge of the law, he thought proper to commit to writing the laſt words he was heard to ſay on this occaſion. This writing was put into the hands of Mr. Levinz, and gave riſe to a report, that a paper was written by the deceaſed, and ſealed up, not to be opened till the time that lord Byron ſhould be tried; but no paper whatever was written by Mr. Chaworth, and that written by Mr. Partington was as follows:

"Sunday morning the twenty-ſeventh of January, about three of the clock, Mr. Chaworth ſaid, That my lord's ſword was half drawn, and that he, *knowing the man*, immediately, or as quick as he could, whips out his ſword, and had the firſt thruſt; that then my lord wounded him, and he diſarmed my lord, who then ſaid, By G—d, I have as much courage as any man in England."

Theſe are the particulars of this unfortunate affair; by which it ſhould ſeem, that neither Mr. Chaworth himſelf, nor any of his friends, could blame lord Byron for the part he had in his death. Mr. Chaworth, it is manifeſt, was under the apprehenſions of having mortally wounded lord Byron; and lord Byron being ſtill engaged, had a right to avail himſelf of that miſtake for the preſervation of his own life. His lordſhip himſelf, no doubt, may wiſh that he had, in that ſituation, diſabled him only; but in the heat of duelling who can always be collected?

Some time after this unhappy affair, lord Byron ſurrendered himſelf to be tried by his peers; and on the 16th of April 1765, about half an hour after nine in the morning, his lordſhip, eſcorted by parties of the horſe and foot guards, and attended by the lieutenant governor and conſtable of the tower, and another gentleman, was brought for that purpoſe in a coach by the new road, Southwark, to Weſtminſter-hall: and in the evening, between five and ſix, his lordſhip was conducted back the ſame way, and in the ſame manner, before all the witneſſes for the proſecution could be examined.

The trial being reſumed the next day, as ſoon as their lordſhips had examined the reſt of the witneſſes in ſupport of the charge againſt lord Byron, the ſolicitor-general ſummed up the evidence; after which lord Byron,

Digitized by Google

who declined examining any witneſſes on his own behalf, told their lordſhips, that what he had to offer in his own vindication he had committed to writing, and begged that it might be read by the clerk, as he feared his own voice, conſidering his preſent ſituation, would not be heard. His ſpeech was accordingly read by the clerk in a very audible and diſtinct manner, and contained an exact detail of all the particulars relating to the melancholy affair between him and Mr. Chaworth. He ſaid, he declined entering into the circumſtances of Mr. Chaworth's behaviour farther than was neceſſary for his own defence, expreſſed his deep and unfeigned ſorrow for the event, and repoſed himſelf with the utmoſt confidence on their lordſhips juſtice and humanity, and would with chearfulneſs acquieſce in the ſentence of the nobleſt and moſt equitable judicature in the world, whether it were for life or for death. The peers then adjourned to their own houſe, and after ſome time returned, when they found his lordſhip guilty of manſlaughter. And, as, by an old ſtatute, peers are, in all caſes where clergy is allowed, to be diſmiſſed without burning in the hand, loſs of inheritance, or corruption of blood, his lordſhip was immediately diſmiſſed on paying his fees.—The witneſſes examined on behalf of the crown, were the ſeveral gentlemen in company at the Star and Garter tavern when the accident happened, the maſter and waiters, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Adair, the ſurgeons who attended Mr. Chaworth, his uncle, and the lawyer who made his will.

The council for his lordſhip were the honourable Mr. Charles Yorke, and Alexander Wedderburn, eſq; attorney, Mr. Potts. Againſt his lordſhip, the attorney-general, the ſolicitor-general, Mr. ſerjeant Glyn, Mr. Stowe, Mr. Cornwall; attorney, Mr. Joynes.

A liſt of the perſons, with their offences and puniſhments, who came out of the inquiſition in Liſbon, in perſon, or were brought out in effigy, at the Auto de Fé there, on the 27th of October 1765.

MEN,

Who died in priſon, but were judged innocent, and brought out in effigy.

JOHN Da Cunha, friar of the order of bare-footed Carmelites, accuſed of having conceived ill opinions of the proceedings of the holy office.

John Perreira Da Cunha, knight of the order of Chriſt, accuſed of having been guilty of idolatrous crimes.

MEN,

Who did not abjure their offences.

Franciſco Gonſalves Lopez, ſecular prieſt and confeſſor, for crediting and ſpreading feigned divine gifts in a certain perſon under his religious direction and confeſſion.—Suſpended for ever as a confeſſor and exorciſt, and baniſhed for five years to Caſtro Marine.

Joaquim Teixeira, poſtilion, for aſſuming the authority of the holy office, in order to rob a perſon.—Whipping, and five years ſlavery in the gallies.

Ema-

Digitized by Google

Emanuel Antonio Aranha, alias Franciſco Morreira Bandeira, a ſharper or impoſtor, for pretending to be of the brotherhood of the holy office, and acting as ſuch in behalf of that tribunal, without licence for ſo doing.—Whipping, and five years baniſhment to Calſita, with a ſaving of right to the injured party to ſue for loſſes and damages.

Antonio Joſeph Ceſario De Azevedo Coutenho, peruke-maker, for ſwearing falſely againſt a certain perſon.—Whipping, five years ſlavery in the gallies, and branding, as a falſe evidence.

Franciſco Lewis Tavares, friar of a certain order, and Franciſco de Santa Thereſa, friar of a certain order, for giving falſe evidence at the tribunal of the holy office.—Deprived for ever of certain privileges, with ſuſpenſion of the functions of their orders for ten years, and actual ſlavery in the gallies for that ſpace of time, and afterwards impriſonment during pleaſure in the cells of the holy office.

Antonio Leitao, lay-brother of a certain order, for the ſame offence. — Impriſonment during pleaſure in the cells of the holy office, and afterwards actual ſlavery in the gallies for life.

Doigo Antonio Xavier, friar of a certain order, for the ſame offence.—The ſame puniſhments as the two preceding the laſt mentioned.

MEN,
Who did abjure their offences.

Franciſco Barboza, alias Paſcoal Martins, a ſhepherd; Franciſco Leyte, glover; Miguel Rodrigues Curto, huſbandman; John de Oliveira, or Teixeira; Joſeph Fernandes, a ſoldier; Vital Perreira Machado, and Antonio Joſeph Marquez, alias Joſeph Ribeiro, labourer; all for bigamy.—All theſe ſentenced to whipping, and five years ſlavery in the gallies.

Antonio da Coſta Ramos, for bigamy; and Franceſis Antonio Pimentel, or Antonio Joſeph, labourer, for the ſame offence.—Theſe two were ſentenced to whipping, and ſix years ſlavery in the gallies.

Antonio Franciſco, ſhepherd, for crimes of ſuperſtition.—Baniſhment for two years to Caſtro Marine.

Bernardo Joſeph Loureyro, labourer, for pretending to work miraculous cures by means of his great piety.—Whipping, and five years ſlavery in the gallies.

John da Coſta Dias, for holding blaſphemous tenets, and ſeeking to obtain riches by ſuperſtitious practices.—Baniſhed for three years to the biſhopric of Vizeu.

Joſeph Antonio da Silva Ferreira, notary public, Bonaventura de St. Jago, and Anaſtaſio Dos Santos, ſecular prieſt, for ſpeaking ill of the proceedings of the holy office.—Baniſhed for five years to Angola.

Jacinto Joſeph Coelho, ſecular prieſt, an officer of the holy office, for ſpeaking ill of the holy office, and revealing certain proceedings of that tribunal.—Deprived of his employment in the holy office, and baniſhed for ſeven years to Angola.

Bernardino Joſeph de Andrader, bachelor of law, for ſcandalous and heretical opinions, not paying

Digitized by Google

ing due reverence to the holy ſacrament, and for ſpeaking ill of the proceedings of the holy office. —Perpetual impriſonment in the cells of the holy office.

Emanuel Ribeiro, alias d'Emanuel Xavier, alias Sebaſtian Xavier, a clergyman in minor orders, ſentenced at Coimbro, at an act of Faith, on the 26th of September 1745, for having ſaid maſs, and confeſſed people, without being qualified; for not complying with the baniſhment to which he was then condemned, and afterwards for being guilty of the ſame offences.—Stripped of his religious habit, whipping, and ten years ſlavery in the gallies.

Gabriel Nunes, a liver by his wits, for crimes of Judaiſm.—Confiſcation of his effects, with impriſonment and the habit of ignominy during pleaſure.

Daniel Nunes, for the ſame offences.—His puniſhment the ſame.

Antonio Franciſco Leyte, ſecular prieſt and confeſſor, for atheiſm.—Impriſonment, and the habit of ignominy during pleaſure, incapacitated for any kind of office, ſuſpended for ever from his religious functions, and baniſhed to the city of Evora, out of which he is not to go.

Antonio Carlos Monteiro, ſecular prieſt and confeſſor, for atheiſm.—Impriſonment and habit of ignominy during pleaſure, with ſuſpenſion from religious functions.

WOMEN.

Catharine Marquez, in effigy, having died in confinement, accuſed of Judaiſm.

Joſepha Thereza Freire, for bigamy.—Baniſhment for three years to Guarda.

Louiza Franciſca, for the ſame offence.—Baniſhment for three years to Porto.

Angelica Carvalho, for crimes of ſuperſtition, and pretending ſhe had held converſation with the ſoul of a certain deceaſed perſon. —Baniſhment for three years to Vizeu.

Joſepha de Jeſus, for crimes of ſuperſtition. — Baniſhment for three years to Liria.

Margaretta Joſepha, for diſreſpect ſhewn to the image of a ſaint.—Baniſhment for three years to Baſto Marine.

Amadore Marianna Ignacia de St. Miguel, nun of a certain order, for feigning viſions and revelations; for ſpreading and writing erroneous doctrines.—Deprivation of privileges, impriſonment during pleaſure in the cells of the holy office, and afterwards for life in the convent of Calvario.

Aguimar Nunes, for crimes of Judaiſm.—Impriſonment, and the habit of ignominy for life.

Some account of Barny Carrol and William King, executed at Tyburn, for waylaying and ſlitting the noſe of Cranley Thomas Kirby, eſq; on the 7th of June 1765.

THIS crime was committed in conſequence of one of the moſt horrid combinations that ever was formed againſt civil ſociety. It conſiſted of boys and men; the boys were to pick pockets; and if they were detected, the men were to deliver them, by cutting the injured perſon croſs the eyes.

In conſequence of this daring, dia-

Digitized by Google

diabolical aſſociation, two boys, Byfield and Matthews, ſallied out on the public on the evening of the 7th of June 1765, under the protection of two men, Barny Carrol and William King. Carrol and Byfield had been together all day, and in the evening, about ſix o'clock, they met Matthews and King, at the Golden Boot in Croſs-lane. The two boys had found a razor-bladed claſp knife, about nine inches long when open, a few days before, and Carrol gave them a penny a-piece for it. This knife he made ſharp at the Boot; and it was agreed that Matthews and Byfield ſhould that night pick pockets, or ſnatch hats; and that Carrol and King ſhould be near to receive what they ſtole, and ſhould ſtrike, ſtab, or cut the noſe and eyes of any that moleſted them.

They proceeded from the Boot, down Bow-ſtreet, Covent Garden, and came into the Strand through Catherine-ſtreet, between nine and ten o'clock. They croſſed the way, Carrol marching firſt with Byfield, and King following with Matthews. Juſt as they came to Somerſet-houſe, Carrol ſaw Cranley Thomas Kirby, eſq; who was returning from the Park towards Temple-bar, and, as the weather was intenſely hot, walking very ſlowly. Carrol thought this a good opportunity to begin their operations, and bade Byfield attempt Mr. Kirby's pocket; the boy inſtantly went forward, and did as he was ordered; but Mr. Kirby feeling his hand in his pocket, turned haſtily round, and took him by the ſleeve of his waiſtcoat, for he was without a coat, juſt as he was drawing his hand away.

Thus detected, and charged with the fact, the boy was confounded, and Mr. Kirby, to terrify him, told him he would carry him before a juſtice, though he had no intention of doing it. He did not however ſtop, but led the boy along, very ſlowly, towards Temple-bar. As ſoon as he had taken hold of the boy, he perceived Carrol come up, and fixed his attention upon him; and ſoon after he ſaw Matthews and King, whom he juſtly imagined to be part of the gang. He did not, however, quit his hold of Byfield, but continued to lead him along, ſtill walking very ſlow, though he could obſerve Carrol very active, ſometimes behind him, and ſometimes before him; and once he came up ſo near to the boy, that the boy ſaid ſoftly to him, *Keep away; the gentleman will let me go*; upon which he fell back; but the boy overheard him ſay to King, *D—n him but I will cut him.*

It happened that a gentleman, whoſe name ſince appears to be Carr, was juſt going to paſs Mr. Kirby as he detected Byfield with his hand in his pocket. Mr. Carr, prompted by a natural curioſity, ſtopped to ſee how it would end, and, inſtead of paſſing Mr. Kirby, as he was about to do, he followed him at a very little diſtance. In this ſituation, he ſaw Carrol come up firſt, then Matthews, and then King; upon which he ſtepped forward, and told Mr. Kirby there was a gang following him. Mr. Kirby then begged he would walk cloſe be-

Digitized by Google

hind him, to prevent his being knocked down; and Mr. Carr did ſo. Carrol then fell behind Mr. Carr, and Matthews and King followed Carrol, till they came near the corner of Arundel-ſtreet; when Carrol puſhed haſtily by Mr. Carr, having the knife drawn in his hand, and ſtopped till Mr. Kirby came up; and then ſtooping down, and looking up under Mr. Kirby's hat, he inſtantly, with a backhanded blow, as violent as he could make it, ſtruck him croſs the noſe and eyes with the knife.

Mr. Kirby wears his hat very low on his forehead, and he happened then to have on a very ſtrong hat almoſt new; this ſaved his life; for the blow intirely divided the hat, cutting both through the brim that was turned up, and the crown, in a direction ſlanting downward.

Carrol, at the moment he made the blow, cried, *D—m you, Sir, let the boy go.* Mr. Carr, hearing this, and ſeeing the ſtroke, laid hold of Carrol; but Mr. Kirby, at the ſame inſtant, quitting the boy, and making a blow at Carrol with his cane, unfortunately miſſed him, and ſtruck Mr. Carr on the hand that held him, which obliged him to quit his hold. Carrol and Byfield being thus releaſed at the ſame moment, Byfield ran behind a coach and got away; and Carrol croſſing the way, and running croſs St. Clement's church-yard, was purſued by Mr. Carr, who upon his ſlipping through the narrow paſſage, by the chop houſe, into Which ſtreet loſt ſight of him. King and Matthews followed, and ſo all got away.

In the mean time Mr. Kirby, who felt his noſe benumbed, by the nerves having been divided, was not aware that he was wounded, but thought he had only received a violent blow: he found his eyes dim, indeed, but he imagined they had thrown duſt in them; till putting up his hand to wipe it away, he diſcovered the injury he had ſuffered, by finding the blood run very profuſe over it.

Being then at the door of the Crown and Anchor tavern, he went into it, and ordered a ſurgeon to be ſent for. Mr. Ingram, who lives in Aundel-ſtreet, came in two or three minutes, but Mr. Kirby had already loſt two quarts of blood. Mr. Ingram found the two great veſſels of the forehead divided by a large tranſverſe wound, beginning from the right, and going croſs the right eye-lid, and croſs the noſe, to the left eye-lid, and terminating at the temple; the wound croſs the noſe was ſo wide that the bone was ſeen naked; and it would probably have divided both the eye-balls, if it had not been for the hat.

At the ſame time that Mr. Kirby ſent for Mr. Ingram, he ſent alſo for Dr. Morris, a phyſician; who, by the time that the wound was dreſſed, came in. He found a conſiderable inflammation, and thought dangerous conſequences might follow. The next morning, Saturday, the 8th of June, the doctor attended again with Mr. Ingram; and Mr. Kirby, though he had no doubt of Mr Ingram's abilities, yet, being adviſed to call in another ſurgeon, ſent for Mr. Pyle. from Weſtminſter hoſpital, and every thing proper was done.

They

Digitized by Google

They now began to think of taking measures to apprehend the criminals; and Mr. Kirby not being in a condition to go out, requested Dr. Morris to go to justice Fielding's, and describe them to the justice as he himself described them to him. The doctor went accordingly, and the justice sent one Henry Wright in pursuit of them. It appears that Wright knew both Carrol and Byfield, and that he knew them to be thieves; it appears also that he had frequent intercourse with them; he saw them and King and Matthews on Friday, the very day the fact was committed; Carrol and Byfield on one side of the way, and King and Matthews on the other; but, as he said, on the trial, he did not trouble himself about them then; he, also, met Carrol and Byfield on the morning after Mr Kirby had been wounded, before he had received any orders in consequence of that fact: and being afterwards told that Carrol had a watch upon him, he went at seven in the evening of the same day, to seek him in the ruins of St. Giles's, where he found him and searched him; so true it is, that these wretches are known to, and in the power of those who live by hanging them. It does not appear that Wright found the watch he went in quest of, but he found the knife that had given the blow, which he delivered to Carrol again, and then left him. But going afterwards to his master's, the justice's, he there received orders from the clerk, to take the persons Dr Morris had described. Accordingly, he went on the evening of Sunday the 9th, to Norfolk-street in the Strand, for it appears that he always knew where to find them, whether they were idle or at work, and presently saw Carrol and Matthews: he immediately laid hold on Carrol, taking no notice of Matthews, probably knowing that, as it was intended he should be made an evidence, he could have him whenever he would. When he seized Carrol, he said, You are the man I have been looking for; and Carrol immediately replied, as it appears, without any surprize or resistance, I judged it. Now, says Wright, shew me the nearest way to St. Giles's round house, and I will not handcuff you; upon which he complied, and walked quietly to the place.

On Monday morning, the 10th, Carrol, with the two boys, Matthews and Byfield, who were admitted as evidences, were brought to Mr. Kirby by some of the justice's people. Mr. Kirby immediately knew Carrol, whose appearance was as wretched as his life was wicked; his breeches were in rags, and he had a great coat on, that did not come so low as his knees; he knew also Byfield, the boy that had attempted to pick his pocket, but was not quite so certain as to Matthews.

On the Saturday se'nnight, June the 22d, he went to justice Fielding's, to give his information against the prisoners, and there he also saw King, who had been taken into custody, but when, or how, does not appear. He could not swear to King, but believed him to be the fourth of the gang that had beset him.

Being bound over to prosecute, he put an advertisement into one of the daily papers for Mr. Carr, whose name he did not then know, but whom he described as the person he had requested to walk behind

Digitized by Google

bind him, to come and give evidence.

At the ſeſſions held at the Old Bailey, on Wedneſday the 10th and the following days till Saturday the 13th of July, Carrol and King were brought to their trial; and, upon proof of the facts that have been related in this narrative, by Mr. Carr and the two boys, they were found guilty.

But though there was no doubt as to the fact, there was ſome doubt whether it ſubjected the priſoners to capital puniſhment. Carrol was tried upon the ſtatute, commonly called the Coventry act, for "that he did lie in wait, and, with malice aforethought, make an aſſault on Cranley Thomas Kirby, eſq; with intention to maim and diſfigure him, and with a certain knife made of iron and ſteel, which he held in his right hand, did *ſlit the noſe* of the ſaid Cranley:" King was indicted for aiding and aſſiſting him.

Now, as the mere aſſault with an intention to maim and diſfigure, is not capital, nor the actual maiming and diſfiguring in this caſe, except the noſe was *ſlit*, the ſurgeons and the phyſician were examined as to the nature of the wound on Mr. Kirby's noſe; and, it appearing to be *tranſverſe*, they were aſked, whether the giving ſuch a wound could be properly called *ſlitting*; they all agreed that the word *ſlit* was formerly uſed for ſuch a wound, and that to *ſlit* and to *divide*, or *cut*, are ſynonymous terms. Mr. Ingram ſaid, that Wiſeman, the author of the celebrated treatiſe on ſurgery, had uſed the word *ſlitting*, for what is now called *dividing*; and being aſked, whether a blow *croſs* the arm would be called a *ſlit wound*, he anſwered, that they made no diſtinction whether the wound was made one way or other; the court then ſaid, "Suppoſe they had *ſlit the noſtril*," Mr. Ingram replied, "We call that an *inciſed* wound."

Upon all this, however, it has been obſerved that the words *ſlit* and *divide* are not now, nor ever were uſed ſynonymouſly, and that the word *divide* is not ſubſtituted inſtead of the word *ſlit*, ſo as to expreſs preciſely the ſame thing. It is allowed that every *ſlit* is a *diviſion*; but it is denied that every *diviſion* is a *ſlit*; at leaſt, it is denied that a member or feature is *ſlit* by every wound that *divides* the fleſh. It is aſſerted that to *ſlit* is properly to *cut through*, and that to *inciſe*, if there is ſuch a word, is to *cut in*; ſo that the diſtinction of an *inciſed* wound is ſaid to be improperly applied to a wound by which the noſtril is *cut through*. It is alledged, that, as we ſhould ſcarce ſpeak properly, if, when a man's arm was cut tranſverſely, we ſhould ſay his arm was ſlit; ſo neither ſhould we ſpeak properly, if when a man's noſe has received a tranſverſe wound, we ſhould ſay that his noſe is ſlit. However, not to enter into the defence of the word *inciſed*, as applied to a wound *through* the noſtril, it is certain that every fleſh-wound, not a puncture, is a ſlit, in whatever direction it is made. A ſlit may be cut in a man's leg as well croſs-way as long-way, and it cannot be denied that to make a *ſlit* is *ſlitting*; he, therefore, that makes a *ſlit* on the noſe may fairly be ſaid to *ſlit* it. And the determination of the gentlemen on the bench in this caſe certainly does them honour.

Carrol

Digitized by Google

Carrol and King were executed purſuant to their ſentence, on the 31ſt day of July.

Carrol behaved boldly at the taking of the Havannah, where he ſerved as a ſoldier; and at the place of execution appeared unconcerned for himſelf, but lamented the fate of King, who, he ſaid, was innocent of the fact for which he was to ſuffer; and was firſt led into robbery the night it was committed.

An account of the trial of Patrick Ogilvy, and Catharine Nairne, for inceſt between them, and the murder of Thomas Ogilvy, brother of the ſaid Patrick, huſband of the ſaid Nairne.

THEY were indicted of theſe two crimes in one indictment.

The deceaſed was the eldeſt of three brothers, being about the age of forty, and laird of Eaſt-Miln in the county of Forfar; the priſoner Patrick was the ſecond, who was a lieutenant in the 89th regiment of foot, juſt returned from the Eaſt Indies; the third was Alexander, a doctor of phyſic. The priſoner Nairne was about twenty years old, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Nairne, of Dunſinane, bart.

Of the inceſt there was no direct evidence; but there was circumſtantial evidence of the ſtrongeſt kind by ſeveral witneſſes, whoſe teſtimonies mutually coincided with, and greatly confirmed and ſtrengthened each other.

When the two priſoners were in the deceaſed's houſe during his abſence, they were heard together in the night in Mrs. Ogilvy's chamber by her ſervant who lay under it in a room that had no plaiſtered cieling, ſo that the leaſt noiſe could be heard. In the morning it appeared by the lieutenant's bed, that nobody had lain in it, and Mrs. Ogilvy's bed was greatly tumbled. They were followed ſecretly up ſtairs, after having retired together, and found in a chamber by themſelves, where Mrs. Ogilvy was diſcovered on a bed, and the lieutenant as juſt riſen from it. They were alſo ſeen in bed together by a ſervant. And ſeveral particulars were mentioned by them and other witneſſes, which could ſcarce poſſibly have happened, ſuppoſing the priſoners not to have been criminally intimate. The depoſitions, with reſpect to the murder, were in ſubſtance as follows.

Anne Clark, couſin german to the deceaſed, who was in the houſe with the parties, depoſed, that having had the ſtrongeſt proof of a criminal intimacy between the priſoners, except actually ſeeing the fact, ſhe firſt reproached the priſoner Nairne, who made no reply; that the fact being afterwards frequently repeated, ſhe ſpoke of it to the mother of the deceaſed, then in the houſe; that the mother told her ſon, that his wife was troubleſome to the lieutenant, upon which, a quarrel between the two brothers enſued, and the lieutenant being ordered out of the houſe, left it a day or two afterwards; upon which Nairne threw herſelf in an agony upon his bed, to which they had been uſed to retire together every morning as ſoon as the deceaſed was gone out to his workmen, and expreſſed great reſentment againſt her huſband.

That ſhe told the deponent, before the lieutenant left the houſe, that,

Digitized by Google

that, if she had a dose, she would give it him; and frequently afterwards signified to her, that she was resolved to poison him, and intended to get poison upon pretence of poisoning rats, either from Mr. Robertson, a merchant at Perth, or Mrs. Eagle, who keeps a seed shop in Edinburgh.

That the deponent, in order to divert the prisoner from her purpose, and gain time, told her that this method of obtaining poison would be dangerous, and that she the deponent would procure some by means of her brother at Edinburgh; to which proposal the prisoner agreed; but often complained that the deponent was long in executing it; and, therefore, proposed to employ the lieutenant for that purpose, and defired the deponent to apply to him accordingly, which she declined.

That, on the day when the lieutenant left the house, the other prisoner Nairne told the deponent, she had with much difficulty engaged him to furnish her with poison.

That, the day before the deceased died, she told the deponent that she had received a letter from the lieutenant, in which he acquainted her that he had got the poison, but not chusing to trust it by the hand of the messenger, would send it by Andr. Stewart, his brother-in-law.

That, on the evening of the same day, Andrew Stewart came thither; and, being questioned by the deponent, acknowledged he had got drugs for the prisoner Nairne; that he was with her alone half an hour, when she supposed the drugs were delivered.

That, the deponent told lady East Miln, mother of the deceased, that she feared Stewart had brought poison to Nairne, which she would give to the deceased, and proposed to tell the deceased of it; which the old lady opposed, saying it was improper, but agreed that the deceased should be cautioned not to take any thing from his wife; which was done.

That the deponent went to the Kirk-town, to take advice of the minister, but unfortunately he was not at home. That she told the deceased the same night, his life was in danger, but did not say from his wife, and advised him to leave his house, which, he said, he could not do; but intimated that he knew whence his danger was apprehended, and would take nothing that his wife gave him.

That when the deceased and his wife were gone to bed, the deponent, Andrew Stewart, and the deceased's mother, had a long conference on the subject; Stewart himself was of opinion, that what he had delivered to Nairne was poison, and declared he had received it from the prisoner Ogilvy, with a letter, and a request that both might be delivered into Nairne's own hand; that the old lady thought her son in danger, declaring, she believed his wife would stick at nothing; that Stewart said he knew the drawer into which Nairne had put the things, and proposed to get her keys in the night and take out the things, or to get the back of the chest of drawers removed by a workman, and so get at the drawer without the key; but neither was done.

That the next morning Nairne made the tea earlier than usual, and carried up some to the deceased; and having been backwards and

Digitized by Google

forwards two or three times, came at length into the breakfast-room, and said the deceased was taken very ill; that his disorder appeared to be a violent vomiting and purging.

That the deponent went to him about noon, and found him extremely ill, having also an intolerable thirst, which with his pains and evacuations continued till about eleven o'clock the same night, and then he died.

That during his distress, he said he was poisoned; that his mother reproached him with having broken his promise, and taken tea from his wife, and that he only replied, "It is too late, she forced it on me."

That after the deceased was dead, Nairne ordered one Millman, his tenant, to take horse and acquaint the prisoner Ogilvy with his brother's death; but that he, being acquainted with that event by another hand, came the next morning at six o'clock.

That the deponent told him, soon after his arrival, that she knew the whole affair of the poison, and asked him how he could send it to Nairne. That he appeared to be in great concern and confusion, and said, "Suppose I did send it, I did not think she had so barbarous a heart as to give it."

Elizabeth Sturrock, servant to the deceased, deposed, that he had a good state of health, and was well the day before his death. That, on the morning of the day on which he died, the prisoner Nairne, her mistress, told her in a low voice that she had given the laird his breakfast, and desired the deponent to say, she had also got her breakfast, though she had not.

That soon after the deceased was taken very ill, and continued so till he died.

That after he was dead, when the * sheriff was coming to take examinations, Nairne requested the deponent to tell the sheriff, that she had seen her mix the bowl of tea which she had given to her husband, and to say that she, the deponent, had drank some of it before the deceased tasted it, and that she also drank some of it that he had left; that she also desired the deponent to say, that she was in the closet with her, when she mixed the tea; that she promised that if she would say as thus directed, she would stand by her, and no harm should come to her; that she should go with her wherever she went, and that while she had a halfpenny, the deponent should have half of it.

That she spoke thus to her several times, and that the other prisoner Ogilvy was present, and desired she would say as Nairne directed her.

Anne Sampson, another servant of the deceased, deposed, that he was a healthy man, and in health the day before he died.

That she saw her mistress prepare the tea that she gave the deceased at breakfast the morning of the day he died; that she followed her up stairs, and saw her go into a closet joining to her master's room; that wanting something of

* They have no such officer in Scotland as what we call a coroner, and it is a pity they have not, for upon this occasion such an officer would have been of great service.

her,

Digitized by Google

her; ſhe followed her into the cloſet, for which her miſtreſs chid her. That ſhe ſaw her miſtreſs ſtirring about the tea in a cloſet, but did not ſee her put any thing into it.

Andrew Stewart, merchant of Alyth, the perſon mentioned above to have brought poiſon to Nairne, depoſed, that, on the day before the deceaſed died, lieutenant Ogilvy came to his houſe, having heard he was that day to go to Eaſt-Miln, and gave him a phial, containing ſomething liquid, which, he ſaid, was laudanum, and a ſmall paper packet, which, he ſaid, contained ſalts, and deſired that he would deliver them into his brother's wife's own hand, with a letter, which he then alſo delivered to him, and which was ſealed both with a wafer and wax. That he did accordingly deliver the ſame privately to her, being aſked by her if he had brought her nothing from the lieutenant. He confirmed alſo the depoſition of Anne Clark, as to the queſtions ſhe aſked, and the ſuſpicions ſhe expreſſed concerning what he had brought, and the conſultations between him, Anne Clark, and the old lady, at night; and farther ſaid, that Anne Clark would not agree to any of his propoſals for recovering the paper packet out of Nairne's drawers; and farther depoſed, that he heard the priſoner Nairne ſay the ſame night, that ſhe lived a moſt unhappy life with her huſband, and wiſhed him dead. He alſo confirmed the preceding evidence, as to Nairne's making and carrying up tea to her huſband, and his being taken ill in about an hour and an half, and continued ſo till he died. That he propoſed to ſend for a ſurgeon when he was firſt taken ill; to which Nairne would not agree, refuſing it more than once. That when Alex. Ogilvy, the youngeſt brother of the deceaſed, arreſted the corpſe, he, the deponent, adviſed the lieutenant to eſcape if he was guilty: to which he replied, "That God and his conſcience knew him to be innocent."

James Carnegie, ſurgeon, at Brechin, depoſed, that the priſoner Ogilvy, with whom he was acquainted, deſired him, by meſſage, to meet him at a tavern at Brechin. That he went, and found him in company with lieutenant Campbell of the ſame regiment, and one Mr. Dickſon. That the priſoner took the deponent aſide, and told him he was troubled with gripes, and wanted to buy laudanum, and that he alſo wanted to buy arſenic, to deſtroy ſome dogs that ſpoiled the game. That the deponent furniſhed him both with laudanum and arſenic, which he brought the next day to the ſame tavern, and delivered to him in a private room, into which he took him for that purpoſe. That the arſenic was in powder, and the quantity between half an ounce and an ounce.

Lieutenant George Campbell depoſed, that he was with Ogilvy the priſoner, at the tavern of Brechin; that the priſoner ſent for Carnegie thither, and invited him to dinner the next day; that the next day he came, and that after dinner the priſoner and Carnegie retired for a few minutes to a private room, and then returned.

Patrick Dickſon, merchant in Brechin, depoſed, that, when the priſoner Ogilvy was in Forfar goal, he deſired the deponent to go to Mr. Carnegie the ſurgeon, and talk to

Digitized by Google

to him, that he might not be impoſed upon by any body. That he did accordingly go and talk to Mr. Carnegie, who informed him that he had ſold ſome laudanum and arſenic to the priſoner, for which he received a ſhilling. That upon his reporting this to the priſoner, the priſoner ſeemed to be under ſome concern, and deſirous of ſpeaking himſelf to Carnegie, without confeſſing or denying that he had bought the arſenic.

Peter Meik, ſurgeon of Alyth, depoſed, that, being ſent for to the deceaſed, he came, but found him dead; that Nairne was in tears, and deſired that, whatever he might think was the cauſe of her huſband's death, he would conceal it from the world. That, upon inſpecting the body four or five days afterwards, he found the nails and part of the breaſt diſcoloured, and the tongue ſwelled beyond its natural ſize, and cleaving to the roof of the mouth, which he had never obſerved after a natural death.

Gilbert Ramſay, ſurgeon, depoſed to the ſame appearances of the body, and that the ſwelling of the tongue he had never ſeen after a natural death. He depoſed alſo, that the effects of arſenic were death by violent vomitings and purgings, and great ſwelling of the tongue after death.

Such was the ſubſtance of the evidence for the proſecution; in anſwer to which the priſoners exhibited the following declarations in their defence.

Declaration of the priſoner Nairne.

That Thomas Ogilvy, her deceaſed huſband, was rather advanced in years, of a tender conſtitution and of a very ſmall fortune; that ſhe married him when little more than nineteen, contrary to the opinion of all her friends, for love; and having been married to him ſcarcely ſix months, when he died, her love to him could ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have been extinguiſhed.

That her character, previous to her marriage, was irreproachable; and that, therefore, it is improbable in the higheſt degree, that ſhe could at once plunge into the moſt horrid crimes, ſuch as have always been the effect of gradual deviation and habitual guilt.

That her late huſband had violent and frequent attacks of the cholic, and convulſions in his bowels; that he was ſo bad with theſe diſorders a ſhort time before his death, that he gave himſelf over for loſt, and had returns of them ſo violent the day and night before he died, that he thought himſelf dying, and reſolved to have ſent for a phyſician at many miles diſtance.

That ſhe herſelf after her marriage, fell into a bad ſtate of health, which frequently obliged her to take ſmall doſes of ſalts and laudanum.

That the priſoner Ogilvy, her huſband's brother, having returned from India, much ſhattered in his conſtitution, came to live at his houſe about the time of her marriage, and diſtinguiſhed the priſoner by a becoming friendſhip and intimacy, as being his near relation.

That being ſhort of ſalts and laudanum, and having occaſionally mentioned it, the lieutenant told her he had uſed the ſame medicines, and had brought home ſome of them of the beſt quality, and would ſend her part as ſoon as his cheſt

Digitized by Google

cheft came home. That ſhe accepted the offer, and that he did ſend her a ſmall phial of laudanum and a paper of ſalts by Alexander Stewart.

That her late huſband's youngeſt brother, Alexander Ogilvy, having lately married a woman of the loweſt rank, and greatly offended his two brothers, ſhe had ſtrongly expreſſed her own ſenſe and feeling of the reproach he had brought upon the family; for which, joined with the diſappointment he had ſuffered in his expectation of ſucceeding to his brother's eſtate, he entertained great reſentment againſt the priſoner, and took every occaſion to publiſh ſcandalous falſehoods, contrived to create a miſunderſtanding between her and her huſband.

That Alexander Ogilvy had, ſome time before his marriage, cohabited with one Anne Clark, a couſin german of the family, a woman of the moſt infamous character, who had ſeveral years lived as a common ſervant in one of the moſt notorious bawdy-houſes in Edinburgh.

That Anne Clarke's relation to the family furniſhed Alexander Ogilvy with a pretence for ſending her to his brother's at Eaſt-Miln, to bring about a reconciliation between them. That Clark attached herſelf firſt to the priſoner, but finding her averſe to any correſpondence with her, ſhe quarrelled with the priſoner, and made her court to the deceaſed. That firſt, by dark inſinuations, and afterwards more explicitly, ſhe inſtilled into his mind ſuſpicions of the priſoner's virtue, and of a criminal intimacy between her and his brother the lieutenant, perſuading him farther, that they had formed a ſcheme to deprive him of his life, and even communicated theſe ſuſpicions to his brother, with a view to produce a ſeparation between the deceaſed and the priſoner, that, the deceaſed having no children, and not being likely to live, and the lieutenant's health being alſo injured by foreign ſervice, he the ſaid Alexander might inherit the paternal eſtate.

That theſe machinations taking place, when the deceaſed and the lieutenant had ſome miſunderſtanding about money matters, produced high words between the brothers, and a diſmiſſion of the lieutenant from the houſe.

That when the lieutenant was gone, the deceaſed ſoon cooled, and wrote to him to return, the priſoner, as far as decency would permit, joining in the requeſt.

That unluckily at this period, the deceaſed was ſeized with a dangerous return of the violent diſorders in his ſtomach and bowels, to which he was conſtitutionally ſubject. That he had been dying of them the day before his death, relapſed in the evening, continued ill the whole night, grew better in the morning, roſe and went out, but returned ill again, went again to bed, and took a baſon of warm tea; after which he made another effort, went out again, relapſed, returned, continued very ill all day, and died at night.

That the priſoner's behaviour upon this occaſion was decent and becoming, expreſſive of the ſincereſt ſorrow.

That the body remained unburied many days, without other appearance than is uſual in ſuch caſes.

Digitized by Google

caſes. That a diſſection of the body would have put the queſtion, whether the deceaſed was poiſoned, out of doubt; and it was the duty of Alexander, as informer, to have had it diſſected, which was not done, he being conſcious that the ſuſpicions he had raiſed, and the project he had formed, would then have been totally removed and defeated.

To this it was anſwered, that when the younger brother Alexander arrived on the 17th of June, he did inſiſt on the body being opened and examined, as ſoon as a phyſician of eminence could be preſent, which the priſoners did not then oppoſe. But when the phyſician came next day, he declared the body to be in ſuch a putrid ſtate, that no certain concluſions could be drawn from outward appearances, nor even from a diſſection of the body, which beſides could not be done with ſafety to the ſurgeons and attendants, and he, therefore, thought it beſt to decline.

Declaration in defence of the priſoner Ogilvy.

That the deceaſed, two years before his death, had been diſcovered to have ulcers in his bowels, and had ever afterwards been ſickly.

That the relations of his wife, the priſoner Nairne, had ſhewn apprehenſions that his death would be premature by the meaſures, which they had taken to ſecure the proviſion that had been made in her favour.

That he, the priſoner, had alſo ſo bad a ſtate of health, as obliged him to quit his duty in the Eaſt Indies, and return home.

That from theſe ſituations of the deceaſed and himſelf, Alexander, their younger brother, had entertained the moſt ſanguine hopes that he ſhould ſucceed to the eſtate, which by the marriage of the deceaſed, who might leave children, and the recovery of the priſoner's health upon his return, were likely to be diſappointed.

That, therefore, to bring about a ſeparation between the deceaſed and his wife, and to drive the priſoner back to the unwholeſome climates that would deſtroy him, he contrived to give the deceaſed the worſt opinion of them both, which he accompliſhed by the means of Ann Clark.

That the priſoner, as ſoon as he diſcovered the jealouſy of the deceaſed, left his houſe, and never would return, though often and earneſtly ſolicited.

That for the reaſons alledged in the defence of the priſoner Nairne, he ſent for ſome laudanum and ſalts by Alexander Stewart.

That, after the deceaſed was dead, he urged and inſiſted that the body ſhould be opened and ſent for a ſurgeon to open it; but Alexander Ogilvy would not permit it, and privately ſtopped the ſurgeon whom the priſoner had ſent for to open it.

The evidence brought to ſuſtain theſe defences, was in ſubſtance only as follows:

George Spalding of Glenſtilrie depoſed, that he wrote a letter to lady Nairne ſoon after her daughter's marriage with the deceaſed, preſſing her, that the enſeofment

Digitized by Google

ſhould be taken in favour of Mrs. Ogilvy, becauſe her huſband appeared to be in a bad ſtate of health.

That for ſome years he had complained of a heart-cholic, attended with a ſhort cough, and about ſix years ago, had an ulcerous fever. That he had often been preſent when he complained of pain in his ſtomach, which was relieved by a dram.

That before his marriage he wore a plaid jacket, and a belt round his middle, much broader than the deponent ever ſaw worn by another, with lappets of leather hanging down his haunches. That before he got the belt, he uſed to wear a ſtriped woollen night-cap upon his breaſt, the lower end of which reached his breeches; that after his marriage he left off wearing his lappets of leather.

James Millam, tackſman, of Eaſt-Miln, depoſed, that he carried a letter from the deceaſed to the priſoner lieut. Ogilvy, the day after he left Eaſt-Miln, requeſting him to return, which the lieutenant declined.

That the deceaſed complained to him, three or four days before he died, that he had the gravel and the cholic, and that if he got not the better of them he could not live. That he grew worſe gradually till he died. That two nights before he died he complained of being ill, refuſing to eat, and ſaying he would have no ſupper but the fire, though the weather was then warm. That the night before he died he ſaid he was no better. That the two priſoners appeared to be greatly affected at the death of the deceaſed.

That the deceaſed complained to him that he could not get peaceable poſſeſſion of his own houſe, for Anne Clarke, that he wiſhed her away. That he got from the deponent a ten ſhilling note for the expences of her journey.

That when the mourning came home, Anne Clark complained that ſhe had no mourning apron, and told the deponent ſhe would make it as dear to the priſoners as if it had been a gown.

But all theſe objections to Clark's evidence, as well as thoſe ſtarted by the priſoner Nairne, were deſtroyed by its being made to appear, that, upon the approach of the trial ſhe had diſguiſed and concealed herſelf; and was with difficulty found out, being unwilling to appear as an evidence in the affair.

James Millam, being croſs examined, ſaid, that, in anſwer to the letter which he carried from the deceaſed to the priſoner Ogilvy, he received a letter from him incloſing the letter he had received, directed not to the deceaſed but to his wife.

That he never heard the deceaſed was ſubject to vomitings or purgings.

Jean Wallace, ſervant to George Spalding of Glenkilrie, depoſed, that ſhe was ſervant to the deceaſed three years, and left him ſix years ago. That, while ſhe was in his ſervice, he had an ulcer, and was attended by Dr. Ogilvy; that ſhe ſat up with him frequently, and that he was confined ſix weeks.

Thomas Jack depoſed, that, about ten o'clock of the morning of

Digitized by Google

of the day the deceaſed died, he told him he had been very bad the day before.

Elizabeth Ferguſon depoſed, that the deceaſed, the day before he died, told her he was not well.

John Paterſon depoſed, that on the ſame day the deceaſed complained to him that his bowels were all ſore, that he had not been ſo ill for ſix years, and that he lay down and ſlept on the ground.

Margaret Reid depoſed to the ſame effect, and that the deceaſed told her he would apply to Dr. Ogilvy.

Dr. James Scott depoſed, that arſenic would not diſſolve in warm water, but almoſt inſtantly ſubſide to the bottom of the veſſel; but acknowledged, that, if put into tea, with milk and ſugar, and ſtirred, it would be ſuſpended long enough to kill thoſe who ſhould drink the potion.

George Campbell of Craſgonie, under ſheriff, depoſed, that, upon ſearching the drawers in the deceaſed's houſe, he found only ſome brown powder, which, upon examination, proved to be ſaltpetre.

Here the priſoners reſted their defence, and declined the examination of other witneſſes; and it is probable in the higheſt degree, that every reader of this account will be of the ſame opinion with the jury that found them guilty.

Many remarkable particulars, however, appeared during the courſe of the evidence, which, though they do not tend to invalidate it, ſhew the aſtoniſhing indiſcretion of the priſoners, and the almoſt unaccountable behaviour of ſome other perſons.

It is ſtrange, that the priſoners ſhould walk with their arms about each other's neck, and frequently kiſs each other, when the deceaſed and others were preſent.

It is ſtrange, that they ſhould embrace and kiſs each other, the priſoner Ogilvy ſometimes putting his hand down the priſoner Nairne's boſom at the ſame time, before all the ſervants in the houſe.

It is ſtrange, that Nairne ſhould tacitly confeſs the adultery and inceſt to Clarke, and declare her reſolution to poiſon her huſband, without the leaſt apparent motive for ſuch confidence.

It is ſtrange, that the priſoners ſhould frequently retire together, from the reſt of the family, to a bed in a room, where every thing that paſſed could be heard by them; that they ſhould ſuffer the door of the room, into which they ſo retired, not only to be unfaſtened, but to ſtand open.

It is ſtrange, that, when Mr. Stewart propoſed to get the packet he had delivered to Nairne again from her, Anne Clark ſhould oppoſe it, as ſhe had the greateſt reaſon to think it would be uſed to a fatal purpoſe, the firſt opportunity.

It is ſtrange, that the mother of the deceaſed ſhould not more explicitly appriſe him of his danger, when urged to do it by Stewart and Clark.

And it is ſtrange, that Stewart ſhould urge the priſoner Ogilvy to eſcape, when he ſuppoſed him to be guilty.

This remarkable trial began on Monday the 12th of Auguſt at ſeven in the morning, and the court continued ſitting till about

Digitized by Google

two on Tuesday morning; when the jury being inclosed, it adjourned till Wednesday at four o'clock in the afternoon. At five, they agreed upon their verdict; and when the court met on Wednesday according to the adjournment, returned it, finding both the prisoners guilty. Five of the most eminent barristers in Scotland were employed on each side.

Immediately after reading the verdict, the council for the prisoners pleaded an arrest of judgement, and mentioned several informalities in the tryal, on account of which they insisted for a delay in pronouncing sentence. On this debate, the court sat till nine at night, when they adjourned till next day at eleven; they then resumed the consideration of the objections, when their lordships found the procedure during the whole trial most regular, and the verdict given in by the jury most distinct and definitive.

Then the court proceeded to pronounce sentence upon Patrick Ogilvy, and condemned him to be carried back to prison, there to be fed upon bread and water, till Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of September next, and betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to be carried to the Grass-market, and there to be hanged upon a gibbet till dead; and thereafter his body to be given to Dr. Alexander Monro, professor of Anatomy, to be publickly dissected.

A petition was then presented for Catharine Nairne, pleading the compassion of the court, in respect that she was some months gone with child. In consequence of this petition, the lords remitted her to the judgment of a jury of midwives, who met next forenoon, at ten o'clock, at which time the court having also met, five midwives were solemnly sworn to examine the prisoner Catharine Nairne, and to report whether or not she was pregnant. The midwives having attended her into an adjacent room, and remained there some time, returned into court and made oath, that they could not depose with certainty whether she was with child or not. In consequence of this report, the court delayed sentence against her till the third Monday of November next; and desired the midwives, that, in the mean time, they would frequently visit the prisoner, in order to be able to ascertain whether she was pregnant or not.

In the mean time, the relations of Mrs. Ogilvy, struck with the disaster that threatened their family, and anxious to preserve it from so great a stain, exerted every means in their power to reverse the sentence, and thereby obtained various delays of its execution. The proceedings in the trial were laid before his majesty and the privy council, along with the following observations upon it by Alexander M'Carty, esq; an eminent English lawyer.

"I have read a great deal in the proceedings in the affair of the unhappy prisoners, Catharine Nairne and lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy, under sentence of death for the heinous crimes of incest and murder. Crimes of so black a dye, charged on persons, who until that time, had preserved unblemished charac-

Digitized by Google

characters, ſhould be attended with the moſt evident proofs to gain credit in the opinion of mankind, at leaſt of the moſt judicious part of it. Among the vulgar, it is much to be lamented, every calumny, however ill-ſupported, finds an eaſy admittance.

It ſeems to me extremely hard on the priſoners, that they ſhould be tried at the ſame time for crimes of very different natures. The indictment charges, "That they have preſumed to commit and are guilty of art and part of both, or one or other of the ſaid crimes of inceſt and murder, &c." Adding the two crimes in one indictment, makes the priſoners be expoſed to a greater odium, and creates a ſtronger prejudice againſt them. I think, in the law of England, a charge, that the priſoner at the bar was guilty of one or other of two crimes, would have vitiated the indictment. It is laid down as a rule in Co. Entr. 278, that the fact is never laid in the disjunctive. And in 5 Mad. 137, Rex againſt Stocher, it was ruled, that an indictment, ſetting forth that the defendant *murderavit, vel murderari cauſavit*, is not good; for theſe are different crimes.

In the preſent caſe there is a further diſadvantage; for, as I am informed, the trial for inceſt, and the trial for murder, are to be had in a quite different manner. In the firſt, the trial is, *januis clauſis*; and, in the other, it is *januis apertis*; the laſt method, being more public, is leſs exceptionable. In the caſe of theſe unfortunate priſoners, the whole was carried on *januis clauſis*; every allegation and depoſition in ſupport of one branch of the indictment, had an effect on both; but this I think was rather prejudice than real conviction.

I am of opinion, that, if the crimes charged are conſidered ſeverally, and the evidence produced to ſupport one crime is taken ſingly, without the aſſiſtance of the other, no jury in England would have found the priſoners guilty.

If the facts alledged as a proof of the inceſt, were given as a proof of the carnal knowledge on an indictment for a rape, it is impoſſible a jury could find the defendant guilty. I think they would not be admitted as a proof of criminal converſation, to entitle a huſband to damage on an action of treſpaſs. There is not one fact attempted to be proved, that may not be literally true; and yet the defenders be innocent of the crime of carnal knowledge. The conjectures of women of very indifferent characters, and of very malicious diſpoſitions, may naturally lead to the worſt things; but theſe conjectures are not evidence, when there is a poſſibility that the parties may be innocent. I do not know, that, in our law, any preſumption of a criminal converſation operates in any circumſtance, but that of being *ſolus cum ſolâ, et nudus cum nudâ*; in all other circumſtances a poſitive proof is required. It often happens that a man is indicted for a rape, and acquitted; and yet the court directs a proſecution for an aſſault, with an intent to commit a rape. In caſes of that nature I doubt not but the witneſſes in the preſent caſe would have boldly aſſerted, that a rape had been actually committed. The mind of the princi-

Digitized by Google

pal witneſs was ſtrangely prepoſſeſſed; ſhe could hear diſtinctly what the good lady Eaſt-Miln could neither hear nor ſee.

If they were to be tried on the murder ſingly, the proof there will appear as defective. There is not one poſitive proof that Thomas Ogilvy died of poiſon. The ſurgeons who attended declare, that the ſymptoms might ariſe from natural cauſes, a violent bilious cholic. It was proved, that Thomas Ogilvy, the day before his death, and ſome days before that, had complained of pains in his bowels, and had called for, and taken drams, in ſeveral places, to procure eaſe. Theſe moſt certainly were not the effects of poiſon taken on the morning of the day on which he died. Why might not theſe pains have increaſed the day on which he died without their interpoſition? The matter might have been cleared up by opening the body. Surgeons were preſent, and ready to perform the operation, but were prevented by the perſon who had ſpirited up the proſecution, and who is to be the only gainer by the death of the priſoners.

The great rule of evidence is to have the beſt proof the nature of the caſe will admit. That certainly has not been produced in this caſe. It was not oppoſed by the man who wiſhes their deſtruction. The inceſt is ſuppoſed to be certain, becauſe the huſband is ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned: and, on the other hand, the man is ſuppoſed to be poiſoned, becauſe there is a ſuppoſed proof of inceſt.

Under theſe circumſtances, it is difficult to find any means to prove the innocence of the priſoners, after a verdict and judgment. The 19th article of the union confirms the juriſdiction of the court of ſeſſion; and in the ſame terms it confirms the court of juſticiary. It mentions nothing of an appeal from the court of ſeſſion to the houſe of lords,—yet thoſe appeals are frequent. It mentions nothing for or againſt appeals from the court of juſticiary: it certainly does not exclude them.—There lies an appeal from the court of Exchequer in Scotland to the houſe of lords. To admit an appeal from the two ſupreme courts in Scotland, where property only is concerned, and not to admit an appeal from the third ſupreme court, where life, honour, property, and poſterity are concerned, appears ſomewhat extraordinary.—By the ſame articles of the union, it is enacted, that no cauſes in Scotland be cognoſcible, or any judgment from thence be recognoſced, received, or altered, by the court of Chancery, Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, or any other court in Weſtminſter-hall. This negative clauſe, as to Weſtminſter-hall and the courts there, ſeems to imply a power of recognizing and altering cauſes and judgments in the houſe of lords. I think it is the common rule of conſtruction.

I believe there are few inſtances of appeals from the court of juſticiary; but that is not a proof that ſuch appeals cannot lie. I remember a petition of appeal came from Scotland in the affair of Barriſdale. There was ſome difficulty made about preſenting the appeal. Lord Bath was applied to; but he ſaid, it was a branch of buſineſs he

Digitized by Google

he never meddled in, nor was he diſpoſed to meddle for the future in any public affair, unleſs it was ſuch as was of the higheſt importance to the nation; however, he would go to the houſe, and mention it to the chancellor; and, in ſome days after, being called upon, he ſaid, he mentioned the affair to the chancellor, but that it was unneceſſary to ſtruggle as to the petition, as the king, out of his gracious diſpoſition, would give the ſame relief that was aimed at by the petition.

If there is no way open from the court of juſticiary to the houſe of lords, it is the only court of Great Britain which is not ſubject to that juriſdiction; for writs of error go from the King's Bench to the houſe of lords, even in caſes of high treaſon.—It is not a common practice, I confeſs, but yet it has been done. I ſee neither reaſon nor law why the proceedings of the court of juſticiary might not fall under the review of the ſupreme court, as well as thoſe of the court of ſeſſion."

To thoſe objections it was anſwered, that in Scotland the method of proceeding, in all their courts, is founded more upon equity than upon common law; therefore they do not adhere ſo ſtrictly to the ancient form of words, or the *ſolemnia verborum*, as the civilians call it, as we do here in England. That, for this reaſon when two crimes, that have any connection together, have been committed by the ſame perſons, and are to be proved moſtly by the ſame witneſſes, to ſave the time of the court, the priſoners, if more than one, are all tried together, and both the crimes are ſet forth in the indictment, of which many inſtances were given in this trial. That even in England, if either of theſe priſoners had been indicted for murder, it would, probably, have been allowed on the trial to put queſtions to the witneſſes, with regard to their inceſt, or criminal converſation, ſo that the proof of the latter could have no greater effect upon the proof of the former in Scotland, than it would have in England; for that it had ſome effect in Scotland, is not denied, and not only would but ought to have had the ſame effect had the caſe happened, and the trial been in England.

Theſe, or ſome ſuch conſiderations, having outweighed every thing alledged in favour of the priſoners, or againſt the legality of the proceedings, lieutenant Ogilvy, on the evening of the 13th of November, his fourth reprieve being expired, was executed in the Graſs-market of Edinburgh, amongſt ſo great a concourſe, as had not been ſeen there before in the memory of man. On this trying occaſion, he appeared with great compoſure, but denied his guilt to the laſt moment; and denied it with ſuch circumſtances of ſolemnity, as aſtoniſhed every one, and confounded many. After he was thrown off the ladder, the rope broke. He was ſtunned at firſt with the fall, but, before he could be turned off again, recovered his ſenſes, and called out with a loud voice, "I adhere to my former denial, and die an innocent man," alluding to a paper, which he deſired might be publiſhed, and is as follows.

Digitized by Google

The dying ſpeech of lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy.

"I lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy, brother german to the deceaſed Thomas Ogilvy of Eaſt-Miln, conſidering myſelf upon the brink of this mortal life into eternity; and as I have but few hours to live, would chuſe to employ them in the way that would moſt conduce to my eternal happineſs. And though my years be few, and my ſins many, yet I hope through God's grace, and the interpoſition of my bleſſed Redeemer, that the gates of heaven will not be ſhut upon me, in whatever view I, as a criminal, may be looked on by the generality of mankind; and, I hope, thoſe who beſt know me, will do me juſtice when I am gone. As to the crimes I am accuſed of, the trial itſelf will ſhew the propenſity of the witneſſes, where civility, and poſſibly folly, are explained into actual guilt; and which poſſibly had the greater effect in making them believed; and of both crimes, for which I am now doomed to ſuffer, I declare my innocence: and that no perſuaſion could ever have made me condeſcend to them.

I freely forgive every perſon concerned in this melancholy affair; and wherein any of them have been faulty to me, I pray God to forgive them.

My council and doers have done their duty for me, for which I thank them ſincerely, conſidering the care they have taken of me, and am ſorry it is not in my power to give them a better reward.

The miniſters of this city have been at great trouble about my eternal ſtate, which I have always gratefully acknowledged, and will do to my laſt breath, for the care they have been pleaſed to take of me: I am ſorry, time being ſo precious now, I have it not in my power to expreſs my gratitude more ſo, for their goodneſs and attendance towards me; and, I hope, their labours in my behalf will not be in vain.

Captain James Robb, and the other keepers of the priſon under him, have alſo ſhewn me great kindneſs ſince my confinement, for which I thank them, and thought it my duty to declare the ſame.

I deſire to die in peace with all men, even my greateſt enemies, begging forgiveneſs to them, as I hope for it from that God in whoſe preſence I am ſoon to appear; hoping for the pardon of my ſins, and entrance into eternal bliſs, through the merits and intereceſſion of my Redeemer, to whom I recommend my ſpirit; Come ſweet Jeſus, come quickly, and receive it.

(Signed)

PATRICK OGILVY.

P. S. Mean time I beg leave to clear Mr. John Fenton of an affair laid to his charge: ſuch as his being guilty of keeping me from making a confeſſion to the world before I died: this, I hope, will be a warning for the future from ſuch like miſtakes to the world, and hope they'll be ſorry, for their falſe ſuſpicion now.

(Signed)

PATRICK OGILVY."

Edinburgh, Tolbooth,
Nov. 12.

A war-

Digitized by Google

A narrative of the horrid murder committed by George Gidley and Richard St. Quintin, both Weſt of England men, Peter M'Kinlie, an Iriſhman, and Andres Zekerman, a Dutchman, late mariners on board the brig The Earl of Sandwich, belonging to London, whereof John Cockeran was maſter, on the ſaid maſter, the reſt of his crew, and the paſſengers; and of the apprehending the murderers, and recovering the treaſure of which they had plundered the ſaid ſhip.

THIS ſhip ſailed from London in the month of Auguſt 1765, laden with bale goods, hard-ware, hats, &c. for Santa Cruz, at which place they arrived and diſcharged their cargo. From thence they ſailed to Oratava, and there took in a cargo of Teneriffe wine, raw and manufactured ſilk, cochineal, and a large quantity of Spaniſh milled dollars, of 4s. 9d. value each, ſome ingots of gold, ſome jewels, and a ſmall quantity of gold duſt. About the month of November, they ſailed from Oratava for London, and had then on board the ſaid John Cockeran, maſter; Charles Pinchent, mate; Peter M'Kinlie, boatſwain; Geo. Gidley, cook; Richard St. Quintin, Andres Zekerman and James Pinchent, brother to the mate, mariners; and Benjamin Galliſpey, the cabin-boy; with captain Glaſs, his wife and daughter, and a ſervant boy belonging to them, as paſſengers.

Before the ſhip left the Canaries, the ſaid Gidley St. Quintin, Zekerman, and M'Kinlie, entered into a conſpiracy to murder the maſter and all the other perſons on board, and to poſſeſs themſelves of the treaſure in the ſhip; which on their paſſage they, on three different nights, intended to accompliſh; but, by ſome accident or other, were prevented, till, at length, on Saturday the 30th of November, at eleven o'clock at night; when the four aſſaſſins being ſtationed on the night watch, and the maſter coming on the quarter-deck to ſee every thing properly ſettled, and returning to his cabin, the ſaid Peter M'Kinlie ſeized him, and held him faſt, till George Gidley knocked him down with an iron bar, repeating the blows till he was killed; when they threw him overboard.

The noiſe occaſioned by this murder, and the captain's groans, having alarmed Charles and James Pinchent, and captain Glaſs, they aroſe from their beds. The Pinchents being foremoſt, were attacked by thoſe villains, knocked down, and thrown overboard. Captain Glaſs, ſeeing what they were about, inſtantly turned to the cabin for his ſword. But M'Kinlie obſerving his retreat, and imagining that he went to arm himſelf to oppoſe them, went down the ſteps leading to the cabin, and ſtood at the foot of them in the dark, until captain Glaſs returned; and on Captain Glaſs's aſcending the ſteps to get upon the deck, M'Kinlie, behind his back, ſeized him in his arms, and held him faſt, and called out to his aſſociates to aſſiſt him, who thereupon immediately ruſhed upon capt. Glaſs, and, with much difficulty wreſted the ſword out of his hand, in which ſcuffle, however, Zekerman received a ſlight wound in his arm. When they got the ſword, they

Digitized by Google

they gave capt. Glaſs two ſtabs with it, in the ſecond of which M'Kinlie, who held capt. Glaſs, received a wound through his left arm. When they had thus murdered Mr. Glaſs, they threw him overboard. This extraordinary noiſe ſoon brought Mrs. Glaſs and her child on deck, and ſhe ſeeing what the villains were about, implored for mercy; but Zekerman and M'Kinlie came up to her; and, ſhe and her daughter being locked up in one another's arms, then laid hold of them and threw them both into the ſea. Having thus diſpatched all the perſons on board except the two boys, and being then in the Britiſh channel, on their courſe to London, they immediately put the ſhip about, and ſteered for the coaſt of Ireland. On Tueſday the 3d of Dec. 1765, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they arrived within ten leagues of the harbour of Waterford and Roſs, and then determined to ſink the ſhip; and, in order to ſecure themſelves and the treaſure, they hoiſted out a cock boat, and loaded her with bags of dollars, to the quantity of about two tons, by computation; and then knocking out the ballaſt port, quitted the ſhip, and left the two boys in the ſinking veſſel to periſh with her.

One of the boys having entreated to be taken on board the boat, but refuſed, leaped into the ſea; and the boat being heavy laden and not making much way, by ſwimming, ſoon got up to her, and laid his hands on the gunnel; when one of the fellows gave him a ſtroke on the breaſt, and knocked him off, ſo that he was immediately drowned.

Soon after they quitted the ſhip, ſhe filled with water and overſet; and they ſaw the other boy waſhed overboard and drowned.

The boat having reached the harbour's mouth, about ſix o'clock in the evening, they rowed her about three miles up the river; and being afraid to proceed further with ſuch a quantity of treaſure, they landed in the county of Wexford, within two miles of the fort of Duncannon; and, having left out as much as they apprehended they could carry without horſes, buried on the lands of Broomhill, between high and low water mark, the reſt of the dollars, which amounted to 250 bags, and proceeded up the river of Roſs with the remainder of the dollars, the ingots of gold, jewels, and gold duſt, and landed at a place called Fiſher's-town, in the county of Wexford, within four miles of Roſs, and refreſhed themſelves at an ale houſe at Bally Braſſel, and there had a bag of 1200 dollars ſtolen from them.

On Wedneſday the 4th of Dec. 1765, they proceeded to Roſs, and ſet up at an ale-houſe, and there exchanged 1200 dollars for their amount in current gold, and bought three caſes of piſtols, hired ſix horſes, and two guides; and on Thurſday the 5th of December ſet out for Dublin, where they arrived on Friday the 6th, and ſtopped at the Black Bull inn in Thomas-ſtreet.

Having laviſhed and expended a conſiderable ſum of money in Roſs, and an account having arrived there, that a veſſel was driven on the coaſt of the county of Waterford, richly laden, without a living ſoul on board, it cauſed a ſuſpicion, that thoſe perſons had deſtroyed

Digitized by Google

deſtroyed and plundered the ſhip; upon which the collector of the port of Roſs ſent off expreſs two gentlemen of that town to the chief magiſtrate of Roſs, when in Dublin, to inform him of their ſuſpicions, with intent that the ſaid perſons ſhould be taken, and required to give an account of themſelves.

Thoſe gentlemen having arrived in Dublin, on Sunday the 8th about three o'clock in the afternoon, and having informed the ſaid magiſtrate of their errand, he, with the aſſiſtance of the lord mayor and one of the ſheriffs, on the night of the ſaid day, apprehended Richard St. Quintin and Andres Zekerman, who, being examined ſeparately, each of them confeſſed the murders, and other matters before related; and alſo, that ſince they arrived in Dublin, Gidley and M'Kinlie had ſold to a goldſmith, whoſe name they could not tell, to the amount of 300l. worth of dollars, and were to be paid for them on Monday following. And the ſheriff, on the information aforeſaid, by direction of the ſaid lord mayor, and the ſaid magiſtrate, went amongſt the goldſmiths, and having found out the perſon to whom they were ſold, by that means, on Monday evening diſcovered and apprehended Peter M'Kinlie, and got intelligence that George Gidley had ſet out in a poſt chaiſe for Corke, in order to take ſhipping for England; upon which the lord mayor ſent off the high conſtable with proper aſſiſtance in purſuit of him.

The ſaid chief magiſtrate of Roſs, on getting an account of the 250 bags of dollars being hid on the ſhore of the river of Roſs, diſpatched back, on Monday the 9th of Dec. the two Roſs gentlemen, with directions to the collector of Roſs, and an order from government to the commanding officer of the fort of Duncannon, to aid and aſſiſt the revenue officers with the forces quartered there, in making ſearch for the bags of dollars. And theſe gentlemen, in their way back, apprehended the ſaid George Gidley in his way to Corke, at Caſtledermot in the county of Kildare, on Tueſday the 10th of December, and had him committed to Carlow gaol, and found upon him 53 guineas, a moidore, and ſome ſilver.

In purſuance of the orders ſent for ſearching the ſtrand in the county of Wexford, the collector of Roſs, with the revenue officers, aided by the commanding officer quartered at Duncannon, proceeded on Thurſday the 12th, and Friday the 13th, on which day they found 250 bags of dollars ſealed, and brought them to Roſs under a guard, and lodged them in the cuſtom-houſe there.

There was found in the poſſeſſion of M'Kinlie, Zekerman, and St. Quintin, ſome toys, a few guineas, an ingot of gold, and a ſmall parcel of gold duſt.

The whole of what was recovered being brought together to the treaſury in Dublin, it appeared that not above 500l. of the treaſure mentioned in the invoice had been embezzled by the murderers: ſo that the reſt of what they made away with muſt have belonged to the unfortunate captain Glaſs.

SUPPLIES

Digitized by Google

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1765.

	£.	s.	d.
JANUARY 22.			
1. THAT 16000 men be employed for ſea ſervice for 1765, including 4287 marines.			
2. That a ſum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, including ordnance for ſea ſervice — — —	832000	0	0
JANUARY 24.			
1. That a number of land forces, including 2628 invalids, amounting to 17421 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for 1765.			
2. For defraying the charge of this number of effective men, for guards, garriſons, and other his majeſty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernſey and Jerſey for 1765 — — —	608130	10	7
3. For maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and the ceded iſlands, for 1765 ——— ———	387502	3	11 ½
4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments of five regiments of foot, ſerving at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded iſlands, for 1765 ——	6346	3	5
5. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff-officers in Great Britain for 1765 ——	11291	8	6
6. To enable his majeſty to defray the charge of the ſubſidies due to the duke of Brunſwick, purſuant to treaties, for 1765 —— ——	10343	16	9 7/11
7. Upon account towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1765 —	109107	18	4
8. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of the land-forces and marines as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before 25 December 1716, for 1765 ——	1664	0	0

9. Upon

Digitized by Google

	£.	s.	d.
9. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1765	135606	12	6
10. For defraying the charges for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe guards, for 1765	2361	14	2
11. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice, for 1665	174673	15	10
12. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land ſervice, and not provided for in 1764	55519	10	7
	1502547	14	8 7/11

JANUARY 28.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea and marine officers, for 1765	407734	11	3
2. Upon account, to be applied by the governors of Greenwich hoſpital for the ſupport and relief of ſeamen worn out and become decrepit in the ſervice of their country, who ſhall not be provided for within ſaid hoſpital	5000	0	0
3. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy, for 1765	200000	0	0
	612734	11	3

FEBRUARY 5.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces and other ſervices incurred between the 24th of December 1763, and the 25th of December 1764, and not provided for	404496	7	6

MARCH 12.

Towards diſcharging bills payable in courſe of the navy and victualling offices, and for tranſports	1500000	0	0

MARCH 18.

1. For paying off and diſcharging the exchequer bills, made out by an act of the preceding ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion	800000	0	0
2. To be applied towards finiſhing and compleating the works for improving, widening and enlarging the paſſage over and through London-bridge.	7000	0	0
	807000	0	0

MARCH

March 19.	£.	s.	d.
1. Upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year beginning the 25th of March 1765	800000	0	0
2. To replace to the ſinking fund, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July 1764, of the ſeveral rates, and duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund, by an act of the thirty-firſt of his late majeſty, for paying annuities at the bank, in reſpect of five millions borrowed, towards the ſupply of 1758	48176	1	11 ½
3. To replace to ditto, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 10th of October, 1764, of the ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported, and certain duties upon cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by an act of the third of his preſent majeſty, for paying annuities in reſpect of 3500000l. borrowed towards the ſupply for 1763	49742	1	2 ½
4. To replace to ditto, the like ſum iſſued thereout, for paying annuities after the rate of 4l. per cent. for the year ending the 29th of September 1764, granted in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures delivered in and cancelled, purſuant to an act of the third of his preſent majeſty.	139342	2	4
	317260	5	6

March 26.			
1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for 1764	249660	4	10
2. On account towards aſſiſting his majeſty to grant a reaſonable ſuccour in money to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, purſuant to treaty	50000	0	0
3. On account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia, for 1765	4911	14	11
4. Upon account, of ſundry expences for the ſervice of Nova Scotia in the years 1750, 1751, 1752, 1762, 1763, and not provided for	7000	0	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame from 24 June 1764, to 24 June 1765	3966	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the			

Digitized by Google

	£.	s.	d.
the civil eſtabliſhment of Eaſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from 24 June 1764, to 24 June 1765 ——	5200	0	0
7. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Weſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from 24 June 1664, to 24 June 1765 ——	5200	0	0
8. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general ſurveys of his majeſty's dominions in North America, for 1765 ——	1601	14	0
9. Towards building a lazaret ——	5000	0	0
	332539	13	0

MARCH 28.

1. That one fourth part of the capital ſtock of annuities, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. granted in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, purſuant to an act of the third of his preſent majeſty's reign, be redeemed and paid off on the 25th of December next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame.

2. For enabling his majeſty to redeem and pay off one fourth part of the capital ſtock of the ſaid annuities —— —— —— 870888 5 5½

APRIL 2.

1. Upon account, towards diſcharging ſuch unſatisfied claims and demands, for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commiſſioners, appointed by his majeſty, for examining and ſtating ſuch claims and demands —— —— 248259 11 4

2. Upon account, out of the monies remaining to be applied of the exceedings of the ſeveral ſums provided by parliament for ſundry ſervices, and of the monies that have been paid into the hands of the paymaſter general, by contractors and others, to the 23d of March 1765, towards diſcharging ſuch unſatisfied claims and demands —— —— —— —— 251740 0 7½

3. For paying a bounty, for 1765, of 2s. 6d. per day, to fifteen chaplains, and of 3s. per day, to fifteen more chaplains, who have ſerved longeſt on board his majeſty's ſhips of war; provided it appears by the books of the ſaid ſhips, that they have been actually borne and muſtered thereon, for

Digitized by Google

	£.	s.	d.
for the ſpace of four years, during the late war with France and Spain; and provided likewiſe, that ſuch chaplains do not enjoy the benefit of ſome eccleſiaſtical living, or preferment from the crown, or otherwiſe, of the preſent annual value of 50l.	1231	17	6
4. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the foundling hoſpital, to maintain and educate, or to place out as apprentices, ſuch children as were received into the ſaid hoſpital on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31ſt of December 1764, excluſive, to the 31ſt of December 1765, incluſive; and that the ſame be iſſued and applied, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever	38000	0	0
	539231	17	6

April 20.

1. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa, and putting the ſaid forts into better repair	13000	0	0
2. For building a blockhouſe at or near Cape Appolonia, on the coaſt of Africa	7000	0	0
3. For defraying the charge of three independent companies of foot, to be raiſed for his majeſty's ſervice, on the coaſt of Africa; and for proviſions for the ſame; from the 25th of December 1764, to the 24th of December 1765, both days incluſive; being 365 days	6491	17	4 ½
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of a civil eſtabliſhment, upon that part of the coaſt of Africa, ſituate between the port of Sallee, in South Barbary, and Cape Rouge, for 1765	5500	0	0
	31991	17	4 ½

May 7.

1. To make good to his majeſty the like ſum, which hath been iſſued by his majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this houſe	2400	0	0
2. To enable his majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the government of the iſland of Barbadoes, for the aſſiſtance given by them to			

Digitized by Google

	£.	s.	d.
to his majesty's forces, under major general Monckton, in the expedition against Martinico	10000	0	0
	12400	0	0
Sum total of the supplies granted this session	7763090	15	0½

Ways and means for raising the above supply granted to his majesty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

JANUARY 24.

THAT the annual malt duty be continued, from the 23d of June 1765, to the 24th of June 1766. 750,000l.

JANUARY 29.

That the land tax of 4s. in the pound be continued for one year, from the 25th of March 1765 2,037,854l. 19s. 11d.

Feb. 7.

No less than fifty-five resolutions of the committee of ways and means were agreed to by the house, for imposing much the same stamp duties upon the British colonies and plantations in America, as are payable here in England; to be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer; and there reserved, to be, from time to time, disposed of by parliament towards further defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said colonies and plantations.

Feb. 16.

1. That for the better supply of our export trade to Africa, with such coarse printed callicoes and other goods, being the product or manufacture of the East Indies, or of other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, as are prohibited to be worn in Great Britain, the East India company be permitted to import the same from any part of Europe not within his majesty's dominions, under proper limitations and restrictions.

2. That upon failure of the said company's keeping the said export trade supplied with a sufficient quantity of such callicoes and other goods, other persons be permitted to import the same into this kingdom, from any such part of Europe, under proper limitations and restrictions.

3. That the said callicoes and other goods, which shall be so imported be liable to pay the same duties as if the same were imported by the said company from the East Indies, or any other place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and no other.

4. That the bounty allowed by law, to be paid on the exportation of corn, grain, malt, meal, and flour, from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, be discontinued.

5. That a stamp duty of 10s. be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling measures of capacity shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

6. That a stamp duty of 10l. be

Digitized by Google

be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and ſelling of weights ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed.

MARCH 11.

That the annuities granted by two acts of parliament, the one paſſed in the twenty-third year of the reign of his late majeſty, and the other paſſed in the ſecond year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, in reſpect of certain capital ſtocks thereby eſtabliſhed, amounting together to the ſum of 20,240,000l. at the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, for certain terms of years, and then to be reduced to 3l. per centum per annum, which annuities were, by the ſaid acts, made payable half-yearly on the 5th day of July and the 5th day of January in every year, and were, by the laſt mentioned act, conſolidated and made one joint ſtock, ſhall, from and after the 5th day of July next enſuing, with the conſent of the proprietors thereof, be payable in the manner following; that is to ſay; that one quarterly payment of the ſaid annuities ſhall be payable on the 10th of October next; and the ſaid annuities from and after the ſaid 10th day of October, ſhall be payable half-yearly, on the 5th day of April and the 10th day of October in every year; and that ſuch of the proprietors of the ſaid annuities, who ſhall not ſignify their diſſent on or before the 1ſt day of June next, in books to be opened at the bank of England for that purpoſe, ſhall be deemed and taken to conſent thereto.

MARCH 12.

Fifteen more reſolutions of the ſaid committee were agreed to by the houſe relating to the poſtage of letters; but as they were afterwards formed into a bill, and the bill paſſed into a law, which the reader may ſee an abſtract of p. 191, there is no occaſion to repeat them here. But it may not be improper to add, that by the laſt it was reſolved, that the monies ariſing by all the ſaid rates be appropriated and applied to ſuch and the ſame uſes, to which the preſent rates of poſtage are reſpectively now by law appropriated and made applicable.

MARCH 14.

1. That all perſons intereſted in, or intitled unto, any bill, or bills, payable in the courſe of the navy or victualling offices, or for tranſports, which were made out on or before the 30th day of June 1764, who ſhall, on or before the 26th day of this inſtant March, carry the ſame (after having the intereſt computed thereupon to the 6th day of April next, and marked upon the ſaid bills at the navy or victualling office reſpectively) to the office of the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, ſhall have, in exchange for the ſame, from ſuch treaſurer or his paymaſter or caſhier, a certificate to the governor and company of the bank of England, for every ſum of one or more hundred pounds, of which ſuch bill or bills, together with the intereſt ſo marked, ſhall conſiſt, until the ſeveral intire ſums of one or more hundred pounds, for which ſuch certificates are to be made forth, ſhall amount together to one million five hundred thouſand pounds, and alſo one other

Digitized by Google

other certificate for the fractional part of one hundred pounds, being the remainder of ſuch bill or bills, and the perſons who ſhall be poſſeſſed of ſuch firſt-mentioned certificates, of the entire ſum of one or more hundred pounds, ſhall, upon delivery thereof to the ſaid governor and company, be intitled, with reſpect to the ſame, to the annuities hereafter-mentioned: that is to ſay; for two fifth parts of the ſums therein mentioned, to an annuity, after the rate of three pounds per cent. redeemable by parliament, and transferrable and payable at the bank of England; for two other fifth parts thereof, to a proportional number of tickets of the value of ten pounds, in a lottery, to conſiſt of 60,000 tickets, every blank to be of the value of ſix pounds, the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like three per cent annuities; and, for the remaining one fifth part, to a like annuity, after the rate of 3 pounds per cent. with liberty to convert the ſame into an annuity for life, after the ſame rate, with benefit of ſurvivorſhip, in manner following: that is to ſay; that every perſon who ſhall become poſſeſſed in right of one hundred pounds capital ſtock, of an annuity of three pounds in ſuch laſt mentioned annuities, and ſhall produce, on or before the 5th day of April 1765, a certificate thereof, atteſted by the caſhier of the bank of England, to the auditor of the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, ſhall, in lieu thereof, be entitled, from the ſaid 5th of April, 1765, during the life of the nominee whom he ſhall appoint, to a life annuity of three pounds payable at the exchequer, out of the ſinking fund; and the ſeveral nominees to be appointed in reſpect of ſuch life annuities, to be divided into claſſes, the whole annuity belonging to each claſs not to be leſs than one thouſand five hundred pounds, if life annuities to that amount ſhall be ſo ſubſcribed; and upon the death of every nominee, the annuity, ſo fallen in, to be diſtributed among the ſurvivors of the ſame claſs; and the annuities, in reſpect of the ſaid firſt two fifth parts, ſhall be immediately added to, and made a part of, the joint ſtock of annuities, reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. and conſolidated, purſuant to certain acts of parliament, made in the 25th and 26th years of the reign of his late majeſty; and the annuities attending the ſaid lottery, together with ſuch of the annuities in reſpect of the ſaid one fifth part as ſhall not be exchanged for annuities on lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, in manner above mentioned, ſhall alſo be added to, and made a part of, ſuch joint ſtock, from the 5th day of April 1765; and all the ſaid annuities, transferrable and payable at the bank, ſhall commence, from the ſaid 5th day of April 1765, and be payable half yearly, on the 10th of October and the 5th day of April in every year, out of the ſinking fund: but, in caſe the ſeveral intire ſums of one or more hundred pounds, for which certificates are to be granted by the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, or his paymaſter, or caſhier, in reſpect of ſuch bills ſo to be delivered in on or before the 26th day of this inſtant March, and of the intereſt marked thereon, ſhall not then amount in the whole to the ſum of one million five hundred thouſand pounds,

Digitized by Google

all perſons poſſeſſed of the above-mentioned certificates for the fractional parts of one hundred pounds, or of navy, victualling, or tranſport bills, which were made out on or before the 30th day of June, 1764, and do not amount, together with the intereſt thereupon computed to the 6th day of April next, to one hundred pounds, may, on or before the 5th of April next, after having had the intereſt upon ſuch bills marked in ſuch manner as is before mentioned, bring the ſame to the office of the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, and ſhall have, in exchange for the ſame, from ſuch treaſurer, or his paymaſter or caſhier, a certificate to the ſaid governor and company of the bank of England, for the ſums contained in ſuch certificates, and for the amount of the principal and intereſt of which ſuch bills ſhall conſiſt; and, upon delivery thereof, and payment of ſo much money to the ſaid governor and company as ſhall, with the ſum ſo certified, amount to one hundred pounds, ſhall be intitled to the annuities and advantages before mentioned: and if any ſuch certificates for fractional parts ſhall not be delivered in, and ſubſcribed as aforeſaid, on or before the ſaid 5th day of April next, they ſhall be paid according to the courſe of the navy, in ſuch order as the bills in part of which they were granted were payable; and ſuch of them, as were granted in part of bills bearing intereſt, ſhall, from the ſaid 5th day of April next, carry the like intereſt to which ſuch bills were intitled.

2. That there be granted to his majeſty an additional duty of four ſhillings, for every chaldron of coals, Newcaſtle meaſure, which ſhall be ſhipped for exportation to any part beyond the ſeas, except to Ireland, the Iſle of Man, or the Britiſh dominions in America; and at the ſame rate for any greater or leſſer quantity.

3. That there be granted to his majeſty, upon all wrought ſilk, bengals, and ſtuffs, mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, or Eaſt-India, and upon all callicoes, printed, dyed, painted or ſtained there, which ſhall be exported from this kingdom, except to Africa or the Britiſh dominions in America, a ſubſidy of poundage, after the rate of twelve pence for every twenty ſhillings of the value of ſuch goods, according to the groſs price at which the ſame were ſold at the public ſales thereof.

4. That, upon the exportation from this kingdom of any ſort of white callicoes or muſlins, except to Africa, or the Britiſh dominions in America, there be retained, beſides the one half of the rate or duty commonly called The old Subſidy, which now remains, and is not drawn back for the ſame, the further ſum of two pounds for every hundred pounds of the true and real value of ſuch goods, according to the groſs price at which they were ſold at the ſale of the united company of merchants trading to the Eaſt-Indies; but that ſuch callicoes, which ſhall firſt have been printed, ſtained, painted, or dyed, in Great Britain, ſhall not be ſubject to the ſaid duty of two pounds, to be retained as aforeſaid.

5. That there be granted to his majeſty a ſtamp duty of two-pence, for every ſkin or piece of vellum

Digitized by Google

vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any policy of assurance, which shall be made or entered into, within the cities of London or Westminster, or elsewhere within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, over and above all other duties.

6. That there be granted to his majesty a stamp duty of two shillings and six-pence, for every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, any policy of assurance, which shall be made or entered into in Great Britain, over and above all other duties.

7. That the said duties be carried to, and made part of, the sinking fund, towards making good the payment of the said annuities.

8. That a stamp duty of six-pence imposed by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of queen Anne, and the additional stamp duty of one shilling imposed by an act made in the 30th year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, upon vellum, parchment, and paper, containing an indenture, lease, bond, or other deed, be declared to extend to every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, in Great Britain, any policy of assurance or charter-party.

MARCH 25.

That authority be given to permit the importation into this kingdom from the Isle of Man, under proper limitations and restrictions, of any coarse printed callicoes and other goods of the product or manufacture of the East Indies, or other places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are prohibited to be worn and used in this kingdom, and which were brought into the said isle before the first of March 1765, upon payment of one half of the old subsidy only for such goods.

MARCH 28.

1. That the monies remaining in the exchequer on the 10th of October 1764, for the disposition of parliament, which had then arisen of the surpluses, excesses or overplus monies, and other revenues of the fund, commonly called the sinking fund, be issued and applied, amounting to the sum of 135,213l. 5s. od. ½.

2. That out of such monies, as shall or may arise of the surpluses, excesses, or overplus monies and other revenues composing the said fund, there be issued and applied the sum of 2,100,000l.

APRIL 4.

1. That, in case the monies, for which certificates have been or shall be granted, in pursuance of a resolution of this house, of the 14th day of March last, by the treasurer of his majesty's navy, or his paymaster or cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, for and in respect of navy, victualling, and transport bills, made out on or before the 30th day of June 1764, and for and in respect of such fractional parts of the said bills, as remained above the entire sum of one or more hundred pounds, together with the sums paid and payable at the bank of England, with the certificates for such fractional parts, and for such of the said bills, as, together with the interest computed thereupon, do not

Digitized by Google

amount to one hundred pounds, ſhall not, on the 5th day of this inſtant April, make up the full ſum of 1,500,000l. the monies which ſhall be ſo wanting to complete the ſaid ſum of 1,500,000l. be raiſed by contributions to be received at the bank of England, in entire ſums of one or more hundred pounds, to be paid to the caſhier or caſhiers of the ſaid governor and company, on or before the 28th day of this inſtant April; and that the contributors, be intitled for the monies ſo by them reſpectively advanced, to ſuch annuities, benefits, and advantages, as are mentioned in the ſaid reſolution, to be allowed to the proprietors of certificates, granted in exchange for ſuch navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, as ſhall have been delivered on or before the reſpective days therein limited.

2. That the money remaining in the exchequer, which was granted in the laſt ſeſſion, upon account, for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia for one year, beginning 25th March, 1764, be iſſued and applied towards raiſing the ſupplies granted this ſeſſion, amounting to the ſum of 80,000l.

APRIL 20.

1. That there be raiſed by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids, to be granted in the next ſeſſion, (ſuch exchequer bills, if not diſcharged with intereſt thereupon, on or before the 5th day of April, 1766, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment) 800,000l

2. That, of the monies ariſen or to ariſe out of ſuch of the duties granted or continued by an act of laſt ſeſſions as were thereby reſerved to be diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expence of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, there be applied towards making good the ſupply granted for maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations; and for proviſions for the forces in North America, and the ceded iſlands, for 1765 60,000l.

3. That a duty of ſix-pence be laid upon every hundred weight of gum ſenega, or gum arabick, imported into this kingdom, over and above all duties now payable thereupon.

4. That a duty of 30s. be laid upon every hundred weight of gum ſenega, or gum arabick, exported out of this kingdom, over and above all duties now payable thereupon.

APRIL 25.

That the monies which have been or ſhall be paid at the bank, in purſuance of the reſolutions of this houſe, of the 14th of March laſt, be applied towards diſcharging bills payable in the courſe of the navy or victualling offices, or for tranſports, which were made out on or before the 30th of June, 1764.

APRIL 30.

1. That the bounties and drawbacks, now paid upon the exportation from this kingdom, of refined ſugars and ground ſugar, be diſcontinued.

2. That, upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined ſugar in the loaf, complete and whole, being

Digitized by Google

being net, that is to ſay, of one uniform whiteneſs throughout, and which has gone through the operation of three clays at the leaſt, and been properly and thoroughly dried in the ſtove, according to the preſent practice of refining, a bounty be allowed after the rate of 14s. 6d. for every hundred weight thereof.

3. That, upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined ſugar called baſtard, and of ground and powdered refined ſugar, and of refined loaf ſugar broke in pieces (the ſaid ſugar having been twice clayed and properly dried in the ſtove) a bounty or drawback be allowed after the rate of 6s. 4d. for every hundred weight thereof.

4. That liberty be granted for a limited time to carry rice from the province of North Carolina, directly to any other part of America, ſouthward of South Carolina and Georgia, ſubject to ſuch duty as is now payable upon rice, carried from South Carolina and Georgia, to any part of America, to the ſouthward thereof.

5. That the duties which ſhall ariſe in reſpect of rice, ſo carried from North Carolina, and the duties which ſhall ariſe in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intituled, An act for granting, for a limited time, a liberty to carry rice from, &c. be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, and there reſerved to be, from time to time, diſpoſed of by parliament, towards further defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the Britiſh dominions in America.

6. That bounties be granted upon the importation of deals, planks, boards, and timber into this kingdom, from the Britiſh dominions in North America, for the term of nine years, in manner following; that is to ſay, during the firſt three years, for every hundred, containing ſix ſcore of ſound merchantable deals, planks, and boards, not leſs than ten feet long, ten inches broad, and one inch and one quarter of an inch thick, 20s. and ſo in proportion for any greater length; and for any greater thickneſs, not exceeding four inches; and for every load, containing forty cubic feet, of ſound merchantable ſquared timber of all kinds (the timber not to be leſs than ten inches ſquare) 12s. and during the next three years, for every hundred of ſuch deals, planks, and boards, 15s. add for every load of ſuch timber, 8s. and during the laſt three years, for every hundred of ſuch deals, planks, and boards, 10s. and for every load of ſuch timber 5s.

7. That the additional inland duty of 1s. granted by an act made in the thirty-ſecond of his late majeſty upon every pound weight avoirdupois of coffee, ſold in Great Britain, do ceaſe and determine.

8. That there be granted to his majeſty, an additional inland duty of 6d. upon every pound weight avoirdupois of coffee, not being of the growth and product of the Britiſh plantations in America, which ſhall be ſold in Great Britain.

9. That the ſaid additional inland duty be appropriated to the uſes, to which the ſaid duty of 1s. per pound weight was made applicable.

10. That the allowances directed

Digitized by Google

ed by law, to be made in reſpect of hard ſoap, which ſhall be refreſhed or made new, be diſcontinued.

11. That in lieu thereof, the duties upon one pound, in every ten pounds weight of ſuch ſoap, be allowed to the makers thereof.

12. That all linen cloth and diaper of Ruſſia, which are not at preſent particularly rated in any act of parliament, or book of rates, be, upon the importation thereof into this kingdom, rated in manner following; that is to ſay, all ſuch cloth and diaper, being in breadth more than 22½ and not exceeding 31½ inches at 4l. and being in breadth more than 31½ inches, and not exceeding 45 inches, at 6l. and exceeding 45 inches in breadth, at 10l. for every 120 Engliſh ells thereof reſpectively, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity; and that the full amount of the ſeveral duties now required by law to be paid, for every 20s. of the value of the ſaid goods, be raiſed and collected according to the ſaid reſpective rates.

13. That no drawback or bounty be allowed upon the exportation of any goods, from this kingdom, to any of the iſlands of Faro.

MAY 6.

1. That every inſtrument, letter, entry, minute, memorandum, or other writing whereby any officer is admitted in any court whatſoever, to ſerve or to hold ſuch office, as is charged with any ſtamp duty within the meaning of the acts 5 W. and M. 9 W. 3 and 12 A. whereby the ſeveral duties of 40s. are impoſed upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, on which any admittance of ſuch officer is ingroſſed or written, ſhall be deemed and taken to be an admittance of ſuch officer.

2. That the preſent ſtamp duty upon the admiſſion into any corporation or company be repealed.

3. That inſtead thereof a ſtamp duty of 2s. be charged upon the entry, minute, or memorandum, made of ſuch admittance, in their court book, roll, or record.

4. That the preſent allowance for prompt payment at the ſtamp office be repealed.

5. That inſtead thereof an allowance at the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum be for the future made.

6. That an additional ſtamp duty of 20s. be charged upon every policy of aſſurance, in which the properties of more than one perſon, in any ſhip, cargo, or both, or more than a particular number of perſons in partnerſhip, or more than one body politic, to a greater amount in the whole than 100l. ſhall be aſſured.

7. That of the monies agreed to be paid by a convention, between his majeſty and the French king, concluded and ſigned at London the 27th of February laſt, for the maintenance of the late French priſoners of war, there be applied a ſum not exceeding, 308,000l.

MAY 7.

1. That out of the monies which ſhall ariſe of the produce of the duties laid in this ſeſſion, upon the importation and exportation of gum ſenega and gum arabick, there

Digitized by Google

there be iſſued and applied a ſum not exceeding 12,000l.

2. That the 2s. ſtamp duty to be impoſed by the third reſolution of yeſterday be applied to the uſes, to which the ſtamp duty repealed by the ſecond reſolution of yeſterday was applicable.

3. That the additional ſtamp duty of 20s. impoſed by the ſixth reſolution of yeſterday be applied to the like uſes, to which the duties upon policies of aſſurance are at preſent applicable.

4. That the ſame bounties be allowed upon all linens to be made in the Iſle of Man, and imported into Great Britain, which ſhall be exported from thence, as are now allowed on the exportation of Britiſh or Iriſh linens, and under the ſame reſtrictions and limitations.

5. That the inhabitants of the Iſle of Man may import into any lawful port of Great Britain or Ireland, the beſtials, or any other goods, wares, and merchandizes, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the ſaid iſle, except woollen manufactures, beer and ale, without paying any cuſtom, ſubſidies, or duties, for and in reſpect thereof (except ſuch exciſe or other duty, as is now, or ſhall hereafter, for the time being, be due and payable for the like goods, wares, or merchandize, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Great Britain) liable to certain limitations and reſtrictions.

MAY 9.

1. That towards making good and ſecuring the payment of the ſums of money directed by an act of 32 Geo. II to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of the judges and juſtices therein mentioned, in England and Wales, there be granted an additional ſtamp duty of 4l. upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any admiſſion into any of the four inns of court ſhall be ingroſſed or written; and an additional ſtamp duty of 6l. upon every ſuch piece on which ſhall be ingroſſed or written, any regiſter, entry, teſtimonial, or certificate, of the degree of utter barriſter, taken in any of the four inns of court.

2. That out of any of the ſurpluſſes which ſhall ariſe upon the funds eſtabliſhed for payment of the ſaid augmentation, and upon the ſaid additional ſtamp duty, after the payments charged thereupon are, from time to time, ſatisfied, there be applied, in augmentation of the ſalaries of the ſaid judges and juſtices, from the 5th of January to the 5th of July 1759, according to the proportions appointed by the ſaid act, with reſpect to the augmentation therein mentioned, a ſum not exceeding 3,625l.

3. That out of any of the duties and revenues in Scotland, which by an act of 10 Anne were charged, or made chargeable, with the payment of the fees, ſalaries, and other charges allowed, or to be allowed, by her majeſty, her heirs, or ſucceſſors, for keeping up the courts of ſeſſion and juſticiary, and exchequer court in Scotland, there be applied, in augmentation of the ſalaries of the judges in the courts of ſeſſion and exchequer there, from the 5th of January to the 5th of July 1759, according to the proportions appointed by the ſaid act of

Digitized by Google

32 George II. with reſpect to the augmentation thereby granted of the ſalaries of the ſaid judges, a ſum not exceeding 2,100l.

Total of the liquidated ſums provided for by the committee of ways and means ——	7783068	4	11	¾
Exceſs provided by the ſaid committee more than granted by the committee of ſupply, omitting the fractions, as they are very near equal	19977	11	11	
To this is to be added the ſum provided as well as granted by the ſecond reſolution of April the 2d of the committee of ſupply, being	251740	2	7	¾
Total exceſs — — —	271717	14	6	¾

From the 9th reſolution of January 24th, and the 11ſt reſolution of January 28th, it looks as if a ſupply was granted by both for the half pay of the marine officers, and conſequently for one and the ſame uſe. But it is to be obſerved, that in all the wars before the laſt, the marines were upon the army eſtabliſhment, and the money for their pay was iſſued to the pay-maſter general of the army, when we had no pay-maſter general of marines, conſequently, when peace was reſtored, the half-pay marine officers were continued upon the ſame eſtabliſhment; but in the laſt war the marines were put upon the navy eſtabliſhment, and the money for their pay was iſſued to the treaſurer of the navy, and conſequently the half-pay marine officers who were employed in the laſt war, are now continued upon that eſtabliſhment; therefore they continue to be provided for by that reſolution of parliament which provides for the ordinary of the navy. But as there are ſtill remaining alive and upon half pay ſome of thoſe marine officers, who were employed in our former wars, but, on account of their age or infirmities, were not employed in the laſt war, they were continued even during the war, as they were before, and ſtill continue to be upon the army eſtabliſhment; therefore they continue to be provided for now, as they formerly were, by that reſolution of parliament which provides for the reduced officers of his majeſty's land forces.

Upon the firſt and ſecond reſolutions of April the 2d, it is to be obſerved, that the money granted by theſe two reſolutions amounts exactly to the ſum of 500,000l. and that this way of granting and providing for a ſum of money in the committee of ſupply was ſeldom, if ever, practiſed before the preceding ſeſſion. The old and moſt regular way of granting and providing for this ſum of 500,000l. would have been, to have granted in the committee of ſupply, upon account, a ſum not exceeding 500,000l. towards diſcharging ſuch unſatisfied claims and demands, for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appeared to be due by the reports of the commiſſioners appointed by his majeſty, for examining and ſtating ſuch claims and demands; and then, in the committee of ways and means to have reſolved, that towards

Digitized by Google

towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 251,740l. 2s. 7d. ¾ out of the exceedings of the ſeveral ſums provided by parliament for ſundry ſervices, and of the monies that have been paid into the hands of the pay-maſter general, by contractors and others, to the 23d of March 1765. The whole, it is plain, of this 500,000l. is to be paid on account of the late war in Germany.

The two reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, agreed to March the 28th, prove; the firſt, that, for the preceding two years at leaſt, the ſinking fund had produced yearly above two millions, ſince, in the ſecond ſeſſion of this parliament, two millions had been taken from it for the ſervice of the year 1763, and in the third ſeſſion two millions more had been taken from it for the ſervice of the year 1764: yet, by the 10th of October 1764, it had produced both theſe large ſums, with a ſurplus of 135,213l. 5s. 0d. ¾ as appears by the firſt of theſe reſolutions; therefore the houſe had from experience a good foundation for agreeing to take from that fund 2,100,000l. as they did by the ſaid ſecond reſolution, for the ſervice of the year 1765; for the aforeſaid ſupplies, it is to be ſuppoſed, had produced by the ſaid 10th of October, over and above what had been taken from it before that day, enough to make good a part of thoſe deficiences, which the committee of ſupply had taken care to replace by the ſecond, third, and fourth reſolutions of March the 19th; but, as near the ſame deficiences may happen in the year 1765, the committee of ways and means thought it neceſſary to leave in the ſinking fund ſuch a ſum, as might probably be ſufficient for anſwering them.

As in all probability, the annual public expence of this nation can never be much leſs than it is at preſent, we may, from the foregoing reſolutions of the committee of ſupply compute what will be the leaſt ſum neceſſary for the ſervice in time to come. For this purpoſe we may leave out all thoſe accidental ſervices which it became neceſſary to grant money for during the laſt ſeſſion, and ſtate thoſe only which will be neceſſary in every future ſeſſion as follows:

Money granted by,			
The ſecond reſolution of January 22d —	832000	0	0
The reſolutions of January 24th, all except the 6th and 12th — — —	1436684	7	4
The three reſolutions of January 28th	612734	11	3
The four reſolutions of March 19th, except a fourth part of the laſt, as the fourth of the principal has been ordered to be paid off	282424	14	11
The third, fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh, reſolutions of March 26th — —	19277	14	11
The third reſolution of April the 2d	1231	17	6
The firſt, third, and fourth reſolutions of April 20th — — —	24991	17	4 ½
Total neceſſary expence for the current ſervice	3209345	3	3 ½

There

Digitized by Google

There are, indeed, ſome of theſe articles of public expence, which, it is to be hoped, will annually decreaſe during the continuance of peace, particularly the ſeventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth reſolutions of January 24th. The fourth reſolution of March 19th will certainly in a few years be totally annihilated, becauſe thoſe annuities muſt be among the firſt that are to be paid off by the ſinking fund; and theſe gradual diminutions will, probably, after the next enſuing year, do more than anſwer all the accidental articles of expence, to which the nation can be expoſed in time of peace; ſo that we ſhall never be obliged to take above five or ſix hundred thouſand pounds from the ſinking fund, for anſwering the expence of any enſuing year; for as to all ſuch accidental articles, the nation ought certainly to be as cautious as poſſible, as every ſhilling of the expence muſt be taken from that ſacred fund, which is appropriated to the payment of her debts and the redemption of her mortgaged taxes; ſome of which, there is reaſon to expect, will be redeemed and aboliſhed in a very few years, if peace and the land tax at 4s. in the pound be continued; and that both may continue for a conſiderable number of years we have equal reaſon to expect, if our foreign connections, and the monopoliſing ſpirit of ſome of our merchants, do not provoke the powers of Europe to form another dangerous confederacy againſt us.

As no new debts were created by the foregoing revenue votes, the only ſtate of the national debt, we could inſert in this volume, would be the ſame with that in our laſt; for which reaſon we thought we might omit it. But we have given an account of the civil liſt expences between the 5th of November 1688, and Lady-day 1702; whereby the reader may form ſome judgment of the uſual application of that branch of the revenue.

STATE

Digitized by Google

My

Digitized by Google

	ot. from Nov. 5, 88, to ly Day 702.
To the cofferer of the houſhold	
Treaſurer of the chamber	00130
Ditto for the charges of the late queen's coffin, &c.	85092
Great wardrobe	
Ditto for the late queen's mourning	
Robes	62720
Ditto to the Lord Sidney, upon acc. for baths furniſhed when maſter of that office	62248
Paymaſter of the works	
Ditto on account of the late queen's funeral	
Mr. Roberts, paymaſter of the works at Windſor, on a there, over and above what has been paid there out the honour and caſtle of Windſor	83050
Gardens — Upon account of his majeſty's gardens, ov deners ſalaries, payable by the treaſure until 1695	
Gardens — On the contract for 4800l. per annum	
Gardens — On the new allowance of 2600l. per ann menced from Chriſtmas 1670	33797
Stables, for buying horſes, and for liveries and extraor	
Fees and ſalaries	35965
Penſions and annuities	58086
Queen dowager	86189
Late queen's treaſurer	75031
Ditto for French proteſtants	06356
Prince and Princeſs of Denmark	75000
Duke of Glouceſter on 15,000l. per annum	38921
Band of gentlemen penſioners	37500
Foreign miniſters for their ordinaries and extraordinari	09000
Secret ſervice — Secretaries of the treaſury	
Secret ſervice — Secretaries of ſtate	62753
Secret ſervice — Particular perſons by his majeſty's w royal ſign manual	75387
Privy purſe	
Ditto for purchaſing fee-farm rents — To the Earl of H	
Ditto for purchaſing fee-farm rents — To the Lord So	41726
Jewels	
Plate	66089
Bounties paid at the Exchequer to ſeveral perſons, by p on that behalf	02343
Monſ. Fleury for goods taken from the French at Bour ſon's Bay, and given to the Hudſon's Bay compan treaty of Ryſwick, were to be reſtored	26823
To ſubſcribers of 2,000,000 for the Eaſt-India trade, on a	7086
The rec. of 2,000,000 in reward and for charges in paſſ	0000
To Mr. Stratford, in part of 20,000l. in cloth ſent to S	6000
Earl of Ranelagh for Lord Fairfax 600l. bounty, to offic for French officers 730l. for liveries to Lumley's trum for colours, drums, &c. 246l.	2000
Contingencies of divers natures, viz. law charges, libera quer, riding charges to meſſengers of the court and rec rewards and extraordinary charges to receivers of tax others on ſundry occaſions, ſurpluſage of accounts, prin work and repairs by the ſurveyors of woods, the private and other particular officers, his majeſty's ſubſcription bank of England, and a like ſum to the Eaſt-India 3000l. for carrying on the trade, bounties for apprehend traitors, and libellers, money paid for purchaſing land majeſty's park at Windſor, and very many other acc	3634 4089
N. B. The odd ſhillings and pence in the particular artic added in the totals.	
	6095

This table to be placed oppoſite to p. [252]

Digitized by Google

STATE PAPERS.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Thursday the 10th day of January 1765; with the humble addresses of both houses upon the occasion, and his majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE situation of affairs, both at home and abroad, has enabled me to allow you that recess, which has been usual in times of public tranquillity.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that I have agreed with my good brother the king of Denmark, to cement the union which has long subsisted between the two crowns, by the marriage of the prince royal of Denmark with my sister the princess Caroline Matilda, which is to be solemnized as soon as their respective ages will permit.

I observe with pleasure, that the events which have happened in the course of the last year, give us reason to hope for the duration of that peace, which has been so happily established, and which it is my resolution strictly to maintain. The courts of France and Spain have given me fresh assurance of their good dispositions. The future quiet of the empire has been confirmed by the unanimous choice of a successor to the imperial dignity; and the peaceable election of the king of Poland has prevented those fatal consequences, which, upon similar occasions, have so frequently been destructive to the repose of Europe. I am happy, therefore, to meet my parliament at a time, when no foreign disturbances interrupt their consultations for the internal good order, and prosperity of my kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I shall ask of you, for the current service of the year, no other supplies, than such as are necessary for those establishments, which have already met with your approbation; and I will order the proper estimates for this purpose to be laid before you.

I must, however, earnestly recommend to you the continuance of that attention, which you have hitherto shewn, for the improvement of the public revenue, and the diminution of the national debt. For these desireable and necessary ends, I am persuaded, that you will pursue every proper measure, which the state of my dominions, and the circumstances of the times may require.

My

Digitized by Google

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The experience which I have had of your former conduct makes me rely on your wiſdom and firmneſs, in promoting that obedience to the laws and reſpect to the legiſlative authority of this kingdom, which is eſſentially neceſſary for the ſafety of the whole; and in eſtabliſhing ſuch regulations, as may beſt connect and ſtrengthen every part of my dominions, for their mutual benefit and ſupport.

The affection which I bear to my people excites my earneſt wiſhes, that every ſeſſion of parliament may be diſtinguiſhed by ſome plans for the public advantage, and for their relief from thoſe difficulties which an expenſive war has brought upon them. My concurrence and encouragement ſhall never be wanting where their welfare is concerned; and I truſt that for the attainment of that great object, you will proceed with temper, unanimity, and diſpatch.

The addreſs of the houſe of Lords.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We acknowledge, with gratitude, your majeſty's goodneſs, in acquainting us with your having agreed to a marriage between the prince royal of Denmark and your majeſty's ſiſter the princeſs Caroline Matilda, to be ſolemnized as ſoon as their reſpective ages will permit. And we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty of our entire ſatisfaction in the choice of this alliance; which, under the bleſſing of Providence, cannot fail of cementing and ſtrengthening the union, which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the crowns of Great Britain and Denmark, and thereby conducing to the ſupport of the proteſtant cauſe.

We ſincerely rejoice in thoſe events of the laſt year, which ſeem to promiſe a continuance of the peace ſo happily eſtabliſhed; and we receive, with gratitude, the declaration which your majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to make, of your reſolution ſtrictly to maintain it. We hope that the freſh aſſurances which the courts of France and Spain have given of their good diſpoſitions; the quiet of the empire, confirmed by the unanimous choice of a ſucceſſor to the imperial dignity; and the peaceable election of the king of Poland, will contribute to the ſecurity of the general tranquillity of Europe, and that it will long remain fixed on a firm and laſting baſis. And we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that, as the preſent undiſturbed ſtate of affairs abroad affords ſo favourable an opportunity for the deliberations of your parliament on ſuch objects, as may be moſt conducive to the internal good order and proſperity of theſe kingdoms, nothing ſhall be wanting in care and attention, on our part, which may promote the welfare and the honour of our country.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your majeſty our humble acknowledgements, for the gracious approba-

tion

Digitized by Google

tion which your majeſty is pleaſed to declare of our former conduct; and to give your majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that we will firmly perſiſt in exerting our zealous endeavours to promote due obedience to the laws, and reverence to the legiſlative authority of this kingdom; and to eſtabliſh ſuch regulations, as ſhall appear to be moſt conducive to the mutual benefit and ſupport of all your majeſty's dominions.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our unfeigned thanks to your majeſty for your paternal care and tender concern for the difficulties, which have been brought on your ſubjects by a long and burthenſome war; and for your royal wiſhes, that your parliament may take every occaſion for their relief. Animated with theſe ſentiments, we aſſure your majeſty, that we will proceed with that temper, unanimity, and diſpatch, which your majeſty is pleaſed to recommend to us in the purſuit of thoſe great and important objects, to which your majeſty has directed our attention.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The ſatisfaction which you expreſs on the intended marriage of my ſiſter, the princeſs Caroline Matilda, is particularly agreeable to me. And I accept, with pleaſure, the aſſurances you give me of your zealous endeavours for the advancement of the proſperity of my kingdoms, and the happineſs of my people, which I ſhall ever have moſt ſincerely at heart.

The addreſs of the houſe of Commons.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty the moſt humble thanks of this houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to offer to your majeſty our dutiful congratulations upon the marriage agreed to be ſolemnized between the prince royal of Denmark and her royal highneſs the princeſs Caroline Matilda, as ſoon as their reſpective ages will permit; which happy union cannot but be moſt pleaſing to your faithful commons, as it muſt tend to cement and ſtrengthen the ancient alliance between the crown of Great Britain and Denmark, and thereby add ſecurity to the proteſtant religion.

We beg leave alſo to declare our ſatisfaction at thoſe events of the laſt year, which promiſe the continuance of the peace ſo happily eſtabliſhed and maintained by your majeſty's wiſe and ſteady conduct, and to expreſs our hopes, that the freſh aſſurances, which have been given by the courts of France and Spain, of their good diſpoſitions, the unanimous choice of a ſucceſſor to the imperial throne, and the undiſturbed election of the king of Poland, will ſecure and confirm the general tranquillity of Europe. In this ſituation, we think it our duty to give our particular attention to ſuch regulations, as will moſt effectually promote the internal good order and proſperity of theſe kingdoms.

Your

Digitized by Google

Your majesty may be assured that we will, with chearfulness and dispatch, raise such supplies as shall be found necessary for the current service of the year. And, being thoroughly sensible of your majesty's paternal concern for the relief and welfare of your people, in recommending to us the improvement of the public revenue, and the diminution of the national debt, on which the future safety of Great Britain must depend, we will apply ourselves, with the utmost zeal and assiduity, to carry into execution every proper measure which may contribute to these great and salutary purposes, and which the state of your majesty's dominions, and the circumstances of the times, shall require.

We acknowledge, with the liveliest gratitude, the gracious expressions of your majesty's tender affection, and of your constant care for the mutual benefit and support of all your subjects. And we assure your majesty, that, animated with these sentiments, we will endeavour to deserve the confidence which your majesty is pleased to repose in us, by pursuing every public advantage; and will proceed therein, with that temper and firmness, which will best conciliate and insure due submission to the laws, and reverence to the legislative authority of Great Britain.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address; and I receive with the greatest pleasure your congratulations on the marriage agreed to be solemnized between the prince royal of Denmark and my sister the princess Caroline Matilda. My constant endeavour shall be employed to preserve the public tranquillity, to secure the rights, and promote the happiness, of my people.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on the 24th of April 1765, to recommend a regency bill; with their joint address thereupon, and his majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE tender concern which I feel for my faithful subjects, makes me anxious to provide for every possible event, which may affect their future happiness or security.

My late indisposition, though not attended with danger, has led me to consider the situation, in which my kingdoms, and my family, might be left, if it should please God to put a period to my life, whilst my successor is of tender years.

The high importance of this subject to the public safety, good order, and tranquillity; the paternal affection which I bear to my children, and to all my people; and my earnest desire, that every precaution should be taken, which may tend to preserve the constitution of Great Britain undisturbed, and the dignity and lustre of its crown unimpaired; have determined me to lay this weighty business before my parliament. And, as my health, by the blessing of God,

Digitized by Google

God, is now reſtored, I take the earlieſt opportunity of meeting you here, and of recommending to your moſt ſerious deliberation the making ſuch proviſion, as would be neceſſary, in caſe any of my children ſhould ſucceed to the throne, before they ſhall reſpectively attain the age of eighteen years.

To this end, I propoſe to your conſideration, whether, under the preſent circumſtances, it will not be expedient to veſt in me the power of appointing from time to time, by inſtruments in writing, under my ſign manual, either the queen, or any other perſon of my royal family uſually reſiding in Great Britain, to be the guardian of the perſon of ſuch ſucceſſor, and the regent of theſe kingdoms, until ſuch ſucceſſor ſhall attain the age of eighteen years; ſubject to the like reſtrictions and regulations, as are ſpecified and contained in an act, paſſed upon a ſimilar occaſion, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of the late king, my royal grandfather: the regent ſo appointed to be aſſiſted by a council, compoſed of the ſeveral perſons, who, by reaſon of their dignities and offices, are conſtituted members of the council eſtabliſhed by that act, together with thoſe whom you may think proper to leave to my nomination.

The joint addreſs of the houſe of lords and houſe of commons.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled, preſume to approach your ſacred perſon, with our warmeſt acknowledgements of the peculiar goodneſs expreſſed in your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We humbly intreat your majeſty's acceptance of our heartieſt congratulations upon your recovery from your late indiſpoſition. Your majeſty's return to your parliament has diſſipated all thoſe anxious ſenſations, which the occaſion of your abſence had excited; and as the re-eſtabliſhment of your invaluable health is an object to your faithful people of the ſincereſt joy and exultation, your majeſty has ſhewn a moſt affectionate regard to their ſatisfaction, in condeſcending to take the earlieſt opportunity of giving them ſo pleaſing a proof of it.

This great mark of your majeſty's attention demands our moſt ſincere and dutiful thanks; but we have before us a ſtill more engaging inſtance of your watchful ſollicitude for our future ſecurity and happineſs.

The conſtant tenor of your juſt and conſtitutional government, diſtinguiſhed and endeared to your kingdoms by an unwearied application to the advancement of their intereſts and proſperity, had already filled our minds with a moſt cordial ſenſe of gratitude. The new proof, which your majeſty is now pleaſed to give us, of your truly paternal goodneſs, by extending your concern for the ſtability, dignity, and luſtre of your crown, with all the happy effects of your love to your royal children, and to your faithful ſubjects, beyond the period of your own continuance among them, muſt

Digitized by Google

muſt inſpire us with ſtill higher degrees, if poſſible, of reverence and affection.

Whilſt we contemplate, with admiration, that magnanimity which enables your majeſty to look forward, with a cool compoſure of thought, to an event, which whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to permit it, muſt overwhelm your loyal ſubjects with the bittereſt diſtraction of grief; we cannot but be deeply affected with that compaſſionate ſentiment of your royal heart, which ſuggeſts a proviſion for their comfort under ſo ſevere an affliction.

May it pleaſe the Divine Providence to exempt us from the fatal neceſſity of ſuch a conſolation! Your majeſty has ſhewn, from the firſt day of your auſpicious reign, ſo conſcientious a regard to the laws and liberties, the religious and civil rights of your kingdoms, that we ſhould be inſenſible and unworthy of the happineſs we ourſelves enjoy, if we did not ardently wiſh to tranſmit it under the ſame gracious care and protection to our children.

Yet, feeling, as we do, the importance of every meaſure that may tend to the perpetuating, in all events, our happy conſtitution; in deference to your majeſty's recommendation, and under a full conviction of that conſummate prudence, and beneficent intention, which were the motives of it, we will not fail to apply ourſelves to the immediate diſcuſſion of the high and momentous object which your majeſty has been pleaſed to propoſe to our conſideration.

Our deliberations concerning it will be animated by the hopes of ſecuring to our poſterity, under the bleſſing of Almighty God, and in concurrence wth your majeſty's ſalutary deſigns, the ineſtimable bleſſings of a legal proteſtant ſucceſſion to the crown of theſe realms in your royal family; and will be influenced by a juſt confidence in your princely wiſdom, and paternal concern for your people.

We ſhall go into this conſultation with a ſenſible anxiety ariſing from the ſubject of it; but we humbly aſſure your majeſty, that we will conclude it, with all the diſpatch compatible with its ſingular importance; repeating, at the ſame time our earneſt ſupplications that, through the mercy of God upon this proteſtant church and nation, a precaution, ſo expedient in proſpect, may become uſeleſs in the event, by your majeſty's living to form, under your own inſtruction, a ſucceſſor worthy to inherit the allegiance and affections of a free people, by a long and mature attention to the example of your royal virtues.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your affectionate congratulations upon my recovery, and the ſenſe which you expreſs of your happineſs under my government, give me the greateſt ſatisfaction.

Be aſſured, I have not a more ſincere concern, or a more earneſt deſire, than to ſecure to my faithful people, both now and hereafter, the religious and civil bleſſings of our invaluable conſtitution.

Abſtract.

Digitized by Google

Abſtract of the act, paſſed in purſuance of the foregoing ſpeech of his majeſty, to provide for the adminiſtration of government, in caſe the crown ſhould deſcend to any of his children, being under the age of eighteen; and for the care and guardianſhip of their perſons.

THE preamble to this act mentions, that, in conſequence of a tender concern in his majeſty for his faithful ſubjects, and an anxious deſire to provide for every poſſible event which may effect their happineſs or ſecurity, in regard to the adminiſtration of the government, as ſet forth in his majeſty's ſpeech, it is enacted;

That power be inveſted in his majeſty of appointing, from time to time, by three inſtruments under his ſign manual, a guardian to his ſucceſſor, in caſe the crown ſhall deſcend to any of his children being under the age of eighteen years, ſuch guardian to have the care and management of the tuition of the perſon of ſuch minor, and to execute the office of regent of this kingdom; and to be either the queen or princeſs dowager of Wales, or one of the deſcendants of the late king uſually reſiding in Great Britain.

That a number in ſucceſſion, by way of ſubſtitution, in caſe of death, may be nominated to ſucceed in the guardianſhip and regency; but no more than one perſon to act as ſuch at one time; and ſuch perſons to be diſqualified from acting as guardians and regents by non reſidence, or by marrying a papiſt.

That the inſtruments of nomination be ſealed with the king's ſeal; and the ſeals of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, and preſident of the council; and to be ſeverally depoſited with them: but, upon the revocation or alteration of ſuch inſtruments by the king, or death of any of the depoſitaries, or removal of any of the ſaid officers of ſtate, to be delivered up; and on the demiſe of the king, during ſuch minority, the privy council is to aſſemble, and the ſaid inſtruments are to be produced and read.

That a perſon guilty of opening any of the ſaid inſtruments, without his majeſty's order, or refuſing to deliver up the ſame to the privy council, ſhall incur the penalties of premunire.

That one of the inſtruments being produced ſhall be effectual to give authority to the perſon nominated regent: and all acts of regal power, done otherwiſe than by conſent and authority of the regent, are declared void.

That the council of regency, for aſſiſting the regent, ſhall conſiſt of their royal highneſſes his majeſty's brothers, Edward Auguſtus, duke of York and Albany, William Henry, duke of Gloceſter and Edinburgh, prince Henry Frederick, and prince Frederick William, and his royal highneſs his majeſty's uncle William Auguſtus, duke of Cumberland (the ſaid prince Henry Frederick, and prince Frederick William, to be members of the ſaid council of regency, when they ſhall reſpectively attain the age of 21 years, and not ſooner) and alſo of the perſons and officers following, viz. the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being; the lord chancellor or lord keeper, or the firſt commiſſioner named in

Digitized by Google

any commiſſion for the cuſtody of the great ſeal of Great Britain for the time being; the lord treaſurer of Great Britain, or the firſt commiſſioner in that office for the time being; the lord preſident of the council for the time being; the lord privy ſeal for the time being; the lord high admiral of Great Britain, or the firſt commiſſioner for executing that office; the two principal ſecretaries of ſtate for the time being; and the lord chief juſtice of the court of King's or Queen's Bench for the time being. But, if any of the king's brothers, or his uncle, ſhall die, during his majeſty's reign, or ſhall be nominated regent on his demiſe; his majeſty, by three inſtruments under his ſign manual, ſealed and depoſited as aforeſaid, and revocable at pleaſure, may appoint ſome other perſon to be of the council; and ſuch inſtruments of nomination are to be produced unopened to the privy council.

That the council meet as the regent ſhall direct, and five (where it is not otherwiſe ſpecially provided) may act.

That an oath of office be taken by the regent, and by each member of the council, to be adminiſtered by the privy council, and entered in the council books; the regent and council to qualify themſelves as for offices or places of truſt; the regent taking and ſubſcribing the oaths and declaration before the privy council; and receiving the ſacrament in one of the royal chapels.

That upon his majeſty's demiſe during the minority of his ſucceſſor, the privy council ſhall meet, and cauſe ſuch ſucceſſor to be proclaimed, purſuant to the act 12 William III. upon pain of incurring the penalties of high treaſon.

That the conſent of the majority of five or more of the council be neceſſary to make good all creations, pardons, gifts, grants, diſpoſitions, inſtructions, orders, or authorities.

That the regent ſhall not make war or peace; ratify treaties; or prorogue, adjourn, or diſſolve the parliament; without the conſent of the majority of the council; nor give the royal aſſent to any act for altering the ſucceſſion to the crown, as eſtabliſhed by act 12 William III. or for repealing or altering the act of 13 Charles II. or of 5 Anne.

That the members appointed by the council, in virtue of their dignity or office, be no longer of it, than they continue in ſuch dignity or office; the great officers of ſtate appointed of the council, to continue in their offices, in caſe of the deſcent of the crown during ſuch minority, for ſix months after; unleſs removed by conſent of the majority of the council; or upon addreſs of both houſes of parliament.

That the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench, may be removed in like manner, from the council, as alſo any other members who are not conſtituted ſuch in virtue of their dignities or offices.

That vacancies in the council, by removal, death or reſignation, or by ſucceeding to the office of regent, or by death of the king's younger brothers, being under age, be filled up within two months by the regent and council.

Nothing herein contained ſhall take away the rights of the privy council; but the regent may ſummon

Digitized by Google

mon and hold the ſame as uſual; and members of the regency may be alſo of the privy council.

That, upon deſcent of the crown to a minor, the parliament then being ſhall continue for three years, unleſs ſuch ſucceſſor ſhall be ſooner of age, or ſuch parliament be diſſolved by the regent with conſent of the council; but if there ſhall be no parliament then in being, which ſhall have met and ſat, the preceding parliament ſhall convene, and ſit for three years; except as before excepted.

That the ſucceſſor to the crown, being a minor, ſhall not be married during ſuch minority, without conſent of the regent and council, on pain of the marriage being void, and the perſons concerned therein incurring the penalty of high treaſon.

That in caſe of an equality of voices in the council, the regent ſhall decide.

That where the conſent of a majority, or one half part of the council is made neceſſary to the validity of any act, the members conſenting thereto ſhall ſign the ſame in the council-books; the clerk of the council to be appointed by the regent, and take an oath of office.

That all commiſſions, letters patent, orders, &c. to ſet aſide, or change, the orders of government ſettled by this act, during the minority of the ſucceſſor, ſhall be void; the perſons concerned therein to incur the penalties of premunire, inflicted by the ſtatute of premunire.

His majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament on Saturday the 25th of May 1765.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE diſpatch, which you have given, with ſo much zeal and wiſdom, to the public buſineſs, enables me now to put a period to this ſeſſion of parliament.

No alteration in the ſtate of foreign affairs has happened ſince your meeting, to diſturb the general peace; and it is with pleaſure that I inform you, that the preſent diſpoſitions of the ſeveral powers of Europe promiſe the continuance of this bleſſing.

I have ſeen, with the moſt perfect approbation, that you have employed this ſeaſon of tranquillity in promoting thoſe objects, which I had recommended to your attention; and in framing ſuch regulations, as may beſt enforce the juſt authority of the legiſlature, and at the ſame time ſecure and extend the commerce, and unite the intereſts, of every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Commons,

The chearfulneſs and prudence which you have ſhewn, in providing for the neceſſary expences of the preſent year, deſerve my particular acknowledgments. The many bills which you have formed for the improvement and augmentation of the revenue in its ſeveral branches, and the early care which you have taken to diſcharge a part of the national debt, are the moſt effectual methods to eſtabliſh the public credit upon the ſureſt foundations, and to alleviate by degrees the burthens of my people.

Digitized by Google

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The provisions which have been made for the administration of the government, in case the crown should descend to any of my children under the age of eighteen years, whilst they add strength and security to our present establishment, give me the kindest and most convincing proof of your confidence. The sense which I have of the important trust reposed in me, and my desire to repay this mark of your affection by discharging my part, agreeable to your intentions, in the manner most beneficial to my people, have concurred to make me execute without delay the powers with which you have entrusted me. This is already done; and you may be assured, that as far as it depends upon me, those salutary provisions shall never be ineffectual. It is my ardent wish, and shall be my constant endeavour, on this and every other occasion, to perpetuate the happiness of my subjects, and to transmit to posterity the blessings of our invaluable constitution.

Abstract of the act for annexing the island and lordship of Man to the crown, upon the surrender of the duke and duchess of Athol.

AFTER narrating the several grants by which the duke of Athol and his predecessors, the earls of Derby, held the said island, and the agreement made by the present duke and duchess with the lords of his majesty's treasury, it is enacted, that the said island, castle, peele, and lordship of Man, and all the islands, and lordships, royalties, and regalities, and franchises, liberties, and sea ports to the same belonging, and all other the hereditaments and premises granted by the several letters patent to the family of Derby, &c. shall be unalienably vested in his majesty and successors, excepting and reserving to the duke of Athol and his heirs the patronage of the bishoprick of the island of Man, or of the bishopricks of Sodor and Man, the temporalities of the same when vacant, and all other patronages and ecclesiastical benefices, within the island: also reserving the landed property, with all rights in or over the soil, as lords of the manor, with all courts baron, rents, services, and other incidents to such courts belonging; wastes, commons, and other lands; inland waters, fishings, mills, mines and minerals; and also reserving the honorary service of rendering to his majesty's heirs and successors, kings and queens of England, two falcons on the days of their respective coronations.

The humble address, to his majesty, of the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, presented on the 28th of August 1765, on the happy occasion of the birth of a third prince to their majesties; with his majesty's most gracious answer.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beseech your majesty to accept our most sincere and dutiful congratulations

Digitized by Google

lations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince.

The joyful event of an increase in your majesty's illustrious family will always be gratefully considered by us as a further substantial security to the civil and religious liberties of this your majesty's free and native country.

Every addition to your majesty's domestic happiness fills our hearts with the highest pleasure and satisfaction; and fully confiding, that your majesty's royal sentiments ever coincide with the united wishes of your faithful people, we gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying our joy, and laying our congratulations at your majesty's feet.

Permit us, therefore, royal sir, to assure your majesty that your faithful citizens of London, from their zealous attachment to your royal house, and the true honour and dignity of your crown, whenever a happy establishment of public measures shall present a favourable occasion, will be ready to exert their utmost abilities in support of such wise councils, as apparently tend to render your majesty's reign happy and glorious.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I thank you for this dutiful address. Your congratulations on the further increase of my family, and your assurances of zealous attachment to it, cannot but be very agreeable to me.—I have nothing so much at heart as the welfare and happiness of my people; and have the greatest satisfaction in every event that may be an additional security to those civil and religious liberties, upon which the prosperity of these kingdoms depends.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the 17th of Dec. 1765; with the humble address of the house of Commons on the occasion, and his majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE present general state of tranquillity in Europe, gave me hopes, that it would not have been necessary to assemble my parliament sooner than is usual in times of peace.

But, as matters of importance have lately occurred in some of my colonies in America, which will demand the most serious attention of parliament; and as further informations are daily expected from different parts of that country, of which I shall order the fullest accounts to be prepared for your consideration; I have thought fit to call you now together, in order that the opportunity may thereby be given, to issue the necessary writs on the many vacancies that have happened in the house of commons, since the last session; so that the parliament may be full, to proceed immediately after the usual recess, on the consideration of such weighty matters as will then come before you.

The humble address of the house of Commons.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to

Digitized by Google

assure your majesty, that we will not fail, when this house shall be supplied with its members, to apply ourselves with the utmost diligence and attention to those important occurrences in America, which your majesty recommends to our consideration; and to exert our most zealous endeavours for the honour of your majesty's government, and the true interest of your people, in all parts of your extended empire.

Permit us, at the same time, to congratulate your majesty on the late increase of your royal family, by the birth of a prince. Your majesty's happiness and that of your people are one; and every increase of your majesty's illustrious family is considered by your faithful commons, as a further security to that religion, and those liberties we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious government.

We also beg leave to offer to your majesty our sincere condolence on the great loss, which your majesty and this kingdom have sustained by the death of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland; whose private and public virtues, whose duty and affection to your majesty, and whose distinguished merits and services to this country, as they made his person dear to this nation while he lived, so they cannot fail to render his memory sacred to the latest posterity.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you thanks for this loyal and dutiful address.

The satisfaction you express in the increase of my family, and the affectionate share you take in the great loss I have sustained by the death of the duke of Cumberland, are fresh proofs of your zeal and loyalty.

Your resolution at the same time to support the honour of my government, and to provide for the true interest of all my people, cannot but be most acceptable to me. My conduct shall always shew, that I consider their interest as inseparable from my own.

The Queen's answer to a congratulatory message, sent by the house of commons to her majesty, on her happy delivery of another prince during the vacation of parliament.

Gentlemen,

This fresh instance of your duty to the king, and attention to me, cannot but meet with my most hearty acknowledgements, and insure a continuance of that affection I bear to this nation, whose welfare and prosperity will be for ever the first object of my wishes.

His excellency Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant general, and general governor of Ireland, his speech to both houses of parliament, at Dublin, on Tuesday the 22d of October 1765; with their addresses on the occasion, &c.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am honoured with his majesty's commands to meet you in parliament, and embrace with singular satisfaction this opportunity of concurring with you in promoting his majesty's most gracious and cordial intentions for the prosperity of this his kingdom of Ireland.

Long and personal experience have raised in my mind the most honour-

Digitized by Google

honourable sentiments of your zeal and affection for his majesty's service, and of your serious attention to the welfare of your country; and conscious that these will be the sole objects of my conduct, I rest assured that this session of parliament will be eminently distinguished by your laudable emulation, how best to be informed of the means, and most effectually to carry them into execution. This will prove the most acceptable service to his majesty, and unanimity in your proceedings best express your sense of happiness enjoyed under the government you are supporting, and your gratitude for his majesty's paternal care and protection of his people.

In this light his majesty has most graciously accepted and highly approved of your past conduct; and by your perseverance in these principles the future felicity of this kingdom will be established.

Interested as we are in the domestic happiness of our most amiable sovereign, and the stability of his most illustrious house, you will receive with pleasure information of the increase of his royal family by the auspicious birth of another prince descended from him.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare the several accounts and estimates to be laid before you; and doubt not but you will find that your supplies have been properly applied to the public services. His majesty is well pleased, that those services have been answered without making use of the confidential credit, which his majesty considered as your wise precaution against cases of necessity.

As I have nothing in command to ask, but the usual supplies, I am confident you will observe it your duty and interest, that his majesty's establishments be supported with honour.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Times of peace are the seasons to deliberate on the means to render the natural advantages of this country most beneficial to the inhabitants, and to increase natural wealth, by the employment of the people. Policy directs, where the country admits of it, the choice of some principal object of industry, as the staple commerce. The linen manufacture in its several branches is evidently that object in Ireland. The produce shews its consequence: your care will be to assist the progress, and by prudent laws to guard against private frauds, which prevent the consumption, and will destroy the credit of this commodity at foreign markets. It would be highly pleasing to me, were my administration marked by any useful service to this most valuable trade.

When our thoughts are turned to promote industry in the people, we should remember how necessary religious principle and virtuous education are to obtain that end. The charter schools were first instituted for those purposes. You have repeatedly given them parliamentary assistance; your experience therefore of their utility will continue them under your protection; other particulars must be left to your wisdom, with this assurance, that duty and the warmest zeal will ever engage my vigilant attention to prevent what may tend to the prejudice, and to forward every measure for the peace, safety, and prosperity of Ireland.

The

The humble address of the house of Lords to his majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, return your majesty our unfeigned thanks for the repeated assurances we have received from the throne of your majesty's most gracious intentions for the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom; the cordial sincerity of which has been fully demonstrated by many singular proofs of your royal goodness.

Truly sensible of the inestimable blessings of our happy constitution, framed, in every respect, for the benefit of the people, we esteem it our inestimable duty to acknowledge, with the utmost thankfulness, that it is, in every part, most religiously maintained, inforced and supported, by the wisdom of your majesty's counsels and the clemency of your excellent government.

With the most devoted attachment to your majesty and your royal house, we beg leave to congratulate with your majesty's loyal and affectionate subjects, on the auspicious birth of another prince, descended from your majesty, rejoicing in this accession of strength to your most illustrious house, on the stability of which the happiness of their your majesty's kingdoms, and the liberties of Europe, (under God) depend.

At this conjuncture we are particularly called upon most gratefully to acknowledge your majesty's tender concern for us, in the choice of this excellency the earl of Hertford to the government of this kingdom, from whose knowledge of those connections by which the real interests of Great Britain and Ireland are inseparably united, and his long experienced attention to the particular interests of this kingdom, we have the most pleasing expectations of our full enjoyment of those blessings most graciously intended for us by your majesty, which can only result from a wise and confidential administration.

Be pleased, most gracious Sovereign, to accept of our faithful assurances that we will chearfully concur with his excellency the earl of Hertford in every measure which may most effectually contribute to the increase of manufactures and commerce, to the promoting of industry, virtue, and true religion.

These shall be the important objects of our deliberations, which we shall not fail to pursue with attention and dispatch, with harmony, unanimity, and the warmest zeal for the public good; the surest means of preserving the continuance of your majesty's approbation, which we shall always esteem our highest reward.

The humble address of the house of Commons to his majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, embrace, with the greatest eagerness, every opportunity of renewing the warmest assurances, which duty can dictate, or gratitude inspire, of our most inviolable attachment to your

Digitized by Google

your majesty's royal person, family and government.

Attached as we are, by every principle of affection and interest, what pleasure must we feel, and how sincerely do we congratulate our most amiable sovereign, on the auspicious birth of another prince; which promises so great an addition to his domestic happiness, and a further stability to his most illustrious house, and our invaluable constitution.

We should think ourselves unworthy of that tender care and concern, so invariably shewn by your majesty, for the welfare of this kingdom, could we be insensible of this recent instance of your paternal goodness, in the appointment of a chief governor to preside over us, whose distinguished abilities, animated by a peculiar and well founded affection for this country, will not only enable him to discover, but engage him to employ the most effectual means for promoting the true interest and happiness of this kingdom.

In this desirable work, your majesty may rely on the unanimous concurrence and chearful assistance of your faithful commons; nor shall we fail to make an honourable provision for the support of your majesty's government, convinced that our supplies will be properly applied to the public services, which we are pleased to find have hitherto been answered, without making use of the confidential credit, which your majesty, with your usual justice, considered only as a wise precaution against cases of necessity.

We shall continue to give our utmost attention to the increase and improvement of the linen manufacture, which we consider, in its several branches, as a principal object of our commerce; and shall endeavour, by prudent laws, to guard against private frauds, so destructive of the credit of this our staple commodity. And as we have always considered the charter schools as institutions calculated to implant in the minds of the lower order of people, the principles of true religion and industry, they shall undoubtedly receive the strongest proofs of our protection and encouragement.

Your majesty's favourable acceptance and gracious approbation of our past conduct, will, if possible, strengthen and improve our fixed and constant resolution of persevering in those principles of duty and loyalty, which, as they have procured, will undoubtedly preserve to us your royal favour and protection.

The humble address of the house of Lords to his excellency.

May it please your excellency,

WE the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, return your excellency our most sincere thanks for your speech to both houses of parliament.

We esteem ourselves under the highest obligations to your excellency, for the singular satisfaction you have expressed in this opportunity of concurring with us in promoting his majesty's most gracious intentions for the prosperity of this kingdom.

Your excellency's great abilities, which have received the strongest approbation from the important trusts reposed in you by our wise sovereign,

Digitized by Google

ſovereign, and the long experience we have had of your knowledge in what relates to the real intereſts of this kingdom, with your powerful and ready aſſiſtance in ſupport of them, give us an enlarged proſpect of enjoying the utmoſt benefit which can reſult from a well-informed benevolent adminiſtration.

Theſe juſt expectations call upon us again to expreſs, with the ſincereſt duty and gratitude, our ſtrong ſenſe of his majeſty's wiſdom and peculiar attention to the happineſs of his moſt loyal and affectionate ſubjects of Ireland, in having committed the government of them to your care.

We are moſt thankful to your excellency for your joyful information of the increaſe of domeſtic happineſs to our moſt amiable ſovereign, and the added ſtability to his illuſtrious houſe, by the birth of another prince deſcended from him, with which the welfare of theſe kingdoms are neceſſarily connected.

Your excellency's wiſe and ſeaſonable advice to improve this time of general peace, by deliberating on the means to render the natural advantages of this country moſt beneficial to the inhabitants, and to increaſe national wealth by the employment of the people, cannot fail to animate our endeavours for procuring thoſe deſirable ends.

We think ourſelves moſt happy in his majeſty's approbation and acceptance of our paſt conduct, which has certainly been founded on our zeal for his ſervice, and the welfare of this kingdom; in theſe ſentiments we ſhall perſevere; and with the firmeſt reliance on your excellency's kind intentions towards us, we ſhall with unanimity exert the utmoſt of our power to ſupport the honour of his majeſty's government, and the eaſe of your excellency's adminiſtration, which we are confident will be formed on the principles of public utility to this kingdom.

His excellency's anſwer.

My Lords,

I am highly obliged to your lordſhips for this very kind, and to me moſt acceptable addreſs. My deſire has ever been to be diſtinguiſhed by my regards for this country; and my thanks to your lordſhips for the juſtice you have done to my intentions, will be beſt expreſſed by the exertion of my utmoſt powers for the welfare of Ireland.

The humble addreſs of the houſe of Commons to his excellency.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

WE, his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your excellency our moſt hearty thanks for your excellent ſpeech from the throne, and to teſtify the ſatisfaction we feel in his majeſty's moſt gracious and cordial intentions to promote the proſperity of this kingdom, of which we have received a recent proof, by the appointment of a chief governor, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for his abilities and integrity, and for his affectionate regard for our welfare.

The juſt ſentiments your excellency entertains of our zeal and attention for his majeſty's ſervice, and

Digitized by Google

and of our attention to the welfare of our country, give us the higheſt ſatisfaction; and we reſt aſſured that this ſeſſion of parliament, and your excellency's adminiſtration, will be diſtinguiſhed by every endeavour for the attainment of ſuch deſirable ends as are recommended to us; and we are fully convinced that ſuch endeavours will be the moſt acceptable ſervice to his majeſty, the moſt ſalutary method of ſupporting his government, and will beſt manifeſt our gratitude for the paternal care and protection of the beſt of kings.

The favourable light in which his majeſty has been pleaſed to view our paſt conduct, will encourage us to perſevere in the ſame principles which have already recommended us to his royal approbation.

As we muſt ever conſider ourſelves moſt nearly intereſted in every event which may contribute to the domeſtic happineſs of our moſt gracious ſovereign, we receive with the higheſt pleaſure the information of the increaſe of his royal family by the birth of another prince.

We ſhall chearfully concur in granting ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be neceſſary to anſwer the exigencies of the public ſervice, and ſupport his majeſty's government with honour, fully perſuaded we ſhall again experience the beſt œconomy, and proper application of them

We cannot be too warm in our acknowledgements to your excellency, for ſo wiſely pointing out the moſt beneficial objects for increaſing the wealth and promoting the welfare of this kingdom. The ſupport and extenſion of the linen manufacture, in its ſeveral branches, will beſt conduce to thoſe laudable purpoſes; and we ſhall uſe our utmoſt efforts to aſſiſt the progreſs, and keep up the credit of ſo valuable a trade.

The charter-ſchools which your excellency ſo ſtrongly recommends to our protection, will ever be a principal object of our care, fully ſenſible how neceſſary religious principles, and a virtuous education, are, to promote induſtry in the people, and of the good effects produced by thoſe uſeful ſeminaries; and we muſt again repeat our ſincere thanks to your excellency for the kind aſſurances you have given us, and the ardent zeal you profeſs for the peace, ſafety and proſperity of Ireland, which, as the beſt return we can make, we ſhall endeavour to repay, by doing every thing in our power to render your excellency's adminiſtration eaſy and honourable.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my warmeſt thanks for this very kind and affectionate addreſs. My ambition is ſo deſerve your confidence, and my higheſt ſatisfaction will be faithfully to repreſent to his majeſty the ſincerity of your duty to him, and your unanimity in his ſervice, and that of your country.

The moſt humble addreſs, to the king, of his majeſty's new ſubjects, the French inhabitants of the iſland of Grenada.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

YOUR new ſubjects of the iſland of Grenada moſt humbly

Digitized by Google

bly beg leave to throw themſelves at your majeſty's feet to renew their oath of allegiance, and to implore your royal protection.

Theſe ſubjects, given you by the hand of victory, and deſtined to tranſmit by their offspring, to lateſt poſterity, the glory of your majeſty's arms, bleſs the God of hoſts for having placed them under your majeſty's dominion, ſince fate was to remove them from that of the prince under whoſe power they were born. The glory in being able, from the foot of your throne, to admire in their new maſter the ſovereign of the ſeas, the conqueror of the age, the pacifier of Europe, and the illuſtrious object of the love of the moſt illuſtrious of all nations.

What may not theſe happy Britons promiſe themſelves from the ſequel of a reign ſo illuſtrious in its beginning! and how flattering is it to your ſubjects of Grenada, to be intitled to partake, in time to come, of the ſplendor and glory, which your majeſty gives to Great Britain, and to the name of Britiſh ſubjects,

If the valour and ſtrength of your majeſty's arms are proved (as in effect they are) by a rapidity of conqueſt, of which the aſtoniſhed univerſe ſcarcely finds any example in hiſtory; your treaties with your enemies render equally memorable your benevolence for all mankind, the greatneſs of your ſoul, and the profound wiſdom of your councils.

Your majeſty, in giving peace to Europe, has acquired as much glory as advantage; and your goodneſs to the inhabitants of your conqueſts, in granting them the free exerciſe of their religion, and, as far as the laws will permit, the privileges of Britons, proves to the world, that your majeſty deſires only to reign over happy ſubjects.

There is indeed nothing wanting to make them completely happy. but the favour they hope your majeſty will grant them, of enjoying, without diſtinction, every advantage of a Britiſh ſubject.

What may they not hope from your majeſty's goodneſs, after the proof given this colony of Grenada, of your paternal tenderneſs in appointing her a governor, who, after having diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour in the neighbouring iſlands, is, by his abilities, and the goodneſs of his heart, become the object of the admiration, the confidence and affection of the conquered people, and that in a manner as honourable to himſelf, as advantageous to his country.

We beſeech your majeſty to permit us to aſſure you, that your majeſty has no ſubjects more faithful and thankful; more jealous of the ſupport and increaſe of your glory; none in whoſe hearts you reign more ſovereignly, and are more warmly diſpoſed to ſerve their new country, with their lives and fortunes, than your ſubjects of Grenada.

May it pleaſe the Sovereign who protects kings, and ſearches hearts, to watch inceſſantly on the preſervation of your majeſty, to compleat your glory, and atteſt the ſincerity of our ſentiments and vows.

Digitized by Google

Extract from his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's letter to M. d'Abbadie, director general and commandant for his majeſty in Louiſiana, ordering him to deliver up to his Catholic majeſty all the French poſſeſſions in North America, not already ceded to Great Britain; from the original, printed by Denis Brand, printer to the king at New Orleans, in October 1764, and circulated amongſt the French inhabitants there.

Monſ. D'Abbadie,

BY a ſpecial act, done at Fontainbleau, Nov. 3, 1762, of my own will and mere motion, having ceded to my very dear and beſt beloved couſin the king of Spain, and to his ſucceſſors, in full property, purely and ſimply, and without any exceptions, the whole country known by the name of Louiſiana, together with New Orleans, and the iſlands in which the ſaid city is ſituated; and by another act done at the Eſcurial Nov. 13, in the ſame year, his Catholic Majeſty having accepted the ceſſion of the ſaid country of Louiſiana, and the city and iſland of New Orleans, agreeable to the copies of the ſaid acts, which you will find hereunto annexed; I write you this letter to inform you, that my intention is, that on receipt of theſe preſents, whether they come to your hands by the officers of his Catholic majeſty, or directly by ſuch French veſſels as may be charged with the ſame, you are to deliver up to the governor, or officer appointed for that purpoſe by the king of Spain, the ſaid country and colony of Louiſiana, and the poſts thereon depending, likewiſe the city and iſland of New Orleans, in ſuch ſtate and condition as they ſhall be found to be in on the day of the ſaid ceſſion, willing that in all time to come they ſhall belong to his Catholic majeſty, to be governed and adminiſtered by his governors and officers, and as poſſeſſed by him in full property without any exceptions.

At the ſame time, I hope for the proſperity and peace of the inhabitants of the colony of Louiſiana, and promiſe myſelf, from the friendſhip and affection of his Catholic majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to give orders to his governor and all other officers employed in his ſervice in the ſaid colony, and in the city of New Orleans, that the eccleſiaſtics and religious houſes which have the care of the parithes and of the miſſions, may continue to exerciſe their functions, and enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities, granted by their ſeveral charters of eſtabliſhment, that the ordinary judges do continue, together with the ſuperior council, to adminiſter juſtice according to the laws, forms, and uſage of the colonies; that the inhabitants be preſerved and maintained in their poſſeſſions; that they be confirmed in the poſſeſſion of their eſtates, according to the grants which have been made by the governors and directors of the colony, and that all the grants be holden and taken as confirmed by his Catholic majeſty, even though not as yet confirmed by me.

Hoping, above all, that his Catholic majeſty will be pleaſed to beſtow on his new colony of Louiſiana the ſame marks of protection

and

Digitized by Google

and good will, which they enjoyed while under my dominion, and of which the misfortunes of war alone have prevented their experiencing greater effects, I command you to cauſe my preſent letter to be recorded in the ſuperior council of New Orleans, to the end that the ſeveral eſtates of the colony may be informed of its contents, and may have recourſe thereto when neceſſary. And the preſent being for no other purpoſes, I pray God, monſ. d'Abbadie, to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at Verſailles, April 21, 1764.

Signed LOUIS.

Notification of the act, by which the dowager empreſs queen has nominated the preſent emperor to the co-regency of her hereditary dominions.

THE Apoſtolic empreſs queen having conſidered, that by the death of his late imperial majeſt, her auguſt huſband, and co-regent of her kingdoms and hereditary countries, all the weight of the government, happily ſhared with that monarch, falls upon her alone; her imperial and royal majeſty has reſolved; for the welfare of her faithful ſubjects, to eaſe herſelf from a part of the heavy burthen, by nominating equally to the ſame co-regency, her auguſt and moſt dear eldeſt ſon, the preſent emperor of the Romans, and her future heir and ſucceſſor, as well in virtue of his natural right, as in conſequence of the pragmatic ſanction.—The love of this auguſt prince for his auguſt mother and the people, as well as the eminent qualities he inherits from his auguſt father of moſt glorious memory, juſtify and confirm the confidence with which her majeſty the empreſs queen has nominated him co-regent, without deviating however in any thing from the indiviſible ſovereignty ſhe intends to preſerve over all her ſtates, and without being of the leaſt prejudice to it, conformable to the ſaid pragmatic ſanction. And his majeſty, the emperor, being thus entruſted with the co-regency, has notified it to all the departments of the court, and the other departments and tribunals, ſuperior and inferior, of the different ſtates of his imperial and royal Apoſtolic majeſty.

CHA-

Digitized by Google

CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of his late royal highneſs William Auguſtus duke of Cumberland.

THE actions of the great are viewed through ſo falſe a medium, that they ſeldom receive their juſt proportion either of applauſe or cenſure, till a long ſucceſſion of events has removed the influence of prejudice. A buſy train of fawning flatterers, or envious rivals, like the different extremes of a teleſcope, always exhibit them either dwarfs or giants; and, when events happen in which the intereſts of nations are involved, the public are too eager about the conſequences, impartially to examine the ſprings, in forming their ſentiments of the perſons concerned in effecting them; but, juſt as the complexion of the time directs, the wild-fire of applauſe or reproach is let off at the authors, in an undiſtinguiſhing blaze. In what light poſterity will view the actions of the late duke of Cumberland, requires no depth of penetration to aſcertain; his ſervices are too ſtrongly felt by Engliſhmen, for the remembrance of them to die away from their minds, and be buried with his aſhes.

His royal highneſs William Auguſtus, third ſon of our late moſt gracious ſovereign king George II. was born the 15th of April 1721, and chriſtened on the 2d of May following at Leiceſter-houſe, the king and queen of Pruſſia, with the duke of York, brother of king George I. being ſponſors by their repreſentatives.

On the firſt inſtitution of the moſt honourable order of knights of the bath, by king George I. his royal highneſs was, on the 17th June 1725, inſtalled the firſt knight-companion of the bath; and the year after was, by letters patent, bearing date the 27th of July 1726, 12 George I. created baron of the iſle of Alderney, viſcount of Trematon, in the county of Cornwall, earl of Kennington, in the county of Surrey, marquis of Berkhamſtead, in the county of Hertford, and duke of the county of Cumberland. On the 1ſt of May 1730, his royal highneſs was elected a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and inſtalled at Windſor, on the 18th of June following, with great ſolemnity.

His royal highneſs received, under the direction of his royal mother, than whom no princeſs could be better qualified for ſo important a taſk, an education ſuitable to his high birth; and very early in life ſhewed that eager diſpoſition of rendering himſelf ſerviceable to his country, which he afterwards ſignally manifeſted on ſo many important occaſion.

Digitized by Google

ſions. He cloſely applied himſelf to the military ſervice, and aſſiduouſly attended the ſeveral reviews of the forces with his majeſty, under whom, conſidering the experience of the maſter, the eagerneſs of the ſcholar, and the talents of both, it is no way ſurpriſing, that his royal highneſs made the moſt rapid progreſs. On the 24th of June 1739, his majeſty gave the royal aſſent to an act to enable him to ſettle an annuity of 15,000l. on his royal highneſs, and the heirs of his body; and, on the 25th of April 1740, appointed his royal highneſs colonel of the ſecond regiment of foot-guards, in the room of Richard earl of Scarborough, deceaſed.

The expediency of ſuch an appointment was ſoon perceived, by the vaſt improvements, in point of diſcipline, made by his royal highneſs. And the ſtrict obſervation of duty and exerciſe required by him from that hitherto too much neglected corps, was ſoon followed by a moſt remarkable reformation of morals; ſo that his royal highneſs, in his progreſſion to the command of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, rendered the whole of that body an ornament and a ſafe-guard, inſtead of being, what they had too often been before, a nuiſance and a terror to the places of royal reſidence.

On the ceremony of the eſpouſals between the princeſs Mary and the preſent landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, on the 8th of May following, his royal highneſs acted as proxy for his moſt ſerene highneſs. Soon after, the Spaniards having broken the peace between the two kingdoms, and a fleet under ſir John Norris being ordered to cruiſe on their coaſts, his royal highneſs laid hold of that opportunity to ſignalize himſelf, by going volunteer on board it; but contrary winds having retarded the expedition, his royal highneſs, after twice putting out to ſea, returned to St. James's.

On the 20th of February 1741-42, his royal highneſs was appointed colonel of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, then vacant by the deceaſe of ſir Charles Wallis; and, on the 17th of May following, was, by his majeſty's command, introduced into the privy council, by the earl of Harrington, lord preſident, where he took his place at the upper end of the board, on his majeſty's left hand.

On the 26th of Febr. 1742-3, his royal highneſs was conſtituted major general of his majeſty's forces. The king being upon a viſit the ſame year to his German dominions, and having had advice there that the French army, commanded by marſhal de Noailles, was in motion to attack the forces under the earl of Stair, his majeſty ſet out from Hanover, on the 16th June, with his royal highneſs, to join his army. Certain intelligence being ſoon after received, that the marſhal intended to prevent the junction of the Hanoverian and Heſſian troops with the main body of our army, the king ſent orders to theſe corps to halt at Hanau, and determined to march the main body to them. This brought on the battle of Dettingen on the 27th, in which his royal highneſs, commanding with great bravery as major-general, at the head of the firſt line of foot, received a muſket-ball,

Digitized by Google

ball, which went through his leg between the calf and the bone. Our infantry gained ground from the beginning, till they remained maſters of the field; and our cavalry, after ſuffering the moſt ſevere cannonade for eight or nine hours, attacked the houſhold troops, and defeated them; on which the enemy's whole army retreated with great precipitation, having loſt above 8000 men. The bravery of our troops in this action, encouraged by his majeſty and his royal highneſs, cannot be ſufficiently commended.

The French continuing to retreat, no conſiderable action happened after this battle. On the king's return, addreſſes from ſeveral parts of the kingdom were preſented to his majeſty, congratulating him on his ſafe arrival, and on the recovery of his royal highneſs. On the 16th of July, 1743, O. S. his majeſty conſtituted his royal highneſs lieutenant-general, and, in 1745, captain-general and commander of his forces, in the room of marſhal Wade; when, by his preſence and example, he infuſed into them that ſpirit and intrepidity, which appeared ſo conſpicuous in the battle of Fontenoy, on the 11th of May of the ſame year. In the beginning of this action, our troops puſhed the French ſo much, that the alarm was ſpread in their camp of their being defeated; an event, which nothing but their advantageous ſituation within trenches ſtrongly fortified with cannon could have poſſibly prevented. During the remainder of the campaign, his royal highneſs made no motion of conſequence, but took all proper meaſures for the ſecurity of the towns of Bruſſels, Antwerp, and others in Flanders.

There being grounds to ſuſpect, about the middle of the ſummer 1745, that a rebellion was about to break out in the North, his majeſty, who at that time happened to be in his German dominions, from his paternal care of his people, loſt no time in returning to England. Soon after, the young pretender landed in Scotland, and, on the 4th of September, was proclaimed at Perth; the provoſt and other magiſtrates having firſt left the place. On the 11th, he left Perth, and marched to Dumblain; and, on the 17th, proclaimed his father at Edinburgh. This rebellion will, no doubt, be conſidered by poſterity, as one of the moſt remarkable events in hiſtory; notwithſtanding which, as here we mean to ſpeak only of his royal highneſs, we ſhall ſay nothing of it, till the time he took on him the command of the army for the ſuppreſſion of it. To his care and conduct we owe the preſervation of our lives and liberties. It was he that re-animated the drooping courage of our ſoldiers. It was he that taught them to conquer the very enemy that had ſo ſurpriſingly baffled them in the actions of Preſtonpans and Falkirk.

The rebels made but a ſmall improvement of theſe victories. They ſtaid too long at Edinburgh, and their reputation diminiſhed by the ſiege of that caſtle, which they were in no condition to undertake. Whereas, had they marched into the northern parts of England, leaving a ſmall force to block up the

Digitized by Google

caſtle, and keep the communication open for their reinforcements to follow them, the diſaffected there would have been encouraged to declare for them, and furniſh them with money, which they much wanted. Beſides, England was very bare of troops at this time. But three battalions of the guards, and ſeven regiments of foot, arrived at Graveſend on the 22d of September, 1745. And happy it was they did; for the day before Sir John Cope was defeated; an event which threw the kingdom into a conſternation that will not be readily forgot, and made it neceſſary to recall from the combined army in Brabant the greateſt part of the Engliſh troops ſtill employed in it. Accordingly, his majeſty, on the 28th, ordered his royal highneſs to ſend over immediately eight battalions and nine ſquadrons more; and ſhortly after his royal highneſs, the French being gone into winter quarters, returned to England.

The rebels, in the long march they afterwards made to Derby, were joined but by very few; and had the mortification to find, in all the towns through which they paſſed, that very many of the gentry, and the common people in general, inſtead of wiſhing them ſucceſs, held them in great contempt, taking all opportunities to teſtify their diſlike and hatred to them. At Derby, finding their deſigns fruſtrated, and that, if they proceeded further ſouthwards, they ſhould meet the duke in front, while marſhal Wade from Yorkſhire came upon them in the rear, they determined to return back to Scotland. The duke, who had left London the 26th of November, followed them ſo very cloſe, that at Carliſle they were obliged to leave a garriſon of 400 men to ſecure their retreat. The rebels found a very eaſy admittance into this place, but the duke was obliged to lay ſiege to it in form. The garriſon, however, fearing that, if they held out till a breach was made, they ſhould be put to the ſword, ſurrendered at diſcretion, on the 30th of Dec. 1745. The duke, after the reduction of Carliſle, returned to London; and moſt of the army was ordered to march ſouthward, not to leave that part of the kingdom too bare of forces, in caſe the French ſhould attempt an invaſion.

After the battle of Falkirk, the king was pleaſed to direct the duke to repair to Scotland, to take on him the command of the army there, though his majeſty was ſo well ſatisfied with general Hawley's conduct and behaviour, that he continued him next in command under the duke, with whom the general's credit was not in the leaſt diminiſhed. His royal highneſs ſet out from St. James's on the 25th of January 1746, and travelled with ſo much expedition, that he arrived at Edinburgh the 30th of the ſame month between three and four o'clock in the morning. After a ſhort repoſe, and receiving the compliments of the clergy and ladies, and ſome others, he held a council of war, in which it was determined to march the army againſt the rebels the next morning. They had gained ſo long a reſpite after the battle of Falkirk, as engaged them to try their utmoſt

Digitized by Google

moſt efforts againſt Stirling caſtle, though with very bad ſucceſs.

The arrival of his royal highneſs in Scotland was extremely pleaſing to the well affected there, who expreſſed the greateſt demonſtrations of joy, and preſaged to themſelves great wonders from this event. The common people, in particular, being naturally ſuperſtitious, thought they ſaw half accompliſhed in his arrival a prophecy then current amongſt them, that the ſon of James ſhould win two battles, but the ſon of George ſhould win the third, which would be more glorious than the other two.

His royal highneſs finding all things in readineſs for a march, and the weather proving favourable, being clear and froſty, he marched, as he had determined, the morning after his arrival at Edinburgh, to Linlithgow, where he quartered at the provoſt's houſe that night. As he paſſed the army on its march, he ſpoke to ſeveral regiments with great affability, and was ſo far from reproaching them with the ill ſucceſs of the late action, that he only gently told them, he hoped they would be no more afraid of the rain. The rebels, on their ſide, were obliged to alter their meaſures. Whatever ſeeming advantages they might boaſt of from the fight at Falkirk, the balance of the action lay entirely againſt them. The common men were greatly diſheartened by it; and, though nothing was omitted to keep up their ſpirits by the hopes of taking Stirling caſtle, yet, when they found that enterprize rendered abortive, and that the king's troops, headed by the duke, whoſe name they greatly dreaded, were coming once more to look them in the face, their courage quite forſook them, and they daily deſerted to their own country, in great numbers. Upon this, their leaders, finding that thoſe who remained were rather deſirous of purſuing the ſame courſe, than of another engagement, came to a reſolution to march back to the Highlands, where they might not only protract the war, but perhaps collect together again all thoſe who had left them.

But they were ſo long before they put this ſcheme in execution, either through the perplexity of their councils, or the bad ſituation of their affairs, that they had but juſt time to make their retreat, abandoning their battering cannon, and deſtroying their magazine of powder and other ſtores. The bad weather, that continued during the whole month of March, and a good part of April, hindered the duke from getting up with them, till the 16th of the latter month, when the battle of Culloden put an end to the rebellion. The whole action did not laſt, from the firſt cannonading to the flight of the rebels, above half an hour; for, as the front line of the rebels was compoſed of Highlanders, and their manner of attacking is to come down ſword in hand, in a large body, and with great fury, on the enemy, and, if poſſible, on one of his flanks, when, if they break him or put him in confuſion, they make terrible havock; but, if once repulſed, never rally again, ſeeking their ſafety only in flight, with very little loſs to the enemy; ſo it happened on this occaſion, his royal highneſs having ordered

Digitized by Google

his infantry, before the engagement, to receive them with their bayonets, ſo diſpoſed, as to take them in that ſide of their bodies where they leaſt expected it, and which, of courſe, they were leaſt prepared to defend with their targets. Many were the gratulations of his majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, on account of their happy deliverance by this victory.

On the 14th of June following, his majeſty gave his royal aſſent to an act for ſettling an additional revenue of 25,000l. upon his royal highneſs, and the heirs male of his body, for the ſignal ſervices done by him to his country: and the city of London, on the 6th of September, after his royal highneſs's return from Scotland, preſented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box of curious workmanſhip.

The campaign in the Netherlands was unſucceſsful this year, and too far ſpent for his royal highneſs to reſume his command there; but, in order for opening the next early in the ſpring, he went in the depth of winter to concert meaſures with the States General, for a vigorous proſecution of the war againſt France. This campaign alſo proved deciſive in favour of the French, by the famous battle of Val, and their other ſucceſſes, which ſoon after brought about the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

On the breaking out of the laſt war, his royal highneſs was appointed to the command of an army of obſervation, intended for the protection of Hanover, for which place he ſet out the 9th of April 1757, attended only by his aid-de-camps: for it is well known, and will be long remembered, that not one regiment of Engliſh was allowed him, though, a year or two after, more than 20,000 were ſent to Germany. The events of that campaign; the battle of Haſtenbeck, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of July, in which, notwithſtanding his great inferiority, his royal highneſs withſtood for three days marſhal d'Eſtrees's numerous army; his ſubſequent retreat towards Stade, and the convention of neutrality between his royal highneſs and the marſhal de Richlieu, ſigned at Cloſter-ſeven, September 8, need only be mentioned, in order to obſerve, that, whatever odium might attend thoſe meaſures, none could juſtly fall on the duke of Cumberland, who acted, as he afterwards proved, in obedience to poſitive orders. No wonder then, that on his return to England, October 12, finding his reception very different from what he expected and had deſerved, he reſigned all his military employments; and, though ſtrongly urged, could never be prevailed with to reſume them. For the remainder of that reign, he lived for the moſt part retired at Windſor, and at the funeral of his royal father, November 11, 1760, aſſiſted as chief mourner.

For ſome years before his death, his health had been much impaired; and in 1764, the wound he received at Dettingen broke out at Newmarket, and put him in imminent danger. The laſt public ſervice, for which we hope this nation will have reaſon to bleſs the memory of his royal highneſs, was, his recommending to his majeſty the preſent miniſtry.

On

Digitized by Google

On the 31ſt of October, 1765, having appointed to aſſiſt that evening at a council, he came to town from Windſor, and went to court, though he had ſome alarming ſymptoms the evening before, while at cards. And about the ſame hour, viz. 8 o'clock, being then at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, juſt as the duke of Newcaſtle and the lord chancellor came to the council, he was ſeized in an inner room, in much the ſame manner; on which he ſaid to the earl of Albemarle, who was with him, "'Tis all over"——and ſunk down ſenſeleſs in his lordſhip's arms. He was interred privately, but with military honours, in Weſtminſter Abbey, on the 9th of November.

This ſhort account of his royal highneſs's actions cannot be better cloſed than with the following moſt juſt eulogium, lately given him by the houſe of lords: 'The many eminent public and 'private virtues, the extent of 'capacity, and the magnanimity 'of mind, the affection for his 'majeſty's perſon, and the emi-'nent ſervices performed for this 'country, which diſtinguiſhed this 'great and excellent prince, have 'made an impreſſion never to be 'eraſed from the minds of a grate-'ful people.'

[*For an account of the interment of his royal highneſs, ſee the Appendix to our Chronicle.*]

Character of queen Anne; from the two laſt poſthumous volumes of dean Swift's works.

THERE was not, perhaps, in all England, a perſon who underſtood more artificially to diſguiſe her paſſions than the late queen. Upon her firſt coming to the throne, the ducheſs of Marlborough had loſt all favour with her, as her majeſty had often acknowledged to thoſe who have told it me. That lady had long preſerved an aſcendant over her miſtreſs, while ſhe was princeſs, which her majeſty, when ſhe came to the crown, had neither patience to bear, nor ſpirit to ſubdue. This princeſs was ſo exact an obſerver of forms, that ſhe ſeemed to have made it her ſtudy, and would often deſcend ſo low, as to obſerve in her domeſtics of either ſex, who came in her preſence, whether a ruffle, a periwig, or the lining of a coat, were unſuitable at certain times. The ducheſs, on the other ſide, who had been uſed to great familiarities, could not take it into her head that any change of ſtation ſhould put her upon changing her behaviour; the continuance of which was the more offenſive to her majeſty, whoſe other ſervants, of the greateſt quality, did then treat her with the utmoſt reſpect.

The earl of Godolphin held in favour about three years longer, and then declined, although he kept his office till the general change. I have heard ſeveral reaſons given for her majeſty's early diſguſt againſt that lord. The ducheſs, who had long been his friend, often prevailed on him to ſolicit the queen upon things very unacceptable to her, which her majeſty liked the worſe, as knowing from whence they originally came; and his lordſhip, although he endeavoured to be as reſpectful as

Digitized by Google

his nature would permit him, was, upon all occaſions, much too arbitrary and obtruding.

To the duke of Marlborough ſhe was wholly indifferent (as her nature in general prompted her to be), until his reſtleſs, impatient behaviour had turned her againſt him.

The queen had not a ſtock of amity to ſerve above one object at a time; and further than a bare good or ill opinion, which ſhe ſoon contracted and changed, and very often upon light grounds, ſhe could hardly be ſaid either to love or to hate any body. She grew ſo jealous upon the change of her ſervants, that often, out of fear of being impoſed upon, by an over-caution ſhe would impoſe upon herſelf; ſhe took a delight in refuſing thoſe who were thought to have greateſt power with her, even in the moſt reaſonable things, and ſuch as were neceſſary for her ſervice; nor would let them be done till ſhe fell into the humour of it herſelf.

Upon the grounds I have already related, her majeſty had gradually conceived a moſt rooted averſion for the duke and ducheſs of Marlborough, and the earl of Godolphin; which ſpread in time, through all their allies and relations, particularly to the earl of Hertford, whoſe ungovernable temper had made him fail in his perſonal reſpects to her majeſty.

This I take to have been the principal ground of the queen's reſolutions to make a change of ſome officers both in her family and kingdom; and that theſe reſolutions did not proceed from any real apprehenſion ſhe had of danger to the church or monarchy. For, although ſhe had been ſtrictly educated in the former, and very much approved its doctrine and diſcipline, yet ſhe was not ſo ready to foreſee any attempts againſt it by the party then preſiding. But the fears that moſt influenced her were ſuch as concerned her own power and prerogative, which thoſe neareſt about her were making daily encroachments upon, by their undutiful behaviour, and unreaſonable demands.

Letter from Henry IV. *of France to madame de Gramont, widow of Philebert comte de Gramont; from a manuſcript collection of that great and good monarch's letters bequeathed by the late comte d'Argenſon to the preſident Henault.*

ONE of your lackeys is juſt arrived, who was kept priſoner ten days at Brouage*, where they took from him two letters directed for me, one from you, and one from my ſiſter; being, however, alarmed at the manner in which Saint Luke told them I ſhould reſent it, they ſent me the letters by one of their own people, who could not arrive till to-night. The veſſel that brought him was

* Brouage is a ſea-port of Xantonge, in France, between the mouths of the Garonne and Charente; it is well fortified, and ſurrounded with ſalt moraſſes.

to

to return in an hour. I have therefore diſpatched it, having retained Eſpryt, for reaſons which you will ſoon hear talked of. I had yeſterday news from Germany; our army will, on the firſt of July old ſtile, be at La Place Montre, in France.

A horſe-load of corn in Champaigne and Burgundy is worth 30 livres, in Paris 30. It greatly excites one's pity to ſee how the people periſh here for hunger. If you want a coach-horſe, I have one in my troop as handſome as yours. I arrived here laſt night from Marans*, where I went to provide for the ſafety of the place. I cannot tell you how much I wiſhed you there: it is a place more ſuited to your taſte than any I ever ſaw; *is it for this reaſon that I muſt part with it ſo ſoon*† ? It is an iſland ſurrounded by a woody moraſs, cut into many canals for the conveniency of fetching the wood by boats. The water is very clear, not quite ſtagnant; the canals are of all dimenſions, and the boats of all ſizes; among theſe deſerts there are a thouſand gardens, which are acceſſible only by boats. The iſland, thus ſurrounded, is about two leagues in circumference, and a river flows by the foot of the caſtle to the middle of the town, which is as habitable as Pau, and there are few houſes that have not a little boat at the door. This river divides itſelf into two branches, which carry not only large boats, but veſſels of 50 tons, from hence to the ſea, which is about two leagues; and I am inclined to think, that what I call a river, is really a canal. The other way large boats go quite up to Nyort, which is 12 leagues: in this paſſage there is an infinite number of little iſlands, with mills and manufactures of various kinds, innumerable birds of all ſorts which fill the air with muſic, and a great variety of ſea-fowl, of which I ſend you ſome of the feathers. The fiſh are incredible, as well with reſpect to quantity as ſize and price. A carp of the largeſt ſize may be bought for three-pence, and a pike for five-pence. It is a place of great traffick, carried on by boats; and the ſoil, though very low, produces great plenty of corn. One may live there pleaſantly in peace, and ſafely in war. A lover might here rejoice with the object of his wiſhes, or ſilently complain of abſence without intruſion. O how fit is this place for delight! I ſhall ſet out on Thurſday for Pons, where I ſhall be nearer you, but I ſhall not ſtay there long. I am afraid my other lackeys are dead, for I hear nothing of them. Let me, my ſoul, be ſtill happy in your favour; believe my fidelity to be without ſpot, and without parallel; if this can give you pleaſure, be happy; for your ſlave adores you to diſtraction. I kiſs your hands, my life, a thouſand times.

June 17.

* Marans is a town of Aulnis, in France, ſituated upon the Sevre Niertoiſe, in a moraſs: it has a caſtle, and is two leagues from the ſea, and four from Rochelle. It ſuffered much in the civil wars, being ſometimes in the hands of the Hugonots, and ſometimes in thoſe of the Catholics.

† The French is, pour ce ceul reſpect ſuys je apres a les changer.

Character

Digitized by Google

Character of the late duke of Ormond; from the two laſt poſthumous volumes of dean Swift's works.

THIS event [meaning the attainder of the duke] neither they [the miniſtry] nor I, nor, I believe, any one perſon in the three kingdoms, did ever pretend to foreſee; and, now it is done, it looks like a dream to thoſe, who conſider the nobleneſs of his birth, the great merits of his anceſtors, and his own; his long unſpotted loyalty, his affability, generoſity, and ſweetneſs of nature. I knew him long and well, and, excepting the frailties of his youth, which had been for ſome years over, and that eaſineſs of temper, which did ſometimes lead him to follow the judgement of thoſe who had, by many degrees, leſs underſtanding than himſelf, I have not converſed with a more faultleſs perſon; of great juſtice and charity; a true ſenſe of religion, without oſtentation; of undoubted valour, thoroughly ſkilled in his trade of a ſoldier; a quick and ready apprehenſion, with a good ſhare of underſtanding, and a general knowledge in men and hiſtory; although under ſome diſadvantage by an invincible modeſty, which however could not but render him yet more amiable to thoſe who had the honour and happineſs of being thoroughly acquainted with him. This is a ſhort imperfect character of that great perſon the duke of Ormond, who is now attainted for high treaſon; and therefore I ſhall not preſume to offer one ſyllable in his vindication, upon that head, againſt the deciſion of a parliament: Yet this, I think, may be allowed me to believe, or at leaſt to hope, that when, by the direct and repeated commands of the queen, his miſtreſs, he committed thoſe faults for which he hath now forfeited his country, his titles, and his fortune; he no more conceived himſelf to be acting high treaſon, than he did when he was wounded and a priſoner at London, for his ſovereign king William, or when he took and burned the enemy's fleet at Vigo.

Character of Harley earl of Oxford; from the two laſt poſthumous volumes of dean Swift's works.

THE earl of Oxford is a perſon of as much virtue, as can poſſibly conſiſt with the love of power; and his love of power is no greater than what is common to men of his ſuperior capacities; neither did any man ever appear to value it leſs after he had obtained it, or exert it with more moderation. He is the only inſtance, that ever fell within my memory or obſervation, of a perſon paſſing from a private life, through the ſeveral ſtages of greatneſs, without any perceivable impreſſion upon his temper or behaviour. As his own birth was illuſtrious, being deſcended from the heirs-general of the *Veres* and the *Mortimers*, ſo he ſeemed to value that accidental advantage in himſelf, and others, more than it could pretend to deſerve. He abounded in good-nature and good humour; although ſubject to paſſion, as I have heard it

Digitized by Google

it affirmed by others, and owned by himſelf; which, however, he kept under the ſtricteſt government, till towards the end of his miniſtry, when he began to grow ſoured, and to ſuſpect his friends; and, perhaps, thought it not worth his pains to manage any longer. He was a great favourer of men of wit and learning, particularly the former, whom he careſſed without diſtinction of party, and could not endure to think that any of them ſhould be his enemies; and it was his good fortune that none of them ever appeared to be ſo; at leaſt, if one may judge by the libels and pamphlets publiſhed againſt him, which he frequently read, by way of amuſement, with a moſt unaffected indifference: neither do I remember ever to have endangered his good opinion ſo much, as by appearing uneaſy when the dealers in that kind of writing firſt began to pour out their ſcurrilities againſt me; which, he thought, was a weakneſs altogether inexcuſable in a man of virtue and liberal education. He had the greateſt variety of knowledge that I have any where met; was a perfect maſter of the learned languages, and well ſkilled in divinity. He had a prodigious memory, and a moſt exact judgment. In drawing up any ſtate-paper, no man had more proper thoughts, or put them in ſo ſtrong and clear a light. Although his ſtyle were not always correct, which, however, he knew how to mend; yet, often, to ſave time, he would leave the ſmaller alterations to others. I have heard that he ſpoke but ſeldom in parliament, and then rather with art than eloquence: but no man equalled him in the knowledge of our conſtitution; the reputation whereof made him be choſen ſpeaker to three ſucceſſive parliaments; which office I have often heard his enemies allow him to have executed with univerſal applauſe: his ſagacity was ſuch, that I could produce very amazing inſtances of it, if they were not unſeaſonable. In all difficulties, he immediately found the true point that was to be purſued, and adhered to it: and one or two others in the miniſtry have confeſſed very often to me, that, after having condemned his opinion, they found him in the right, and themſelves in the wrong. He was utterly a ſtranger to fear; and, conſequently, had a preſence of mind upon all emergencies. His liberality, and contempt of money, were ſuch, that he almoſt ruined his eſtate while he was in employment; yet his avarice for the public was ſo great, that it neither conſiſted with the preſent corruptions of the age, nor the circumſtances of the times. He was ſeldom miſtaken in his judgement of men, and therefore not apt to change a good or ill opinion by the repreſentation of others; except toward the end of his miniſtry. He was affable and courteous, extremely eaſy and agreeable in converſation, and altogether diſengaged; regular in his life, with great appearance of piety; nor ever guilty of any expreſſions that could poſſibly tend to what was indecent or profane. His imperfections were, at leaſt, as obvious, although not ſo numerous, as his virtues. He had an air of ſecrecy in his manner and countenance, by no means proper for a great miniſter, becauſe it warns

Digitized by Google

warns all men to prepare againſt it. He often gave no anſwer at all, and very ſeldom a direct one: and I the rather blame this reſervedneſs of temper, becauſe I have known a very different practice ſucceed much better: of which, among others, the late earl of Sunderland, and the preſent lord Sommers, perſons of great abilities, are remarkable inſtances; who uſed to talk in ſo frank a manner, that they ſeemed to diſcover the bottom of their hearts, and, by that appearance of confidence, would eaſily unlock the breaſts of others. But the earl of Oxford pleads, in excuſe of this charge, that he hath ſeldom or never communicated any thing which was of importance to be concealed, wherein he hath not been deceived, by the vanity, treachery, or indiſcretion, of thoſe he diſcovered it to. Another of his imperfections, univerſally known and complained of, was procraſtination, or delay; which was, doubtleſs, natural to him, although he often bore the blame without the guilt, and when the remedy was not in his power; for never were prince and miniſter better matched than his ſovereign and he, upon that article; and, therefore, in the diſpoſal of employments, wherein the queen was very abſolute, a year would often paſs before they could come to a determination. I remember he was likewiſe heavily charged with the common court vice, of promiſing very liberally, and ſeldom performing; of which, although I cannot altogether acquit him, yet, I am confident, his intentions were generally better than his diſappointed ſolicitors would believe. It may be likewiſe ſaid of him, that he certainly did not value, or did not underſtand, the art of acquiring friends; having made very few during the time of his power, and contracted a great number of enemies. Some of us uſed to obſerve, that thoſe whom he talked well of, or ſuffered to be often near him, were not in a ſituation of much advantage; and that his mentioning others with contempt, or diſlike, was no hindrance at all to their preferment. I have dwelt the longer upon this great man's character, becauſe I have obſerved it ſo often miſtaken by the wiſe reaſoners of both parties: beſides, having had the honour, for almoſt four years, of a nearer acquaintance with him than uſually happens to men of my level, and this without the leaſt mercenary obligation, I thought it lay in my power, as I am ſure it is in my will, to repreſent him to the world with impartiality and truth.

Character of the late viſcount Bolingbroke, from the two laſt poſthumous volumes of dean Swift's works.

IT happens to very few men, in any age or country, to come into the world with ſo many advantages of nature and fortune, as the late ſecretary Bolingbroke: deſcended from the beſt families in England, heir to a great patrimonial eſtate, of a ſound conſtitution, and a moſt graceful, amiable perſon: but all theſe, had they been of equal value, were infinitely below, in degree, to the accompliſhments of his mind, which

Digitized by Google

which was adorned with the choiceſt gifts that God hath yet thought fit to beſtow upon the children of men; a ſtrong memory, a clear judgement, a vaſt range of wit and fancy, a thorough comprehenſion, an invincible eloquence, with a moſt agreeable elocution. He had well cultivated all theſe talents by travel and ſtudy, the latter of which he ſeldom omitted, even in the midſt of his pleaſures, of which he had indeed been too great and criminal a purſuer: for, although he was perſuaded to leave off intemperance in wine, which he did for ſome time to ſuch a degree that he ſeemed rather abſtemious; yet he was ſaid to allow himſelf other liberties, which can by no means be reconciled to religion or morals; whereof, I have reaſon to believe, he began to be ſenſible. But he was fond of mixing pleaſure and buſineſs, and of being eſteemed excellent at both; upon which account he had a great reſpect for the characters of Alcibiades and Petronius, eſpecially the latter, whom he would gladly be thought to reſemble. His detractors charged him with ſome degree of affectation, and, perhaps, not altogether without grounds; ſince it was hardly poſſible for a young man, with half the buſineſs of the nation upon him, and the applauſe of the whole, to eſcape ſome tincture of that infirmity. He had been early bred to buſineſs, was a moſt artful negociator, and perfectly underſtood foreign affairs. But what I have often wondered at in a man of his temper was, his prodigious application, whenever he thought it neceſſary; for he would plod whole days and nights, like the loweſt clerk in an office. His talent of ſpeaking in public, for which he was ſo very much celebrated, I know nothing of, except from the informations of others; but underſtanding men, of both parties, have aſſured me, that, in this point, in their memory and judgement, he was never equalled.

Memoirs of the life of William Pultney, earl of Bath.

WILLIAM Pultney, eſq; afterwards earl of Bath, deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in the kingdom, was born in the year 1682. Being ſprung to a plentiful fortune, he early had a ſeat in the houſe of commons, and began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by being a warm partizan againſt the miniſtry in the reign of queen Anne. He had ſagacity to detect their errors, and ſpirited eloquence ſufficient to expoſe them.

Theſe ſervices were well rewarded by king George I. who, upon coming to the throne, raiſed Mr. Pultney to the place of ſecretary at war, in the year 1714. Not long after, he was raiſed to be cofferer to his majeſty's houſhold; but the intimacy between this gentleman and Sir Robert Walpole, who then acted as prime miniſter, was ſoon interrupted, by its being ſuſpected that ſir Robert was deſirous of extending the limits of prerogative, and promoting the intereſts of Hanover, at the expence of his country.

Accordingly, in the year 1725, the king, by advice of this miniſter, deſiring that a ſum of money ſhould

Digitized by Google

should be voted him by the commons, in order to discharge the debts contracted in his civil government, Mr. Pultney moved, that an account should be laid before the house, of all money paid for secret service during the last twenty-five years, to the then present time. This caused an irreconcileable breach between the two ministers, which in two years after broke out into open invective. Upon the house of commons deliberating upon the loan of the Bank, which sir Robert warmly espoused, Mr. Pultney observed, that shifting the funds, was but perpetuating taxes, and putting off the evil day; and some warm altercation passed between him and the prime minister; however, sir Robert carried it in the house for this time.

Nor did Mr. Pultney confine his displeasure at the minister to his person only, but to all his measures; so that some have been of opinion, that he opposed sir Robert often when the measures he pursued were beneficial to the public. However, it would be tedious to our readers, as well as unentertaining, to go through the course of the opposition between them, since to do this to any purpose, would be to analyse their speeches, which the nature of the present abstract will not allow us to do. Be it then sufficient to observe, that this course of steady opposition at last became so obnoxious to the crown, that the king, on the first day of July, 1731, called for the council book, and with his own hand struck the name of William Pultney, esq; out of the list of privy counsellors; his majesty further ordered him to be put out of all commissions for the peace; the several lords lieutenants, from whom he had received deputations, were commanded to revoke them; and the lord chancellor and secretaries of state were directed to give the necessary orders for that purpose.

A proceeding so violent in the ministry, only served to inflame this gentleman's resentment, and increase his popularity. It was some time after this that he made that celebrated speech, in which he compared the ministry to an empiric, and the constitution of England to his patient. "This pretender in physic, said he, being consulted, tells the distempered person, there were but two or three ways of treating his disease, and he was afraid that none of them would succeed. A vomit might throw him into convulsions that would occasion immediate death; a purge might bring on a diarrhœa that would carry him off in a short time; and he had been already bled so much, and so often, that he could bear it no longer. The unfortunate patient, shocked at this declaration, replies, Sir, you have always pretended to be a regular doctor, but I now find you are an errant quack; I had an excellent constitution when I first fell into your hands, but you have quite destroyed it; and now I find I have no other chance for saving my life but by calling for the help of some regular physician."

In this manner he continued inflexibly severe, attacking the bad measures of the ministry with a degree of eloquence and sarcasm that worsted every antagonist; and sir

Digitized by Google

ſir Robert was often heard to ſay, that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's ſword. In the year 1738, when oppoſition ran ſo high that ſeveral members openly left the houſe, as finding that party, and not reaſon, carried it in every motion, Mr. Pultney thought proper to vindicate the extraordinary ſtep which they had taken; and when a motion was made for removing ſir Robert Walpole, he warmly ſupported it.

What a ſingle ſeſſion could not effect, was at length brought about by time; and in the year 1741, when ſir Robert found his place of prime miniſter no longer tenable, he wiſely reſigned all his employments, and was created earl of Orford. His oppoſers, among whom Mr. Pultney had long been foremoſt, were aſſured of being provided for, and among ſeveral other promotions, Mr. Pultney was ſworn of the privy council, and ſoon afterwards created earl of Bath. He had long lived in the very focus of popular obſervation, and was reſpected as the chief bulwark againſt the encroachments of the crown. But from the moment he accepted a title, all his favour with the people was at an end, and the reſt of his life was ſpent in contemning that applauſe which he no longer could ſecure. Dying without iſſue on the eighth of June, 1764, his title became extinct; and his only ſon having died ſome time before in Portugal, the paternal eſtate devolved to his brother lieutenant-general Pultney. In his will he left four hundred pounds to his couſin, Mrs. Johnſon; five hundred pounds, with his library, to the reverend Mr. Douglas; and an annuity of ſix hundred pounds to the ingenious Mr. Colman, whom, it is ſaid by ſome, he aſſiſted in writing the Connoiſſeur.

Memoirs of Mrs. Johnſon, the celebrated Stella of dean Swift, drawn up by the dean himſelf. From the two laſt poſthumous volumes of his works.

On the death of Mrs. Johnſon.

THIS day, being Sunday January 28th, 1727-8, about eight o'clock at night, a ſervant brought me a note, with an account of the death of the trueſt, moſt virtuous, and valuable friend, that I, or perhaps any other perſon, was ever bleſſed with. She expired about ſix in the evening of this day; and, as ſoon as I am left alone, which is about eleven at night, I reſolve, for my own ſatisfaction, to ſay ſomething of her life and character.

She was born at Richmond in Surry, on the thirteenth day of March, in the year 1681. Her father was a younger brother of a good family in Nottinghamſhire, her mother of a lower degree; and indeed ſhe had little to boaſt of her birth. I knew her from ſix years old, and had ſome ſhare in her education, by directing what books ſhe ſhould read, and perpetually inſtructing her in the principles of honour and virtue; from which ſhe never ſwerved in any one action or moment of her life. She was ſickly from her childhood until about the age of fifteen: but then grew into perfect health, and was looked upon

Digitized by Google

as one of the moſt beautiful, graceful, and agreeable young women in London, only a little too fat. Her hair was blacker than a raven, and every feature of her face in perfection. She lived generally in the country, with a family, where ſhe contracted an intimate friendſhip with another lady of more advanced years. I was then (to my mortification) ſettled in Ireland; and, about a year after, going to viſit my friends in England, I found ſhe was a little uneaſy upon the death of a perſon on whom ſhe had ſome dependence. Her fortune, at that time, was in all not above fifteen hundred pounds, the intereſt of which was but a ſcanty maintenance, in ſo dear a country, for one of her ſpirit. Upon this conſideration, and indeed very much for my own ſatisfaction, who had few friends or acquaintance in Ireland, I prevailed with her and her dear friend and companion *, the other lady, to draw what money they had into Ireland, a great part of their fortune being in annuities upon funds. Money was then at ten per cent. in Ireland, beſides the advantage of returning it, and all neceſſaries of life, at half the price. They complied with my advice, and ſoon after came over; but, I happening to continue ſome time longer in England, they were much diſcouraged to live in Dublin, where they were wholly ſtrangers. She was at that time about nineteen years old, and her perſon was ſoon diſtinguiſhed. But the adventure looked ſo like a frolic, the cenſure held, for ſome time, as if there were a ſecret hiſtory in ſuch a removal; which, however, ſoon blew off by her excellent conduct. She came over with her friend on the in the year 170—; and they both lived together until this day, when death removed her from us. For ſome years paſt, ſhe had been viſited with continual ill-health; and ſeveral times within theſe laſt two years, her life was deſpaired of. But, for this twelvemonth paſt, ſhe never had a day's health; and, properly ſpeaking, ſhe hath been dying ſix months, but kept alive almoſt againſt nature, by the generous kindneſs of two phyſicians, and the care of her friends.—Thus far I writ the ſame night between eleven and twelve.

Never was any of her ſex born with better gifts of the mind, or more improved them by reading and converſation. Yet her memory was not of the beſt, and was impaired in the latter years of her life. But I cannot call to mind that I ever once heard her make a wrong judgement of perſons, books, or affairs. Her advice was always the beſt, and with the greateſt freedom, mixt with the greateſt decency. She had a gracefulneſs ſomewhat more than human in every motion, word, and action. Never was ſo happy a conjunction of civility, freedom, eaſineſs, and ſincerity. There ſeemed to be a combination among all that knew her, to treat her with a dignity much beyond her rank: yet people of all ſorts were never more eaſy than in her company. Mr. Addiſon, when he

* Mrs. Dingley.

was

Digitized by Google

was in Ireland, being introduced to her, immediately found her out; and, if he had not ſoon after left the kingdom, aſſured me he would have uſed all endeavours to cultivate her friendſhip. A rude or conceited coxcomb paſſed his time very ill, upon the leaſt breach of reſpect; for, in ſuch a caſe, ſhe had no mercy, but was ſure to expoſe him to the contempt of the ſtanders-by; yet in ſuch a manner as he was aſhamed to complain, and durſt not reſent. All of us, who had the happineſs of her friendſhip, agreed unanimouſly, that, in an afternoon or evening's converſation, ſhe never failed, before we parted, of delivering the beſt thing that was ſaid in the company. Some of us have written down ſeveral of her ſayings, or what the French call *Bon Mots*, wherein ſhe excelled almoſt beyond belief. She never miſtook the underſtanding of others; nor ever ſaid a ſevere word, but where a much ſeverer was deſerved.

Her ſervants loved and almoſt adored her at the ſame time. She would, upon occaſions, treat them with freedom; yet her demeanour was ſo aweful, that they durſt not fail in the leaſt point of reſpect. She chid them ſeldom, but it was with ſeverity, which had an effect upon them for a long time after.

January 26th. My head aches, and I can write no more.

January 30th. Tueſday.

This is the night of the funeral, which my ſickneſs will not ſuffer me to attend. It is now nine at night, and I am removed into another apartment, that I may not ſee the light of the church, which is juſt over-againſt the window of my bedchamber.

With all the ſoftneſs of temper that became a lady, ſhe had the perſonal courage of a hero. She and her friend having removed their lodgings to a new houſe, which ſtood ſolitary, a parcel of rogues, armed, attempted the houſe, where there was only one boy; ſhe was then about four and twenty: and, having been warned to apprehend ſome ſuch attempt, ſhe learned the management of a piſtol; and, the other women and ſervants being half-dead with fear, ſhe ſtole ſoftly to her dining-room window, put on a black hood, to prevent being ſeen, primed the piſtol freſh, gently lifted up the ſaſh; and, taking her aim with the utmoſt preſence of mind, diſcharged the piſtol, loaden with three bullets, into the body of one villain, who ſtood the faireſt mark. The fellow, mortally wounded, was carried off by the reſt, and died the next morning, but his companions could not be found. The duke of Ormond had often drunk her health to me upon that account, and had always an high eſteem for her. She was indeed under ſome apprehenſions of going in a boat, after ſome danger ſhe had narrowly eſcaped by water; but ſhe was reaſoned thoroughly out of it. She was never known to cry out, or diſcover any fear, in a coach or on horſeback, or any uneaſineſs by thoſe ſudden accidents with which moſt of her ſex, either by weakneſs or affectation, appear ſo much diſordered.

She never had the leaſt abſence of mind in converſation, nor given to interruption, or appeared en-

Digitized by Google

ger to put in her word by waiting impatiently until another had done. She ſpoke in a moſt agreeable voice, in the plaineſt words, never heſitating, except out of modeſty before new faces, where ſhe was ſomewhat reſerved; nor, among her neareſt friends, ever ſpoke much at a time. She was but little verſed in the common topics of female chat; ſcandal, cenſure, and detraction, never came out of her mouth: yet, among a few friends, in private converſation, ſhe made little ceremony in diſcovering her contempt of a coxcomb, and deſcribing all his follies to the life; but the follies of her own ſex ſhe was rather inclined to extenuate or to pity.

When ſhe was once convinced by open facts of any breach of truth or honour, in a perſon of high ſtation, eſpecially in the church, ſhe could not conceal her indignation, nor hear them named without ſhewing her diſpleaſure in her countenance; particularly one or two of the latter ſort, whom ſhe had known and eſteemed, but deteſted above all mankind, when it was manifeſted that they had ſacrificed thoſe two precious virtues to their ambition, and would much ſooner have forgiven them the common immoralities of the laity.

Her frequent fits of ſickneſs, in moſt parts of her life, had prevented her from making that progreſs in reading which ſhe would otherwiſe have done. She was well verſed in the Greek and Roman ſtory, and was not unſkilled in that of France and England. She ſpoke French perfectly, but forgot much of it by neglect and ſickneſs. She had read carefully all the beſt books of travels which ſerve to open and enlarge the mind. She underſtood the Platonic and Epicurean philoſophy, and judged very well of the defects of the latter. She made very judicious abſtracts of the beſt books ſhe had read. She underſtood the nature of government, and could point out all the errors of Hobbes, both in that and religion. She had a good inſight into phyſic, and knew ſomewhat of anatomy; in both which ſhe was inſtructed in her younger days by an eminent phyſician, who had her long under his care, and bore the higheſt eſteem for her perſon and underſtanding. She had a true taſte of wit and good ſenſe, both in poetry and proſe, and was a perfect good critic of ſtyle: neither was it eaſy to find a more proper or impartial judge, whoſe advice an author might better rely on, if he intended to ſend a thing into the world, provided it was on a ſubject that came within the compaſs of her knowledge. Yet, perhaps, ſhe was ſometimes too ſevere, which is a ſafe and pardonable error. She preſerved her wit, judgement, and vivacity to the laſt, but often uſed to complain of her memory.

Her fortune, with ſome acceſſion, could not, as I have heard ſay, amount to much more than two thouſand pounds, whereof a great part fell with her life, having been placed upon annuities in England, and one in Ireland. In a perſon ſo extraordinary, perhaps, it may be pardonable to mention ſome particulars, although of little moment, further than

Digitized by Google

than to ſet forth her character. Some preſents of gold-pieces being often made to her while ſhe was a girl, by her mother and other friends, on promiſe to keep them, ſhe grew into ſuch a ſpirit of thrift, that, in about three years, they amounted to above two hundred pounds. She uſed to ſhew them with boaſting; but her mother, apprehending ſhe would be cheated of them, prevailed, in ſome months, and with great importunities, to have them put out to intereſt; when, the girl loſing the pleaſure of ſeeing and counting her gold, which ſhe never failed of doing many times in a day, and deſpairing of heaping up ſuch another treaſure, her humour took quite the contrary turn: ſhe grew careleſs and ſquandering of every new acquiſition, and ſo continued till about two and twenty; when, by advice of ſome friends, and the fright of paying large bills of tradeſmen, who enticed her into debt, ſhe began to reflect upon her own folly, and was never at reſt until ſhe had diſcharged all her ſhop-bills, and refunded herſelf a conſiderable ſum ſhe had run out. After which, by the addition of a few years, and a ſuperior underſtanding, ſhe became, and continued all her life, a moſt prudent economiſt; yet ſtill with a ſtrong bent to the liberal ſide, wherein ſhe gratified herſelf by avoiding all expence in cloaths, (which ſhe ever deſpiſed) beyond what was merely decent. And, although her frequent returns of ſickneſs were very chargeable, except fees to phyſicians, of which ſhe met with ſeveral ſo generous, that ſhe could force nothing on them (and indeed ſhe muſt otherwiſe have been undone) yet ſhe never was without a conſiderable ſum of ready money. Inſomuch that, upon her death, when her neareſt friends thought her very bare, her executors found in her ſtrong box about a hundred and fifty pounds in gold. She lamented the narrowneſs of her fortune in nothing ſo much, as that it did not enable her to entertain her friends ſo often, and in ſo hoſpitable a manner, as ſhe deſired. Yet they were always welcome; and, while ſhe was in health to direct, were treated with neatneſs and elegance: ſo that the revenues of her and her companion paſſed for much more conſiderable than they really were. They lived always in lodgings; their domeſtics conſiſted of two maids and one man. She kept an account of all the family expences, from her arrival in Ireland to ſome months before her death; and ſhe would often repine, when looking back upon the annals of her houſhold bills, that every thing neceſſary for life was double the price, while intereſt of money was ſunk almoſt to one half; ſo that the addition made to her fortune was indeed grown abſolutely neceſſary.

[I ſince writ as I found time.]

But her charity to the poor was a duty not to be diminiſhed, and therefore became a tax upon thoſe tradeſmen who furniſh the fopperies of other ladies. She bought cloaths as ſeldom as poſſible, and thoſe as plain and cheap as conſiſted with the ſituation ſhe was in; and wore no lace for many years. Either her judgement or fortune was extraordinary, in the choice

Digitized by Google

of thoſe on whom ſhe beſtowed her charity; for it went further in doing good than double the ſum from any other hand. And I have heard her ſay, ſhe always met with gratitude from the poor: which muſt be owing to her ſkill in diſtinguiſhing proper objects, as well as her gracious manner of relieving them.

But ſhe had another quality that much delighted her, although it may be thought a kind of check upon her bounty: however, it was a pleaſure ſhe could not reſiſt: I mean, that of making agreeable preſents, wherein I never knew her equal, although it be an affair of as delicate a nature as moſt in the courſe of life. She uſed to define a preſent, that it was a gift to a friend of ſomething he wanted or was fond of, and which could not be eaſily gotten for money. I am confident, during my acquaintance with her, ſhe hath, in theſe and ſome other kinds of liberality, diſpoſed of to the value of ſeveral hundred pounds. As to preſents made to herſelf, ſhe received them with great unwillingneſs, but eſpecially from thoſe to whom ſhe had ever given any; being, on all occaſions, the moſt diſintereſted mortal I ever knew or heard of.

From her own diſpoſition, at leaſt as much as from the frequent want of health, ſhe ſeldom made any viſits; but her own lodgings, from before twenty years old, were frequented by many perſons of the graver ſort, who all reſpected her highly upon her good ſenſe, good manners, and converſation. Among theſe were the late primate Lindſay, biſhop Lloyd, biſhop Aſhe, biſhop Brown, biſhop Stearn, biſhop Pulleyn, with ſome others of later date; and indeed the greateſt number of her acquaintance was among the clergy. Honour, truth, liberality, good-nature, and modeſty, were the virtues ſhe chiefly poſſeſſed, and moſt valued in her acquaintance; and, where ſhe found them, would be ready to allow for ſome defects, nor valued them leſs, although they did not ſhine in learning or in wit; but would never give the leaſt allowance for any failures in the former, even to thoſe who made the greateſt figure in either of the two latter. She had no uſe of any perſon's liberality, yet her deteſtation of covetous people made her uneaſy if ſuch a one was in her company; upon which occaſion, ſhe would ſay many things very entertaining and humorous.

She never interrupted any perſon who ſpoke; ſhe laughed at no miſtakes they made, but helped them out with modeſty; and if a good thing were ſpoken, but neglected, ſhe would not let it fall, but ſet it in the beſt light to thoſe who were preſent. She liſtened to all that was ſaid, and had never the leaſt diſtraction or abſence of thought.

It was not ſafe nor prudent, in her preſence, to offend in the leaſt word againſt modeſty; for ſhe then gave full employment to her wit, her contempt, and reſentment, under which even ſtupidity and brutality were forced to ſink into confuſion; and the guilty perſon, by her future avoiding him like a bear or a ſatyr, was never in a way to tranſgreſs a ſecond time.

It happened, one ſingle coxcomb, of

Digitized by Google

of the pert kind, was in her company, among ſeveral other ladies; and, in his flippant way, began to deliver ſome double meanings: the reſt flapt their fans, and uſed the other common expedients practiſed in ſuch caſes, of appearing not to mind or comprehend what was ſaid. Her behaviour was very different, and perhaps may be cenſured. She ſaid thus to the man: "Sir, all theſe ladies and "I underſtand your meaning very "well; having, in ſpite of our "care, too often met with thoſe "of your ſex who wanted man-"ners and good ſenſe. But, be-"lieve me, neither virtuous nor "even vicious women love ſuch "kind of converſation. How-"ever, I will leave you, and "report your behaviour; and, "whatever viſit I make, I ſhall "firſt inquire at the door whether "you are in the houſe, that I "may be ſure to avoid you." I know not whether a majority of ladies would approve of ſuch a proceeding; but I believe the practice of it would ſoon put an end to that corrupt converſation, the worſt effect of dulneſs, ignorance, impudence, and vulgarity, and the higheſt affront to the modeſty and underſtanding of the female ſex.

By returning very few viſits, ſhe had not much company of her own ſex, except thoſe whom ſhe moſt loved for their eaſineſs, or eſteemed for their good ſenſe; and thoſe, not inſiſting on ceremony, came often to her. But ſhe rather choſe men for her companions, the uſual topics of ladies diſcourſe being ſuch as ſhe had little knowledge of, and leſs reliſh. Yet no man was upon the rack to entertain her, for ſhe eaſily deſcended to any thing that was innocent and diverting. News, politics, cenſure, family management, or town-talk, ſhe always diverted to ſomething elſe; but theſe indeed ſeldom happened, for ſhe choſe her company better; and therefore many, who miſtook her and themſelves, having ſolicited her acquaintance, and finding themſelves diſappointed after a few viſits, dropt off; and ſhe was never known to inquire into the reaſon, or aſk what was become of them.

She was never poſitive in arguing; and ſhe uſually treated thoſe who were ſo, in a manner which well enough gratified that unhappy diſpoſition; yet in ſuch a ſort as made it very contemptible, and at the ſame time did ſome hurt to the owners. Whether this proceeded from her eaſineſs in general, or from her indifference to perſons, or from her deſpair of mending them, or from the ſame practice which ſhe much liked in Mr. Addiſon, I cannot determine; but when ſhe ſaw any of the company very warm in a wrong opinion, ſhe was more inclined to confirm them in it than oppoſe them. The excuſe ſhe commonly gave when her friends aſked the reaſon, was, that it prevented noiſe, and ſaved time. Yet I have known her very angry with ſome whom ſhe much eſteemed, for ſometimes falling into that infirmity.

She loved Ireland much better than the generality of thoſe who owe both their birth and riches to it; and, having brought over all the fortune ſhe had in money, left

Digitized by Google

the reverſion of the beſt part of it, one thouſand pounds, to Dr. Stephens's hoſpital. She deteſted the tyranny and injuſtice of England, in their treatment of this kingdom. She had indeed reaſon to love a country, where ſhe had the eſteem and friendſhip of all who knew her, and the univerſal good report of all who ever heard of her, without one exception, if I am told the truth by thoſe who keep general converſation. Which character is the more extraordinary, in falling to a perſon of ſo much knowledge, wit, and vivacity, qualities that are uſed to create envy, and conſequently cenſure; and muſt be rather imputed to her great modeſty, gentle behaviour, and inoffenſiveneſs, than to her ſuperior virtues.

Although her knowledge, from books and company, was much more extenſive than uſually falls to the ſhare of her ſex; yet ſhe was ſo far from making a parade of it, that her female viſitants, on their firſt acquaintance, who expected to diſcover it by what they call hard words and deep diſcourſe, would be ſometimes diſappointed, and ſay, they found ſhe was like other women. But wiſe men, through all her modeſty, whatever they diſcourſed on, could eaſily obſerve that ſhe underſtood them very well, by the judgement ſhewn in her obſervations as well as in her queſtions.

Dean Swift's reſolutions when he came to be old; from the two laſt poſthumous volumes of his works.

RESOLUTIONS WHEN I COME TO BE OLD.

NOT to marry a young woman.

Not to keep young company, unleſs they really deſire it.

Not to be peeviſh, or moroſe, or ſuſpicious.

Not to ſcorn preſent ways, or wits, or faſhions, or men, or war, *&c.*

Not to be fond of children.

Not to tell the ſame ſtory over and over to the ſame people.

Not to be covetous.

Not to neglect decency or cleanlineſs, for fear of falling into naſtineſs.

Not to be over-ſevere with young people, but give allowances for their youthful follies and weakneſſes.

Not to be influenced by, or give ear to, knaviſh tattling ſervants or others.

Not to be too free of advice, nor trouble any but thoſe who deſire it.

To deſire ſome good friends to inform me which of theſe reſolutions I break or neglect, and wherein; and reform accordingly.

Not to talk much, nor of myſelf.

Not to boaſt of my former beauty, or ſtrength, or favour with ladies, *&c.*

Not to hearken to flatteries, nor conceive I can be beloved by a young woman; *et eos qui hæreditatem captant, odiſſe ac vitare.*

Not to be poſitive or opinionative.

Not to ſet up for obſerving all theſe rules, for fear I ſhould obſerve none.

Some

Digitized by Google

Some account of the late James Bradley, D. D. Royal Professor of Astronomy at Greenwich.

DR. James Bradley was the third son of William and Jane Bradley, and was born at Sherborne in Dorsetshire in the year 1692.

He was fitted for the university at North Leach by Mr. Egles, and Mr. Brice, who kept a boarding school there, and from North Leach he was sent to Oxford.

His friends intended him for the church, and his studies were regulated with that view; and as soon as he was of sufficient age to receive holy orders, the bishop of Hereford, who had conceived a great esteem for him, gave him the living of Bridstow, and soon after he was inducted to that of Welfrie in Pembrokeshire. But notwithstanding these advantages, from which he might promise himself still farther advancement in the church, he at length resigned his livings, that he might be wholly at liberty to pursue his favourite study the mathematics, and particularly astronomy.

He was nephew to Mr. Pound, a gentleman who is well known in the learned world by many excellent observations, and who would have enriched it with more, if the journals of his voyages had not been burnt at *Pulo Condor*, when the place was set on fire, and the English who were settled there cruelly massacred, Mr. Pound himself very narrowly escaping with his life.

With this gentleman, Mr. Bradley passed all the time that he could spare from the duties of his function; and perhaps he sometimes trespassed upon them: he was then sufficiently acquainted with the mathematics to improve by Mr. Pound's conversation, yet it does not appear that, in this study, he had any preceptor but his genius, or any assistant but his labour.

It may be easily imagined, that the example and conversation of Mr. Pound did not render Bradley more fond of his profession than he was before; he continued however as yet to fulfil the duties of it, though, at this time, he had made such observations as laid the foundation of those discoveries, which afterwards distinguished him as one of the greatest astronomers of his age.

Though these observations were made as it were by stealth, they gained him first the notice, and then the friendship, of lord chancellor Macclesfield, Mr. Newton, afterwards sir Isaac, and Mr. Halley*, and many other members of the royal society, into which he was soon elected a member.

About the same time, the chair of Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford became vacant, by the death of the celebrated Dr. Keil; and Mr. Bradley was elected to succeed him on the 31st of October 1721, being then just nine and twenty years old; and his colleague was Mr. Halley, who was professor of geometry on the same foundation.

Bradley, upon his being elected

See* an account of Dr. Halley, vol. II. p. 283.

Digitized by Google

into this profeſſorſhip, gave up both his livings, and with great joy quitted a ſituation in which his duty was directly oppoſite to his inclination.

From this time, he applied himſelf wholly to the ſtudy of his favourite ſcience, and, in the year 1727, he publiſhed his theory of the aberration of the fixed ſtars, which is allowed to be one of the moſt uſeful and ingenious diſcoveries of modern aſtronomy.

It had been long obſerved, that the poſitions of the fixed ſtars were ſubject to ſome variations, which in no ſort correſponded with the apparent motion of a degree in ſeventy-two years, which gives the preceſſion of the equinoxes. The late abbé Picard had remarked theſe vibrations in the pole ſtar in 1761, but he did not attempt either to reduce them to any ſettled rule, or to account for them. Dr. Bradley not only verified Picard's obſervations, but diſcovered many other variations which had never before been thought of; he found that ſome ſtars appeared to have, in the ſpace of about a year, a variation of longitude backward and forward, but without any variation of latitude; that others varied in latitude, but not in longitude; and others, by far the greater number, appeared to deſcribe, in the ſpace of a year, ſmall ellipſis of different degrees of elongation.

The period of a year, in which all theſe motions ſo different from each other were performed, ſeemed to prove, that they had a connection with the revolution of the earth in its orbit; but the difficulty was, to diſcover in what manner the ſtars were apparently influenced by that revolution; this was attempted for ſome time by Mr. Bradley, but without ſucceſs; at laſt, however, his ſagacity and his diligence ſurmounted all difficulties, and he found the cauſe of theſe ſeemingly capricious appearances in the ſucceſſive motion of light co-operating with the motion of the earth round the ſun.

Light had long been ſuppoſed to move with a velocity phyſically infinite, but the late M. Roemer of the royal academy of Paris diſcovered the contrary, and even aſſigned the time in which it moved through a ſpace of ſixty-ſix millions of leagues, the ſuppoſed diameter of the annual orbit; he had obſerved that the emerſions of the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter were delayed in proportion as Jupiter was diſtant from the oppoſition; and that, in thoſe eclipſes which happened neareſt to the conjunction, this delay amounted to eleven minutes; he concluded, therefore, that this ſpace of eleven minutes was no more than the time which the ray of the ſatellite that firſt iſſued from the ſhadow took to paſs the diſtance between the two poſitions of the earth, that neareſt the oppoſition, and that neareſt the conjunction: it followed, therefore, that the velocity of light was not only finite, but meaſureable.

But however natural this theory might be, and however well it might be ſupported, it was then thought too bold, and poor Roemer did not live to ſee it adopted. It has, however, been ſince univerſally agreed, that the motion of

Digitized by Google

of light is ſucceſſive; and upon this ſucceſſive motion of light, Mr. Bradley built his explanation of the irregular variations which he had obſerved in the ſtars, and which he called their *aberration*. His theory was this:

Let us ſuppoſe a ſeries of very ſmall particles, united into a thread, to fall in a direction perpendicular to the horizon; and let ſeveral of theſe threads or particles fall at the ſame time, in the ſame direction, ſo as to be parallel to each other, in the ſame manner as drops of rain in a dead calm. Let us then ſuppoſe a tube to be placed in this rain, in a vertical poſition; and it is manifeſt that the drop of water which enters the aperture at the upper end of it will iſſue at the aperture below, without touching the inſide of the tube.

But if the tube be moved parallel to itſelf, though ſtill kept in a poſition parallel to the direction of the water, it is clear, that this motion of the tube will cauſe the drop that enters it to touch one of its ſides, before it gets to the bottom; and that this contact will happen ſooner, in proportion as the motion of the drop is ſlow, compared with the motion of the tube: and it is eaſy to demonſtrate, that if the motion of the tube and that of the rain are equal, the drop which falls in the centre of the upper aperture of the tube will come in contact with the inſide of the tube, when it has paſſed down the tube the diſtance of half its diameter; and, conſequently, that the line of its direction will make an angle of five and forty degrees with the axis of the tube: it follows, therefore, that, to prevent the drops of water from touching the inſide of the tube, notwithſtanding its motion, the tube muſt be inclined in an angle of five and forty degrees, on the ſide towards which it moves; and that, if this inclination ſhould be ſucceſſively made round the circumference of a circle, the tube would deſcribe round the vertical line, drawn from the centre of its baſe, a curve, the angle of which would be ninety degrees.

But what has been ſaid with reſpect to an inclination of the tube neceſſary to make the drop paſs through it, notwithſtanding its motion, without touching the inſide of it, abſolutely depends upon the proportion between the motion of the tube, and the motion of the drop; and, in proportion as the motion of the drop is greater than that of the tube, the leſs the tube muſt be inclined: ſo that, if the motion of the drop be ſuppoſed to be infinite, no inclination at all of the tube would be neceſſary; for the drop would reach the bottom of the tube as ſoon as it reached the top, and the ſpace through which the tube could have advanced during that trajection would be infinitely ſmall.

In order to apply this theory to the aberration of the fixed ſtars, we muſt ſubſtitute, for the drops of water uniting into a thread, the rays of light that come from thoſe ſtars; and, for the tube, which we have ſuppoſed to be firſt at reſt and then in motion, that of the teleſcope, uſed to determine the poſition of the ſtars, which is carried

Digitized by Google

ried round with the earth, in its revolution about the ſun; and we muſt ſuppoſe, that the velocity of the ray of light having a finite relation to the velocity of the earth's motion, the tube ought to change its inclination, in proportion as that motion changes its direction; whence it follows, that each ſtar muſt have a ſeries of different poſitions; or, which is the ſame thing, an apparent motion in the heavens, which cauſes it to deſcribe, in the ſpace of a year, ellipſes more or leſs elongated according to its poſition.

Such is the ingenious theory of the aberration which Mr. Bradley publiſhed in the year 1727, and which was received by the whole learned world with the applauſe that it merited.—Mr. Clairaut, of the academy of ſciences at Paris, afterwards made this diſcovery the ſubject of a memoir, which he printed in 1737: in this memoir, he examines the principles on which the theory of the aberration is founded, and gives the neceſſary rules for putting it in practice. From the calculations of this gentleman it follows, that the velocity of light, as fixed by the aberrations of the ſtars, is the ſame with what M. Roemer ſuppoſed it to be, and exactly quadrates with the retardation of the eclipſes of the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter. A new proof of the truth of his hypotheſis, if any new proof had been neceſſary.

Three years after this diſcovery, by which Mr. Bradley acquired very great reputation, he was appointed lecturer in aſtronomy and phyſics, at the Muſeum at Oxford.

He purſued his ſtudies with equal application and delight; and in the courſe of his obſervations, which were innumerable, he diſcovered that the inclination of the earth's axis, upon the plane of the ecliptic, was not always the ſame, but that it varied backwards and forwards ſome ſeconds, and that the period of theſe variations was nine years. This period ſeemed altogether unaccountable, as it could not be ſuppoſed to have any thing in common with the revolution of the earth, which is performed in one year. Mr. Bradley, however, diſcovered the cauſe of this phænomenon in the Newtonian ſyſtem of attraction.

The firſt principle of that ſyſtem is known to be, that all bodies mutually attract each other in the direct ratio of their maſſes, and in the inverſe ratio of the ſquares of their diſtances. From this mutual attraction, combined with motion in a right line, Newton deduces the figure of the orbits of the planets, and particularly that of the earth. If this orbit was a circle, and if the terreſtrial globe was a perfect ſphere, the attraction of the ſun would have no other effect than to keep it in its habit, and would cauſe no irregularity in the poſition of its axis; but neither is the earth's orbit a circle, nor its body a ſphere; for the earth is ſenſibly protuberant towards the equator, and its orbit is an ellipſis, which has the ſun in its focus. When the poſition of the earth is ſuch, that the plane of its equator paſſes through the centre of the ſun, the attractive power of the ſun acts only ſo as to draw the earth towards

Digitized by Google

it, ſtill parallel to itſelf, and without changing the poſition of its axis; and this happens at the equinoxes. In proportion as the earth recedes from thoſe points, the ſun alſo goes out of the plane of the equator, and approaches that of one or other of the tropics; the ſemidiameter of the earth, which is then expoſed to the ſun, being no longer equal, the equator is more powerfully attracted than the reſt of the globe, which cauſes ſome alteration in its poſition, and its inclination upon the plane of the ecliptic; and as that part of the orbit, which is comprized between the autumnal and vernal equinox, is leſs than that which is comprized between the vernal and the autumnal, it follows, that the irregularity cauſed by the ſun, during his paſſage through the northern ſigns, is not entirely compenſated by that which he cauſes during his paſſage through the ſouthern ſigns; and that the parallelism of the terreſtrial axis, and its inclination with the ecliptic, will be a little changed. But though the irregularity is now accounted for, we are ſtill at a loſs for the cauſe of its happening in a period of nine years. This difficulty, however, will immediately diſappear.

The ſame effect which the ſun produces upon the earth by its attraction, is alſo produced by the moon, which acts with greater force, in proportion as it is more diſtant from the equator: now, at the time when its nodes concur with the equinoxial points, its greateſt latitude is added to the greateſt obliquity of the ecliptic. At this time, therefore, the power which cauſes the irregularity in the poſition of the terreſtrial axis, acts with the greateſt force; and the revolution of the nodes of the moon being performed in eighteen years, it is clear, that in eighteen years the nodes will twice concur with the equinoxial points; and, conſequently, that twice in that period, or once every nine years, the earth's axis will be more influenced than at any other time; ſo that it will have a kind of balancing backward and forward, the period of which will be nine years, as Mr. Bradley had obſerved; and this balancing he called *the Nutation of the Terreſtrial Axis.*

He publiſhed this diſcovery in 1737, ſo that in the ſpace of about ten years he communicated to the world two of the fineſt diſcoveries in modern aſtronomy, which will for ever make a memorable epocha in the hiſtory of that ſcience.

Mr. Bradley always preſerved the eſteem and friendſhip of Mr. Halley, who, being worn out by age and infirmities, thought he could do nothing farther for the ſervice of aſtronomy, than procure for Mr. Bradley the place of Regius profeſſor of aſtronomy at Greenwich, which he had poſſeſſed himſelf many years with the greateſt reputation. With this view, he wrote many letters, which have been ſince found among Mr. Bradley's papers, deſiring his permiſſion to apply for a grant of the reverſion of it to him, and even offering to reſign in his favour, if it ſhould be thought neceſſary: but before Mr. Halley could bring this kind project to bear, he died. Mr. Bradley, however, obtained the place afterwards, by the favour and intereſt of

Digitized by Google

of my lord Macclesfield, who was afterwards president of the royal society.

As soon as the appointment of Mr. Bradley to this place was known, the university of Oxford sent him a diploma, creating him doctor of divinity.

The appointment of astronomer at Greenwich, placed Mr. Bradley in his proper element, and he pursued his observations with unwearied diligence.

However numerous the collection of astronomical instruments at the observatory at Greenwich, it was impossible that such an observer as Dr. Bradley should not desire to increase them, as well to answer his own particular views, as in general to make observations with greater exactness. In the year 1748, therefore, he took the opportunity of the annual visit made by the royal society to the observatory, in order to examine the instruments, and receive the professor's observations for the year, to represent so strongly the necessity of repairing the old instruments, and purchasing new, that the society thought proper to represent it to his majesty, and his majesty gave them a thousand pounds for that purpose. This sum was laid out under the direction of Dr. Bradley, who, with the assistance of the late celebrated Mr. Graham and Mr. Bird, furnished the observatory with as complete a collection of astronomical instruments, as the most skilful and diligent observer could desire.

Doctor Bradley, furnished with such assistance, pursued his observations with new assiduity, an incredible number of which were found after his death, which are now in the hands of the royal society, who will certainly make such a use of so valuable a deposit, as will do equal honour to them, and Dr. Bradley.

It has been already observed, that when Dr. Bradley was elected to the professor's chair at Oxford, he gave up his two livings, which were at such a distance, that he could not possibly fulfil the duties of them himself; but it happened, that after he was settled at Greenwich, the living of that parish became vacant, which is very considerable, and which was offered to him, as he was upon the spot to perform the duty, and had the claim of uncommon merit to the reward. This living, however, Dr. Bradley, very greatly to his honour, refused, fearing the duties of the astronomer would too much interfere with those of the divine. His majesty, however, hearing of the refusal, was so pleased with it, that he granted him a pension of 250l. a year, in consideration of his great abilities and knowledge in astronomy, and other branches of the mathematics, which had procured so much advantage to the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, as is particularly mentioned in the grant, which is dated the 15th of February 1752.

Dr. Bradley, about the same time, was admitted into the council of the royal society. In the year 1748, he was admitted a member of the royal academy of sciences and belles lettres of Berlin, upon the death of M. Crevier, first physician to his catholic majesty; in the year 1752, a member of the imperial academy at Petersburg; and, in

Digitized by Google

in 1757, of that inſtituted at Bologne.

Dr. Bradley was ſtill indefatigable in his obſervations, and whatever honour he received became an incitement to obtain new diſtinction; his corporeal abilities, however, at length declined, tho' his intellectual ſuffered no abatement. In the year 1760, he became extremely weak and infirm, and towards the end of June 1762, he was attacked with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, cauſed by an inflammation of the reins, which, on the twelfth of July following, put an end to his life, in the ſeventieth year of his age.

He was buried at Mitchin-Hampton in Glouceſterſhire, in the ſame grave with his mother and his wife.

In the year 1744, he married Suſannah Peach, the daughter of a gentleman of that name in Glouceſterſhire, by whom he had only one daughter, now living.

As to his character, he was remarkable for a placid and gentle modeſty, very uncommon in perſons of an active temper and robuſt conſtitution. It was ſtill more remarkable, that, with this untroubled equanimity of temper, he was compaſſionate and liberal in the higheſt degree. Although he was a good ſpeaker, and poſſeſſed the rare but happy art of expreſſing his ideas with the utmoſt preciſion and perſpicuity, yet no man was a greater lover of ſilence, for he never ſpoke, but when he thought it abſolutely neceſſary. He did, indeed, think it neceſſary to ſpeak when he had a fair opportunity to communicate any uſeful knowledge in his own way; and he encouraged thoſe that attended his lectures to aſk him queſtions, by the exactneſs with which he anſwered, and the care he took to adapt himſelf to every capacity.

He was not more inclined to write than to ſpeak, for he has publiſhed very little; he had a natural diffidence, which made him always afraid that his works ſhould injure his character, and therefore ſuppreſſed many, which probably were well worthy of the public attention. He was even known, as it were, in ſpite of himſelf; and, in ſpite of himſelf, he was known much, and conſequently much eſteemed. He was acquainted with many of the firſt perſons in this kingdom, perſons eminent, as well for their rank, as their abilities: he was honoured by all men of learning in general; and there was not an aſtronomer of any eminence in the world, with whom he had not a literary correſpondence.

Upon the whole, it may be ſaid of Dr. Bradley, that no man cultivated great talents with more ſucceſs, or had a better claim to be ranked among the greateſt aſtronomers of his age.

Some account of the late Dr. Stukeley, communicated by Mr. Collinſon.

THE rev. William Stukeley, M. D. F. R. S. & S. A. S. was deſcended from an ancient family in Lincolnſhire; born in the year 1687; admitted of Bennet-College, Cambridge, in 1703; he took the degree M. B. in 1709; and practiſed phyſic at Boſton in Lincoln-

Digitized by Google

Lincolnſhire; he became a fellow of the antiquarian ſociety in 1717; a fellow of the royal ſociety in 1718; M. D. in 1719; and was admitted fellow of the college of phyſicians in 1723. Conceiving there were ſome remains of the Eleuſinian myſteries in Free Maſonry, he gratified his curioſity, and was conſtituted maſter of a lodge, to which he preſented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at or near Dorcheſter.

In July 1729 he went into orders, by the encouragement of archbiſhop Wake; and, in October following, was preſented by lord chancellor King to the living of All Saints in Stamford.

In the year 1741 he became one of the founders of the Egyptian ſociety, which brought him acquainted with the benevolent duke of Montague, one of the members, who prevailed on him to leave Stamford, and then gave him the living of St. George the Martyr, in Queen-ſquare, in 1747. From thence he frequently went to a pretty retirement he had at Kentiſh-town. Returning from thence on Wedneſday, the 27th of February, 1765, to his houſe in Queen-ſquare, according to his uſual cuſtom, he lay down on his couch, where his houſe-keeper came and read to him; but ſome occaſion calling her away, on her return, he, with a chearful look, ſaid, *Sally, an accident has happened ſince you have been abſent.* 'Pray 'what is that, Sir?' *No leſs than a ſtroke of the palſy.* She replied, 'I hope not ſo, Sir;' and began to weep.—*Nay, do not trouble yourſelf,* ſaid he, *but get ſome help to carry me up ſtairs, for I never ſhall come down again but on men's ſhoulders.* Soon after his faculties failed him, but he continued quiet and compoſed, as in a ſleep, until Sunday following, the 3d of March, 1765, and then departed, in his 78th year, which he attained by his remarkable temperance and regularity.

By his particular directions he was conveyed in a private manner to Eaſt-ham in Eſſex, and was buried in the church-yard, ordering the turf to be laid ſmoothly over him, without any monument. This ſpot he particularly fixed on, in a viſit he paid ſome time before to the clergyman of that pariſh, when walking with him one day in the church yard.

Thus ended a valuable life, daily ſpent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity.

His great learning and profound ſkill in thoſe reſearches, enabled him to publiſh many very elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the preſs.

In his phyſical capacity, his *Diſſertation on the ſpleen* was well received.

His *Itinerarium Curioſum*, the firſt fruits of his juvenile excurſions, preſaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience.

The curious in theſe ſtudies were not diſappointed; for with a ſagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and induſtry and ſome years ſpent in actual ſurveys, he inveſtigated and publiſhed an account of thoſe ſtupendous works of the remoteſt antiquity, Stonehenge and Abury,

Digitized by Google

ry, in 1743, and hath given the moſt probable and rational account of their origins and uſe, aſcertaining alſo their dimenſions with the greateſt accuracy.

So great was his proficiency in druidical hiſtory, that his familiar friends uſed to call him, *The arch druid of this age.* His works abound with particulars that ſhew his knowledge of this celebrated Britiſh prieſthood.

In his *Carauſius* he has ſhewn much learning and ingenuity, in ſettling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain.

To his intereſt and application we are indebted for recovering from obſcurity Richard of Cirenceſter's hiſtory of Roman Britain, intitled, *Britannicarum Gentium, &c. Hauniæ*, 1757. The ſame year, for the benefit of the Engliſh reader, with his uſual ſkill and erudition, he publiſhed an illuſtration of theſe choice remains of antiquity, with a map, and the manner how they came to be diſcovered.

His diſcourſes, or ſermons, under the title of *Palæographia Sacra*, 1760, on the vegetable creation, &c. beſpeak him a botaniſt, philoſopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and excellent obſervations.

He cloſed the laſt ſcenes of his life with compleating a long and laborious work on ancient Britiſh coins, in particular of Cunobelin, on which he felicitated himſelf to have from them diſcovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that Britiſh king. This, with many other extraordinary performances, I am informed, are left ready for publiſhing, with which, it is hoped, his executors will enrich the commonwealth of learning.

Theſe imperfect ſketches of this great man's life are inſerted as a tribute due to a long friendſhip, in hopes they may excite others, who have more leiſure, and who are better acquainted with his works, to do juſtice to his memory.

P. C.

The life of the late celebrated Dr. Edward Young.

THE republic of letters have juſt ſuſtained a loſs by the death of the celebrated Dr. Edward Young, whoſe great genius, abilities, and piety, placed him in the foremoſt rank of literature, for almoſt half a century. He was one of that illuſtrious conſtellation that added glory to the reign of queen Anne, while age, that impairs the faculties of the ordinary race of men, only ſeemed to light up his fire, and almoſt to the laſt his powers grew ſtronger.

Such however was his fate, that, towards the latter part of his life, he was but little talked of; a manifeſt inſtance, that when any man, how great ſoever, reſolves to forſake the world, the world is willing enough to leave him: our celebrated poet therefore might, with great truth, ſay of himſelf, *That he had been ſo long remembered he was forgotten*; he even ſeemed to fall unwept by the Muſes, and while all Grub-ſtreet was in mourning at the death of a much inferior genius, he paſſed as ſilent to the grave as piety or modeſty could wiſh. As however we think it our duty to give ſome account of every great character as it falls, we will

give

Digitized by Google

give such anecdotes of the life of this worthy personage as have come to our notice; and, as far as in us lies, counteract the ingratitude of the public.

Edward Young, the subject of the present memoir, was the son of a divine of the church of England, of the same name, and who was himself superiorly eminent as a christian and a scholar. Of this worthy man there remain two volumes of sermons upon various occasions, which are reckoned some of the best in our language. Such learning, and so good an example, were not slow in exciting the emulation of our poet; who was taught by his father the arts both of morals and humanity. When qualified for the university, he was matriculated into All-Souls college in Oxford, and, designing to follow the civil law, took a degree in that profession. It was while in this situation that he wrote his poem on the *Last Day*, which, coming from a layman, gave universal satisfaction; and this was soon after followed by his poem, entitled, *The Force of Religion*, or, *Vanquished Love*, which was well received by the public, but was particularly pleasing to the noble family for whose amusement it was chiefly calculated. But as this excellent poet has other and better claims upon posterity for reputation than these poems, we will venture to give our opinion of them freely. In both the one and the other there is a laboured stiffness of versification; and this is the more remarkable, as Dr. Young ever took very great pains to polish and correct the harshness of his numbers: so that, I am told, he has been for weeks together endeavouring to turn a few lines into mellifluous modulation, and often without success. The two poems in question therefore are stiff, unpleasing, and often incorrect; instead of endeavouring to support the glow of imagery, the poet seems rather sedulous to gather the ornaments of wit; and thus, while he aims at the fancy, misses the heart.

Such, however, was the success of these two poems, in an age when the noblest productions were common, and even the meanest rewarded, that he was taken particular notice of by several of the nobility; and the turn of his mind leading him to the church, he went into orders, and was made one of the king's chaplains: he afterwards obtained the living of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, worth about five hundred pounds per annum; and though ever in the full blaze of favour, he never had the fortune to rise to greater preferment. Indeed, during the last reign, the arts of poetry, or of real eloquence, were but little promoted or encouraged from the throne. Young could expect no great honours from a master who hated poetry, and styled all poets with the odious appellation of *Buffoons*. For some years before the death of the late prince of Wales, Young, who was in favour with his royal highness, attended the court pretty constantly: but upon his decease all his hopes of church advancement vanished, and towards the latter end of his life his very desires of fortune seemed to forsake him. For in his *Night Thoughts*, mentioning himself, he observes, that there was one in Britain born, with courtiers bred,

who

Digitized by Google

who thought even wealth might come a day too late. Notwithſtanding, upon the death of the late Dr. Hales, he was taken into the ſervice of the princeſs dowager of Wales, and ſucceeded as her privy chaplain.

When pretty far advanced in life, he married the lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the late earl of Litchfield. This lady was a widow, and had two children, a ſon and a daughter, who were both extremely meritorious; but both died young, and within a ſhort time of each other. What he felt for their loſs, as well as for that of his wife, we may eaſily perceive, by his fine poem of the *Night Thoughts*, in which they are characterized, the young lady under the name of Narciſſa, her brother by that of Philander, and his wife, though nameleſs, is frequently mentioned. He thus deplores his loſs, in an apoſtrophe to death:

Inſatiate archer, could not once ſuffice!
Thy ſhaft flew thrice, and thrice my peace was ſlain,
And thrice, ere thrice yon moon renew'd her horn.

But to return: though in orders, he ſtill continued to cultivate the Muſes, and at different times he publiſhed his tragedies and poems, each of which were reckoned excellent in their way. His ſatires, intituled, *The Love of Fame the Univerſal Paſſion*, are by many conſidered as his principal performance, and were written early in life. If terſeneſs of ſtyle, brilliancy of wit, or ſimplicity of ſubject, can enſure applauſe, Dr. Young may demand it upon this occaſion; yet, we know not how, theſe ſatires, though once in great favour and eſteem, are wearing out of faſhion; and perhaps, as Swift juſtly had ſaid of them, the ſatiriſt ſhould have been either more angry or more merry; in fact, they conſiſt of a ſtring of epigrams, written upon one ſubject, and tire the reader before he gets near the end.

And now we are upon the ſubject of his poems, we will mention them all, as they are to be found in the laſt edition of his works. In this we find an Ode addreſſed to the king, which is below contempt; a Paraphraſe on the Book of Job, which is pious, but dull; two epiſtles to Mr. Pope, of pretty nearly the ſame merit with his Satires; and two or three Odes more, in which ſpecies of writing he is peculiarly unfortunate.

But to make amends for his failures in ode-writing, we ought now to conſider him as a tragedian, and begin with the *Revenge*, his beſt performance. This play, as a modern critic informs us, met, and juſtly, with very great ſucceſs. The deſign of it ſeems to have been borrowed partly from Shakeſpear's Othello, and partly from Mrs. Behn's Abdalazar; the plot bearing many marks of the former; and the principal character, Zanga, of the latter. Yet it will not ſurely be ſaying too much when we affirm, that Dr. Young has, in ſome reſpects, conſiderably improved his originals. If we compare the Iago in one with the Zanga in the other tragedy, we ſhall find the motives of reſentment greatly different, and thoſe of Young much more juſtly, as well as more nobly, founded than thoſe of Shakeſpear. Ia-

Digitized by Google

go's cauſe of revenge againſt Othello is only his having ſet a younger officer over his head, on a particular and ſingle vacancy, notwithſtanding he himſelf has the juſteſt reaſon to expect a poſt of equal advantage. To this is added a ſlight ſuſpicion of Othello's having been great with his wife. But Zanga's cauſe of anger is different. The death of his father, ſlain by Alonzo, the loſs of a kingdom, in conſequence of his ſucceſs, and the indignity of a blow received from the ſame hand; all theſe accumulated injuries, added to the impoſſibility of finding a nobler means of revenge, urge him, againſt his will, to the ſubtilities and underhand methods he employs. Othello's jealouſy is raiſed by trifles; and, by appearing too credulous, he forfeits that pity which his diſtreſſes might demand. Alonzo, on the contrary, long ſtruggles againſt conviction, nor proceeds to extremities, till he finds *Proofs riſe on proofs, and ſtill the laſt the ſtrongeſt.* In a word, we may aſſign this piece, with great juſtice, a place in the very firſt rank of our dramatic writings; and were we to ſhew foreigners a tragedy, as a ſample of Engliſh genius, after two or three others, perhaps this might be adduced as a ſpecimen.

We mention the tragedy of *Buſiris* after that of the *Revenge*, though it was acted before, namely, in the year 1719; but its merit being much inferior to that of the former, juſtifies our placing it here. In this piece, as in all Young's writings, there are here and there ſome admirable lines; but then ſo mixed with bombaſt and abſurdity, moſt w[r] are at a loſs whether to idicule or to admire him; or how that mind, which can ſoar to the nobleſt heights, can ſo frequently ſtoop to the loweſt puerilities.

His laſt tragedy is intituled *The Brothers*, and written upon the plan of a French piece of great merit: Dr. Young, however, deſerves more commendation for the occaſion on which this tragedy was acted, than for its merit as a poetical performance; ſince the whole profits, which were gained by its repreſentation, were given by the author to charitable purpoſes. It will be ſufficient therefore to ſay, that, while it failed to increaſe his reputation for genius, it added to the character of his humanity.

But to leave him in the dramatic walk, where he hath been undoubtedly excelled by others, let us turn to him as the moral and melancholy poet, who wrote the *Night Thoughts*, a ſpecies of poetry peculiarly his own, and in which he has been unrivalled by all thoſe who attempted to write in this manner. The applauſe which he has received for theſe is unbounded; *the unhappy bard, whoſe griefs in melting numbers flow, and melancholy joys diffuſe around*, has been ſung by the profane as well as the pious. Theſe, as we have already obſerved, were written under the recent preſſure of his ſorrow for the loſs of his wife, daughter, and ſon-in-law; they are addreſſed to Lorenzo, a man of pleaſure and the world, and who, as it is inſinuated by ſome, is his own ſon, but then labouring under his father's diſpleaſure. In theſe admirable poems there are flights of thinking

Digitized by Google

thinking almoſt ſuperhuman; ſuch is his deſcription of Death, from his ſecret ſtand noting down the follies of Bacchanalian Society, the epitaph on the departed world, the iſſuing of Satan from his dungeon on the day of judgement; but all theſe noble flights are often allayed by paltry witticiſms, and a vile jingle of words: many thoughts finely ſtarted are tired down, and, like Ovid, he plays with his metaphors till he has ſpoiled them.

Of his proſe productions there are few remaining. His *Centaur not Fabulous*, and his *Conjectures on original Compoſition*, are the moſt conſiderable. When we conſider the laſt as the work of a man turned of eighty, we are not to be ſurpriſed ſo much that it has faults, as how it ſhould come to have beauties. It is indeed ſtrange, that the load of fourſcore years was not able to keep down that vigorous fancy which here burſts the bounds of judgement, and breaks the ſlaviſh ſhackles of age and experience. This work ſeemed a brightening before death, and it had been well if the author had ſtopt here; but that taper which blazed as it declined, was at laſt ſhamefully exhibited to the public as burning in the ſocket, in a work called *The Reſignation*, the laſt but the worſt of all Dr. Young's performances.

But this failure in old age could no way diminiſh the fame that he had been earning by a life of more than ſixty years of excellence. As a poet, he was ſtill conſidered as the only palladium we had left of ancient genius; and, as a chriſtian, one of the fineſt examples of primeval piety. The turn of his mind was naturally ſolemn; and he uſually, when at home in the country, ſpent many hours of the day walking in his own churchyard among the tombs: his converſation, his writings, had all a reference to the life after this, and this turn of diſpoſition mixed itſelf even with his improvements in gardening. He had, for inſtance, an alcove with a bench, ſo painted near his houſe, that at a diſtance it looked as a real one, which the ſpectator was then approaching. Upon coming up near it, however, the deception was perceived, and this motto appeared, *Inviſibilia non decipiunt*, "The things unſeen do not deceive us." Yet, notwithſtanding this gloomineſs of temper, he was fond of innocent ſports and amuſements; he inſtituted an aſſembly and a bowling-green in the pariſh of which he was rector, and often promoted the gaiety of the company in perſon. His wit was generally poignant, and ever levelled at thoſe who teſtified any contempt for decency and religion. His epigram, ſpoken extempore upon Voltaire, is well known, who happening in his company to ridicule Milton, and the allegorical perſonages of Death and Sin, Young thus addreſſed him:

Thou art ſo witty, profligate, and thin,
You ſeem a Milton with his Death and Sin.

One Sunday preaching in office at St. James's, he found that, though he ſtrove to make his audience attentive, he could not pre-

Digitized by Google

vail. Upon which his pity for their folly got the better of all decorums, and he ſat back in the pulpit, and burſt into a flood of tears.

Towards the latter part of life, he knew his own infirmities, and ſuffered himſelf to be in pupilage to his houſe-keeper; for he conſidered that at a certain time of life the ſecond childhood of age demanded its wonted protection. His ſon, whoſe boyiſh follies were long obnoxious to paternal ſeverity, was at laſt forgiven in his will; and our poet died regretted by all, having performed all that man could do to fill his poſt with dignity.

Character of the late Dr. Thomas Sheridan of Dublin, ſo often mentioned by Dean Swift; from the two laſt poſthumous volumes of the Dean's works.

Written in the year 1738.

DOCTOR Thomas Sheridan died at Rathfarnam, the tenth of October 1738, at three of the clock in the afternoon; his diſeaſes were a dropſy and aſthma. He was doubtleſs the beſt inſtructor of youth in theſe kingdoms, or perhaps in Europe; and as great a maſter of the Greek and Roman languages. He had a very fruitful invention, and a talent for poetry. His Engliſh verſes were full of wit and humour, but neither his proſe nor verſe ſufficiently correct: however, he would readily ſubmit to any friend who had a true taſte in proſe or verſe. He hath left behind him a very great collection, in ſeveral volumes, of ſtories, humourous, witty, wiſe, or ſome way uſeful, gathered from a vaſt number of Greek, Roman, Italian, Spaniſh, French, and Engliſh writers. I believe I may have ſeen about thirty, large enough to make as many moderate books in octavo. But among theſe extracts, there were many not worth regard; for five in ſix, at leaſt, were of little uſe or entertainment. He was (as it is frequently the caſe in men of wit and learning) what the French call a *Dupe*, and in a very high degree. The greateſt dunce of a tradeſman could impoſe upon him, for he was altogether ignorant in worldly management. His chief ſhining quality was that of a ſchool-maſter; here he ſhone in his proper element. He had ſo much ſkill and practice in the phyſiognomy of boys, that he rarely miſtook at the firſt view. His ſcholars loved and feared him. He often rather choſe to ſhame the ſtupid, but puniſh the idle, and expoſe them to all the lads, which was more ſevere than laſhing. Among the gentlemen in this kingdom who have any ſhare of education, the ſcholars of Dr. Sheridan infinitely excel, in number and knowledge, all their brethren ſent from other ſchools.

To look on the doctor in ſome other lights, he was in many things very indiſcreet, to ſay no worſe. He acted like too many clergymen, who are in haſte to be married when very young; and from hence proceeded all the miſeries of his life. The portion he got proved to be juſt the reverſe of 500l. for he was poorer by a thouſand:

Digitized by Google

thouſand: ſo many incumbrances of a mother-in-law, and poor relations, whom he was forced to ſupport for many years. Inſtead of breeding up his daughters to houſewifery and plain cloaths, he got them, at a great expence, to be clad like ladies who had plentiful fortunes; made them only learn to ſing and dance, to draw and deſign, to give them rich ſilks, and other fopperies; and his two eldeſt were married, without his conſent, to young lads who had nothing to ſettle on them. However, he had one ſon, whom the doctor ſent to Weſtminſter-ſchool, although he could ill afford it. The boy was there immediately taken notice of, upon examination; although a mere ſtranger, he was by pure merit elected a king's ſcholar. It is true, their maintenance falls ſomething ſhort: the doctor was then ſo poor, that he could not add fourteen pounds, to enable the boy to finiſh the year; which if he had done, he would have been removed to a higher claſs, and, in another year, would have been ſped off (that is the phraſe) to a fellowſhip in Oxford or Cambridge: but the doctor was forced to recall him to Dublin, and had friends in our univerſity to ſend him there, where he hath been choſen of the foundation; and, I think, hath gotten an exhibition, and deſigns to ſtand for a fellowſhip.

The doctor had a good church-living, in the ſouth parts of Ireland, given him by lord Carteret; who, being very learned himſelf, encourageth it in others. A friend of the doctor's prevailed on his excellency to grant it. The living was well worth 150l. per annum. He changed it very ſoon for that of Dunboyn; which, by the knavery of the farmers and power of the gentlemen, fell ſo very low, that he could never get 80l. He then changed that living for the free-ſchool of Cavan, where he might have lived well, in ſo cheap a country, on 80l. ſalary per annum, beſides his ſcholars: but the air, he ſaid, was too moiſt and unwholeſome, and he could not bear the company of ſome perſons in that neighbourhood. Upon this he ſold the ſchool for about 400l. ſpent the money, grew into diſeaſes, and died.

It would be very honourable, as well as juſt, in thoſe many perſons of quality and fortune, who had the advantage of being educated under doctor Sheridan, if they would pleaſe to erect ſome decent monument over his body, in the church where it is depoſited.

Extracts from two letters to the late profeſſor Colſon, of Cambridge Univerſity, when maſter of an academy at Rocheſter, containing anecdotes of the firſt ſetting out of two very remarkable gentlemen now living.

To the rev. Mr. Colſon, &c.

Litchfield, Feb. 5, 1736.

My dear old friend,

HAVING not been in town ſince the year thirty-one, you will the leſs wonder at ſeeing a letter from me. But I have the pleaſure of hearing of you ſome-

Digitized by Google

times in the prints, and am glad to see you are daily throwing in your valuable contributions to the republic of letters.

But the present occasion of my writing is a favour I have to ask of you. My neighbour, captain Garrick, (who is an honest valuable man) has a son, who is a very sensible young fellow, and a good scholar, and whom the captain hopes, in some two or three years, he shall be able to send to the Temple, and breed to the bar: but at present his pocket will not hold out for sending him to the university. I have proposed your taking him, if you think well of it, and your boarding him, and instructing him in mathematics, and philosophy, and human learning: he is now nineteen, of sober and good dispositions; and is as ingenious and promising a young man as ever I knew in my life. Few instructions on your side will do, and, in the intervals of study, he will be an agreeable companion for you. His father will be glad to pay you whatever you shall require within his reach; and I shall think myself very much obliged to you into the bargain.

GILB. WALMESLEY.

To the Rev. Mr. Colson.

Litchfield, Mar. 2.

Dear Sir,

I had the favour of yours, and am extremely obliged to you: but cannot say I have a greater affection for you upon it than I had before, being long since so much endeared to you, as well by an early friendship, as by your many excellent and valuable qualifications. And had I a son of my own, it would be my ambition, instead of sending him to the university, to dispose of him as this young gentleman is.

He and another neighbour of mine, one Mr. S. Johnson, set out this morning for London together: Davy Garrick to be with you early the next week, and Mr. Johnson to try his fate with a tragedy, and to see to get himself employed in some translation, either from the Latin or the French. Johnson is a very good scholar and poet, and I have great hopes will turn out a fine tragedy-writer. If it should any ways lay in your way, I doubt not but you would be ready to recommend and assist your countryman.

G. WALMESLEY.

Some account of the life and writings of the late Mr. Theophilus Cibber.

MR. Theophilus Cibber was son of the celebrated Laureat. As it the very beginning of his life was intended a presage of the confusion and perplexities which were to attend the progress of it, and of the dreadful catastrophe which was to put the closing period to it, he was born on the day of the violent and destructive storm, in the year 1703, whose fury raged over the greatest part of Europe, but was particularly fatal to this kingdom. In what degree of eldership he stood among the children of the Laureat, I know not; but as it is apparent that Mrs. Cibber was very prolific, and as our hero did

Digitized by Google

did not come into the world till ten years after his father's marriage, it is probable he had many seniors. —About the year 1716 or 1717 he was sent to Winchester school, where he received all the education he had to boast of, and I believe very soon after his return from thence came on the stage.—Inclination and genius probably induced him to make this profession his choice; and the power his father possessed as one of the managers of the Theatre-royal, together with the estimation he stood in as an actor, enabled this his son to pursue it with considerable advantages, which do not always so favourably attend the first attempts of a young performer.—In this profession, however, he quickly gave proofs of great merit, and soon attained a considerable share of the public favour. His manner of acting was in the same walk of characters which his father had with so much and so just a reputation supported. —In his steps he trod, and though not with equal excellence, yet with sufficient to set him on a rank with most of the rising generation of performers, both as to present worth and future prospect of improvement.

The same natural imperfections, which were so long the bars to his father's theatrical advancement, stood still more strongly in his way. His person was far from pleasing, the features of his face rather disgustful. His voice had the same shrill treble, but without that musical harmony which Mr. Colley Cibber was master of. Yet still an apparent good understanding and quickness of parts; a perfect knowledge of what he ought to represent; together with a vivacity in his manner, and a kind of *effronterie* which was well adapted to the characters he was to represent, pretty amply counterbalanced those deficiencies. In a word, his first setting out in life seemed to promise the assurance of future happiness to him, both as to ease, and even affluence of circumstances, and with respect to fame and reputation, had not one foible overclouded his brightest prospects, and at length led him into errors, the consequences of which it was almost impossible he should ever be able to retrieve. This foible was no other than a total want of œconomy. A fondness for indulgences, which a moderate income could not afford, probably induced him to submit to obligations which it had the appearance of meanness to accept of; the consciousness of those obligations, and the use he imagined they might be made of against him, perhaps might at first prevail on him to appear ignorant of what it was but too evident he could not avoid knowing, and afterwards urge him to steps, in pursuance of which, without his avenging his wrongs, his fame, his peace of mind, his credit, and even his future fortunes, were all wrecked at once.—The real actuating principles of the human heart it is impossible to dive into, and the charitably-disposed mind will ever be inclinable to believe the best; especially with regard to those who are no longer in a condition to defend themselves.—Let then his ashes rest in peace; and, avoiding any minute investigation of those circumstances which cast a lowring cloud over his character

Digitized by Google

while living, proceed we to those few particulars which immediately come within our notice as his historiographers.

Mr. Theophilus Cibber then seems to have entered first into the matrimonial estate pretty early in life.—His first wife was one miss Jenny Johnson, who was a companion and intimate of miss Raftor's, (now Mrs. Clive), and in her very earliest years had a strong inclination for the stage. This lady, according to her husband's own account of her, seemed likely to have made a very conspicuous figure in the theatre, had not death put a stop to her career in the very prime of life. She left behind her two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, both of whom are, I believe, still living. The first mentioned of these ladies made two or three attempts on the stage; but though agreeable in her person, and elegant in her manner, yet, from the want of sufficient spirit, and the defect of but an indifferent voice, she met with no extraordinary success.

After the death of Mrs. Jane Cibber, Mr. Cibber, in the year 734 or 1735, paid his addresses to miss Susannah Maria Arne, whose amiable and virtuous disposition, he informs us, were the considerations that induced him to make her his wife. She was at that time remarkable on the stage only for her musical qualifications: but soon after their marriage made her first attempt as an actress, her success in which we need not here mention.

Mr. Cibber's pecuniary indiscretions, however, not permitting him to restrain his expences within the limits of his own and his wife's salaries and benefits, though their amount was very considerable, he took a journey to France for some short time in the year 1738; on his return from which he appears first to have taken notice of too close an intimacy between his wife and a certain young gentleman of fortune, with whom he had united himself apparently by all the closest ties of friendship. How far he was or was not guilty of the meanness charged on him, of being accessary to their correspondence, is a point I shall not here enter into the discussion of.—A suit was commenced for criminal conversation, he laying his damage at 5000l. the verdict on which, of only ten pounds damages, too plainly evinces the sense of the administrators of justice in the case to need any farther comment.

After this event, Mr. Cibber's creditors, who were numerous, and had perhaps been somewhat appeased from the prospect of the pecuniary advantages that might accrue to their debtor in consequence of the trial, became more impatient than ever; and not long after Mr. Cibber was arrested for some considerable sums, and thrown into the king's-bench prison.—By the means of benefit plays, however, and other assistances, he obtained his liberty; but as the affair relating to his wife, who was now become an actress of the first consequence, and in the highest favour with the town, had greatly prejudiced him, not only in the opinion of the public, but even by standing as a bar to his theatrical engagements; and as his natural passion for dissipation could not

Digitized by Google

not be kept within bounds, theſe difficulties repeatedly occurred to him, and he was frequently excluded entirely from any theatre for a whole ſeaſon together.—In theſe diſtreſſes he was ever ready to head any theatrical mutiny that might put it in his power to form a ſeparate company, which he more than once attempted to fix at the theatre in the Haymarket, but in vain; the legiſlative power, urged to exertion by the intereſts of the eſtabliſhed and patent theatres, conſtantly putting a ſtop to his proceedings after a few nights performance.—In one continual ſeries of diſtreſs, extravagance, and perplexity of this kind, did he continue till the winter 1757, when he was engaged by Mr. Sheridan to go over to Dublin, to aſſiſt him in making a ſtand againſt the new theatre, juſt then opened in oppoſition to him in Crow-ſtreet.—On this expedition Mr. Cibber embarked at Park-Gate, together with Mr. Maddox, the celebrated wire-dancer (who had alſo been engaged as an auxiliary to the ſame theatre), on board the Dublin Trader, ſome time in the month of October; but the high winds, which are frequent at that time of the year in St. George's Channel, and which are fatal to many veſſels in their paſſage from this kingdom to Ireland, proved particularly ſo to this.—The veſſel was driven on the coaſt of Scotland, where it was caſt away; every ſoul in it (and the paſſengers were extremely numerous) periſhing in the waves, and the ſhip itſelf ſo entirely loſt, that ſcarcely any veſtiges of it remained to indicate where it had been wrecked, excepting a box containing books and papers, which were known to be Mr. Cibber's, and which were caſt up on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland.

Thus fell the well-known Mr. Theophilus Cibber, whoſe life was begun, purſued, and ended in a ſtorm.—Poſſeſſed of talents that might have made him happy, and qualities that might have rendered him beloved, yet, through a too inſatiable thirſt of pleaſure, and a want of conſideration in the means of purſuing it, his life was one ſcene of miſery, and his character made the mark of cenſure and contempt.——Now, however, let his virtues, which were not a few, remain on record; and for his indiſcretions,

Let them be buried with him in the grave,
But not remember'd in his epitaph.

As a writer, he has not rendered himſelf very conſpicuous, excepting in ſome appeals to the public on peculiar circumſtances of his own diſtreſſed life. He was, indeed, concerned in, and has put his name to, an account of the lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in five volumes 12mo: but in this work his own peculiar ſhare was very inconſiderable, many other hands having been concerned with him in it. In the dramatic way he has altered for the ſtage three pieces of other authors, and produced one original of his own.—Their titles will be found in the enſuing liſt.

1. *Henry* VI. a tragedy from Shakeſpear.—2. The *Lover*, a comedy.

Digitized by Google

comedy.—3. *Pattie and Peggy*, a ballad opera; and, 4. An alteration of Shakeſpear's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Some account of Mrs. Anna Louiſa Darbach.

THIS prodigy in the literary world was born in the year 1722, upon the borders of Lower Sileſia, between Zulichau and Croſſen, at a ſmall hamlet called Hammer; her father, being the brewer and alehouſe-keeper, was the principal of ſeven poor inhabitants, but died whilſt ſhe was ſtill a child not above ſeven years old. Her grandmother's brother, an old man of good underſtanding, who lived in Poland, had taken her home to his houſe a few months before this happened, and taught her to read and write; this is the uncle to whom one of the poems in the printed collection is addreſſed. She continued with him about three years, and then returned to her mother. The misfortunes which conſtantly attended her until ſhe was near 40, began at this period. Her firſt employment was the care of her brothers-in-law; but ſhe ſoon quitted that, in order to attend upon three cows, which was her parents whole ſtock. The firſt ſigns of her natural inclination to poetry had then juſt made their appearance by an uncommon deſire to ſing; ſhe knew an hundred church hymns by heart, and ſung them at her work, or whilſt watching the cattle; her inclination ſoon prompted her to write verſes, but ſhe does not at preſent recollect any part of that firſt eſſay of her uncultivated genius, which was accidentally aſſiſted by a neighbouring ſhepherd, who, although ſeparated by a ſmall river, contrived nevertheleſs to lend her a few books. *Robinſon Cruſoe*, the *Aſiatic Baniſe*, a German romance, and the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, compoſed their whole library. She read theſe with great pleaſure, and her time paſſed away very agreeably; but this happineſs was ſoon at an end, being obliged to return to her former attendance upon children; with which, and other laborious employments of a ſervant, ſhe reached her 17th year. Her next ſtep was matrimony; and the huſband her mother provided for her, being a woolcomber by profeſſion, obliged her to prepare all the wool which he uſed; beſides which, ſhe had the whole buſineſs of the houſe to manage, and could find no time to indulge her natural propenſity to writing verſes and reading, except a few hours on Sunday, but took that opportunity to write down the poems ſhe had compoſed at her work. After having been married nine years, ſhe was releaſed from this drudgery by the death of her huſband; but her mother ſoon engaged her to another, who was much worſe than the former; this was the moſt unfortunate part of her whole life, as ſhe ſuffered with this ſecond huſband all the hardſhips of an unhappy marriage and great poverty: but even in theſe circumſtances nature had a ſurprizing influence over the genius of our poeteſs. She got to the ſight of ſome poems written by a clergyman named Schonemann, who is well known at Berlin to have been

af

at times affected after a violent fever with a ſort of madneſs, during which he always ſpoke and preached in verſe. Altho' the bulk of this extraordinary man's performances rather indicate a diſordered imagination than the inſpiration of the Muſes, our poeteſs found nevertheleſs, in thoſe ſhe ſaw, ſomething which greatly excited her genius.

She now became more deſirous than ever to follow the natural bent of her diſpoſition, but wanted both time and opportunity; ſhe was however at laſt encouraged by ſeveral perſons to proceed, and particularly by profeſſor Meyer of Halle, who was no otherwiſe acquainted with her than by having ſeen one of her poems. In gratitude to her firſt patrons and benefactors, who were chiefly inhabitants of Tranſtadt in Poland, the place where ſhe then reſided, ſhe mentions their names in the preface: M. Korber of Great Liſſa was the firſt who committed any of her performances to the preſs. Theſe productions of her genius were only ſmall ſparks of that half-extinguiſhed fire which the Muſes had kindled in her; but the king of Pruſſia's victories gave her force to overcome all obſtacles, and the flames which had till then been ſmothered blazed out at once. She removed to Great Glogau in the year 1755, with her huſband and children, and gaining admittance to a bookſeller's ſhop, read many poetical and other performances with much pleaſure, but without any order or ſettled plan. The uſe Mrs. Darbuch has made of this curſory reading, and how eaſily ſhe retained the moſt material parts, appear throughout her poems. She has read only a few books, and thoſe with great expedition; but any perſon unacquainted with the real fact would naturally imagine the contrary.

The remarkable war which ended laſt year, and her ſovereign's great exploits, diſplayed at large the poetical genius of this extraordinary perſon. The battle of Lowoſchutz gave occaſion to her firſt triumphal ode, and ſhe ſoon afterwards peruſed the military ſongs of a Pruſſian grenadier, ſome of Ramler's odes, and Mrs. Unzer's poems; her ſubſequent productions on occaſion of the king of Pruſſia's victories plainly ſhew the effect they had upon her, and are proofs of a poetical genius already come to maturity.

Our poeteſs continued however ſtill oppreſſed with poverty; but Providence was pleaſed at laſt to releaſe her from a very deplorable ſtate, under which few would be able to ſupport themſelves.

Baron Cottwitz, a ſileſian nobleman, who has been long celebrated for many amiable qualifications, became acquainted with her in the year 1760, as he was travelling through Glogau; his charitable diſpoſition pitied her diſtreſs, relieved her from it, and carried her to Berlin. She ſoon became acquainted with ſeveral men of leaning and judges of poetry; her genius then ſhewed itſelf in the greateſt luſtre, and ſhe was univerſally admired. And it is now her happineſs to be careſſed at the court of a prince, whoſe characteriſtic it is to be at once the judge and the patron of genius. Moſt of the poems in the collection juſt publiſhed have been compoſed ſince, and fully explain her character,

Digitized by Google

racter, and the latter occurrences of her life.

To the above account it may not be improper to add a few remarks concerning Madame de Darbach's genius, made by the editor, in the preface to the collection of her poems from whence our narrative is taken, and likewise a specimen of the poems themselves, to illustrate these remarks:

"Plato, in his discourse called *Jo*, lays it down as the character of a true poet, that he delivers his thoughts by inspiration, himself not knowing the expressions he is to make use of. According to him, the harmony and turn of the verse produce in the poet an enthusiasm, which furnishes him with such thoughts and images as in a more composed hour he would have sought for in vain.

This observation is verified in our authoress, who, without design, without art, and without instruction, is arrived at a wonderful perfection in the art of poetry, and may be placed among poets of the first class. It is from this cause, she has been more successful in such pieces as she has written whilst her imagination was warm, than in those which she has composed coolly, deliberately, and in leisure hours; the latter always bearing some marks of art, and betraying the absence of the Muse.

Whenever our authoress is in a particular manner struck by any object, either in her solitary hours, or when she is in company, her spirits immediately catch the flame; she has no longer the command of herself, every spring of her soul is in motion; she feels an irresistible impulse to compose, and with an amazing quickness commits the thoughts to paper, which the Muse inspires her with; and, like a watch just wound up, as soon as her soul is put into motion by the impression the object has made on her, she expresses herself in poetry without knowing in what manner the ideas and figures arise in her mind.

Another, and more nice observation of Plato's, is, that the harmony and turn of the verse keep up the inspiration. Of this truth likewise our authoress is a living instance. No sooner has she hit upon the tone, as she calls it, and the foot of the verse, but the words go on fluently, and she is never at a loss for thought or imagery. The most delicate turns of the subject and expression arise in her mind, (whilst she is yet writing) as if they were dictated to her.

Of her extempore performances, we have an excellent specimen in that beautiful Ode *sacred to the memory of her deceased uncle, the instructor of her infancy, written in the year* 1761, at a time when she happened to be engaged in company of the first rank at Berlin: it consists of eight stanzas of six lines each, of which the 3d and 6th have nine syllables, the other ten. It seems, whilst she was in this select company, she was touched by a sudden reflection, with a keen sense of the great difference between her present condition, and her situation in the early part of her life, and of the great obligation she was under to the good old man, who, by his tender care for her better parts, had laid the foundation of her present happiness. Overcome with the sense of this happiness, and with a heart replete with gratitude,

Digitized by Google

titude, she could contain herself no longer, but, before all the company, poured forth the overflowings of her soul (it must have been a very affecting scene) nearly in the following words:

"Arise from the dust, ye bones that rest in the land where I passed my infant years. Venerable sage, re-animate thy body; and ye lips that fed me with the honey of instruction, once be eloquent.

O, thou, bright shade! look down upon me from the top of Olympus: Behold! I am no longer following the cattle in the fields. Observe the circle of refined mortals that surround me. They all speak of thy niece's poems; O listen to their conversation, thy praise.

For ever flourish the broad lime under whose shade I was wont to cling round thy neck, full of tenderness, like a child to the best of fathers, whilst thou wast reposing thyself on the mossy seat, tired as the reaper with the fatigues of a sultry day.

Under yon green arched roof, I used to repeat to thee twenty passages in praise of God supreme, though they were much above my comprehension; and when I asked thee the meaning of many a dark sentence in the Christians sacred records—good man! thou didst explain them to me.

Like a divine in sable vest, who from the lofty pulpit points out the way that leads to life; so didst thou inform me of the fall of man, and the covenant of grace, and I, all raptures, snatched the words from thy lips with eager kisses.

Thou inhabitant of some celestial sphere! behold the silent tears of joy; may they often roll down my cheek. If thou canst speak, dear shade, tell me, didst thou ever conceive any hopes of my present fortune and honour, at the time when my eyes were successively engaged in the reading of books every day more improving.

When at thy side on some rosy bank I sat, weaving into chaplets for thy temples the flowers my little hands had gathered, and looking up to thee, smiled filial love; did thy soul then presage the good things that are now come to pass?

Mayest thou be cloathed with threefold radiance; and mayest thou be refreshed with the emanations of divine complacence more than the souls of thy companions! May every drop of temporal pleasure, with which my cup of joy overflows, be rewarded unto thee with continual draughts from the ocean of eternal beatitude!"

Madame de Darbach's present name is Karsch, though she chuses to be called by the name of Darbach.

Some account of Mr. Thomas Britton, the famous musical small-coal man.

THIS singular person was born at or near Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire; from whence he went to London, where he bound himself a prentice to a small-coal man in St. John Baptist street. After he had served his full time of seven years, his master gave him a sum of money not to set up.

Upon

Digitized by Google

Upon this Tom went into Northamptonshire again, and after he had spent his money, returned again to London, and set up the small-coal trade, notwithstanding his master was still living, the contract being, probably, void in law. He likewise took a stable, and turned it into a house, which stood next door to the little gate of St. John's of Jerusalem near Clerkenwell Green. Some time after he had settled here, he became acquainted with doctor Garenciers, his near neighbour, by which means he became an excellent chemist; and, perhaps, he performed such things in that profession as had never been done before, with little cost and charge, by the help of a moving elaboratory, that was contrived and built by himself, which was much admired by all of that faculty that happened to see it; insomuch that a certain gentleman of Wales was so much taken with it, that he was at the expence of carrying him down into that country, on purpose to build him such another, which Tom performed to the gentleman's very great satisfaction, and for the same he received of him a very handsome and generous gratuity. Besides his great skill in chemistry, he was as famous for his knowledge in the theory of music; in the practical part of which faculty, he was likewise very considerable. He was so much addicted to it, that he left behind him a valuable collection of music, pricked mostly by himself, and that very neatly and accurately, which was sold upon his death for near an hundred pounds; not to mention the excellent collection of printed books that he also left behind him, both of chemistry and music. Besides these books that he left behind him, he had, some years before his death, sold by auction a noble collection of books, most of them in the Rosicrucian faculty, of which he was a great admirer, whereof there is a printed catalogue extant (as there is of those that were sold after his death), which I have often looked over with no small surprize and wonder, and particularly for the great number of MSS. in the before mentioned faculties that are specified in it. He had, moreover, a considerable collection of musical instruments, which were sold for fourscore pounds upon his death, which happened in September 1714, being upwards of threescore years of age, and lies buried in the churchyard of Clerkenwell, without monument or inscription, being attended to his grave, in a very solemn and decent manner, by a great concourse of people, especially of such as frequented the musical club, that was kept up for many years at his own charges, he being a man of a very liberal and generous spirit, at his own little cell.

He appears, by a print of him done since his death, to have been a man of ingenious countenance and sprightly temper. It also represents him as a comely person, as indeed he was, and withal there is modesty expressed in it every way agreeable to him. Under it are these verses, which may serve instead of an epitaph:

Tho' mean thy rank, yet in thy humble cell
Did gentle peace and arts unpurchas'd dwell;

Well

Digitized by Google

Well-pleas'd Apollo thither led his train,
And music warbled in her sweetest strain.
Syllenius so, as fables tell, and Jove,
Came willing guests to poor Philemon's grove.
Let useless pomp behold, and blush to find
So low a station, such a liberal mind.

In short, he was an extraordinary and very valuable man, very much admired by the gentry, even those of the best quality, and by all others of the more inferior rank, that had any manner of regard for probity, sagacity, diligence, and humility. I say humility, because, though he was so much famed for his knowledge, and might, therefore, have lived very reputably without his trade, yet he continued it to his death, not thinking it to be at all beneath him.

Remarkable instance of the great patience, under bodily pain, of the Indians inhabiting the banks of the Oroonoko; from father Gumilla's account of that little known and extensive country.

THE man who aspires to the character of a hero in this country, begins by attaching to himself a certain number of men, whom he gains either by the reputation of his valour, or by the interest of his relations and friends. When his adherents amount to an hundred, he provides plenty of Chicha *; invites the caciques and captains of his nation, recites his exploits, and requests that he may undergo the *Trial*, in order to his being received a chief or captain. The judges having admitted his petition, place him naked in the middle of the room, and the eldest captain, with a well-knotted whip, gives him a handsome number of lashes at different times, the ceremony continuing till all the chiefs are successively tired and spent with whipping the poor wretch. The † caciques and all present keep profound silence during the operation, observing whether the candidate bears torture like a man of courage; for the slightest plaint is enough to oblige them to refuse him their suffrages, and to exclude him from the two remaining trials. But if, without any sign of impatience, and like a statue, he endures this deluge of stripes, that flay him alive, and cover him with gashes, they are lavish in their applauses, and all get drunk with him in demonstration of their joy.—Thus ends the first trial.

But this, barbarous as it is, is nothing when compared to those following. After the candidate has allowed himself some months for the healing of his lacerations; he provides the same quantity of Chicha, appoints a day, and the chiefs being met, he is put naked into a cotton hammock suspended between two trees, the hammock wrapt round him, and bound with three cords, one at each end, and one in the middle: then the captains open a little the two ends of the hammock, and blow into it, through a hollow cane, some thousands of the large pismires of this country, whose bite is such, that

* intoxicating liquor.

† Chiefs.

when

Digitized by Google

when you would pull them off, they will ſooner leave their heads than let go their hold. Thus he lies in the midſt of five or ſix thouſand piſmires, who gnaw his fleſh on all ſides, without his being able to avoid them, or even to turn or ſtir; for the formality of this trial acquires perfect ſtillneſs, and its good or bad iſſue depends on that, or on a ſingle motion, manifeſting his impatience of the pain theſe devouring vermin give him. And if by chance there ſhould the leaſt ſign of it eſcape him, when they bite the eyelids, or other delicate parts of the body, his cauſe is loſt, his trial turns to his ſhame, and he is rendered incapable of obtaining the rank of captain. But on the contrary, if he ſuffers with courage during the time preſcribed by their law, they congratulate him, and haſten to deliver him from the inſects that cover him from head to foot; this is done by means of an ointment, which obliges them to let go their hold; then all go to drinking till they can drink no more; for thus commonly they finiſh their aſſemblies on great affairs.

The third proof, which we may call *infernal*, is made in the manner following. The chiefs being met, a hurdle, or a kind of wooden gridiron, is fixed about an ell from the ground, ſufficiently large and ſtrong to receive the body of a man. On this they lay ſome plantain-leaves, which are about an ell long and half an ell wide. The candidate places himſelf on this couch, or rather ſcaffold, lying on his back, putting into his mouth a hollow cane which is to ſerve him in breathing; then they cover him entirely and cloſely with plaintain-leaves, obſerving to pierce thoſe that are over his head, ſo that his cane may paſs through them. A fire is then kindled under him, ſo ordered that the flame ſhall not reach the grate, but may give heat enough to *broil* this ignorant victim. Some, appointed for that purpoſe, are employed in augmenting or diminiſhing the fire, that it may neither fall ſhort of, nor exceed, the degree preſcribed by the law; while others obſerve with care, whether the patient moves or not, the leaſt motion being ſufficient to exclude him for ever from the ſtation he aims at. Others are placed *near* the cane, to obſerve if his breathing is ſtrong or weak; and when the time of trial is expired, they immediately remove the covering: if the candidate is found dead, he is lamented with tears and cries by the whole aſſembly; but if living, the woods reſound with their acclamations; they felicitate him, drink his health, and hold his valour ſufficiently proved.

Some account of a very remarkable North America Indian Chief; from Major Rogers's account of that country lately publiſhed.

THE Indians on the lakes are generally at peace with one another, having a wide extended and fruitful country in their poſſeſſion. They are formed into a ſort of empire, and the emperor is elected from the eldeſt tribe, which is the Ottawawas, ſome of whom inhabit near our fort at Detroit, but are moſtly further weſtward towards the Miſſiſippi.

Digitized by Google

ſippi. Ponteack is their preſent king or emperor, who has certainly the largeſt empire and greateſt authority of any Indian chief that has appeared on the continent ſince our acquaintance with it. He puts on an air of majeſty and princely grandeur, and is greatly honoured and revered by his ſubjects. He not long ſince formed a deſign of uniting all the Indian nations together under his authority, but miſcarried in the attempt.

In the year 1760, when I commanded and marched the firſt detachment into this country that was ever ſent there by the Engliſh, I was met in my way by an embaſſy from him, of ſome of his warriors, and ſome of the chiefs of the tribes that are under him; the purport of which was, to let me know, that Ponteack was at a ſmall diſtance, coming peaceably, and that he deſired me to halt my detachment till ſuch time as he could ſee me with his own eyes. His ambaſſadors had alſo orders to inform me, that he was Ponteack, the king and lord of the country I was in.

At firſt ſalutation when we met, he demanded my buſineſs into his country, and how it happened that I dared to enter it without his leave? When I informed him that it was not with any deſign againſt the Indians that I came, but to remove the French out of his country, who had been an obſtacle in our way to mutual peace and commerce, and acquainted him with my inſtructions for that purpoſe. I at the ſame time delivered him ſome friendly meſſages, or belts of wampum, which he received, but gave me no other anſwer, than that he ſtood in the path I travelled in till next morning, giving me a ſmall ſtring of wampum, as much as to ſay, I muſt not march further without his leave. When he departed for the night, he inquired whether I wanted any thing that his country afforded, and he would ſend his warriors to fetch it? I aſſured him that any proviſions they brought ſhould be paid for; and the next day we were ſupplied by them with ſeveral bags of parched corn, and ſome other neceſſaries. At our ſecond meeting he gave me the pipe of peace, and both of us by turns ſmoked with it; and he aſſured me he had made peace with me and my detachment; that I might paſs through his country unmoleſted, and relieve the French garriſon; and that he would protect me and my party from any inſults that might be offered or intended by the Indians; and, as an earneſt of his friendſhip, he ſent 100 warriors to protect and aſſiſt us in driving 100 fat cattle, which we had brought for the uſe of the detachment from Pittſburg, by the way of Preſque Iſle. He likewiſe ſent to the ſeveral Indian towns on the ſouth-ſide and weſt-end of Lake Erie to inform them that I had his conſent to come into the country. He attended me conſtantly after this interview till I arrived at Detroit, and while I remained in the country, and was the means of preſerving the detachment from the fury of the Indians, who had aſſembled at the mouth of the ſtrait with an intent to cut us off.

I had ſeveral conferences with him, in which he diſcovered great ſtrength of judgment, and a thirſt after knowledge. He endeavoured

Digitized by Google

to inform himself of our military order and discipline. He often intimated to me, that he could be content to reign in his country in subordination to the king of Great Britain, and was willing to pay him such annual acknowledgment as he was able in furs, and to call him his uncle. He was curious to know our methods of manufacturing cloth, iron, &c. and expressed a great desire to see England, and offered me a part of his country if I would conduct him there. He assured me, that he was inclined to live peaceably with the English while they used him as he deserved, and to encourage their settling in his country; but intimated, that, if they treated him with neglect, he should shut up the way, and exclude them from it; in short, his whole conversation sufficiently indicated, that he was far from considering himself as a conquered prince, and that he expected to be treated with the respect and honour due to a king or emperor, by all who came into his country, or treated with him.

In 1763, this Indian had the art and address to draw a number of tribes into a confederacy, with a design first to reduce the English forts upon the lakes, and then make a peace to his mind, by which he intended to establish himself in his imperial authority; and so wisely were his measures taken, that in fifteen days time, he reduced or took ten of our garrisons, which were all we had in his country, except Detroit; and had he carried this garrison also, nothing was in the way to complete his scheme. Some of the Indians left him, and by his consent made a separate peace; but he would not be active or personally concerned in it, saying, that when he made a peace, it should be such an one as would be useful and honourable to himself, and to the king of Great Britain; but he has not as yet proposed his terms.

In 1763, when I went to throw provisions into the garrison at Detroit, I sent this Indian a bottle of brandy by a Frenchman. His counsellors advised him not to taste it, insinuating that it was poisoned, and sent with a design to kill him; but Ponteack, with a nobleness of mind, laughed at their suspicions, saying it was not in my power to kill him, who had so lately saved my life.

In the late war of his, he appointed a commissary, and began to make money, or bills of credit, which he hath since punctually redeemed. His money was the figure of what he wanted in exchange for it, drawn upon bark, and the shape of an otter (his arms) drawn under it. Were proper measures taken, this Indian might be rendered very serviceable to the British trade and settlements in this country, more extensively so than any one that hath ever been in alliance with us on the continent.

Some account of the Tulip-madness which prevailed in Holland in the last century.

IT has been observed, that we live in an age, wherein all kinds of extravagance are embraced, and applauded by the ignorant, as well as the learned; but it may be safely affirmed, that the neighbouring countries

Digitized by Google

countries have been no leſs remarkable for their follies, than we for ours: as will appear from the following account.

During the years 1634, 1635, 1636, and 1637, the Dutch of all ranks, from the greateſt to the meaneſt, neglected all manner of buſineſs and manufacture, and ſold their utenſils, &c. to engage in the tulip trade. Accordingly in thoſe days,

The viceroy was ſold for		250l.
Admiral Liefkeens	—	440
Admiral Van Eyk	—	160
Greber — —	—	148
Schilder — —	—	160
Semper Auguſtus	—	550

In 1637, a collection of tulips of Wouter Brockholſmenſter, was ſold by his executors for 9000l.

A fine Spaniſh cabinet valued at 1000l. and 300l. beſides, were given for a Semper Auguſtus.

Another gentleman ſold three Semper Auguſtus's for 1000l. each.

The ſame gentleman was offered for his flower 1500l. a year for ſeven years, and every thing to be left as found, only reſerving the increaſe during that time for the money.

One gentleman got in the ſpace of four months 6000l.

April 1637, by an order of the ſtate, a great check was put to the tulip trade by invalidating their contracts; ſo that a root was then ſold for 5l. which a few weeks before ſold for 500l.

It is related by a curious gentleman, that he had remarked that in one city in Holland, in the ſpace of three years, they had traded for a million ſterling in tulips.

It is further related, that a burgomaſter had procured a place of conſiderable profit for his friend, a native of Holland; when the latter offered to make him any amends in his power, which the former generouſly refuſed, and only deſired to ſee his flower garden, which was granted. In about two years afterwards came the gentleman to viſit the burgomaſter, when perceiving in his garden a ſcarce tulip, of great value, (which the one had clandeſtinely procured from the other), he flew into a violent paſſion, reſigned his place of 1000l. per annum, went home, tore up his flower-garden, and has never been heard of ſince.

Ipſwich, Mar. 9, 1765. S. S.

Two letters from Oliver Cromwell to colonel Hammond, governor of the Iſle of Wight, during the confinement of king Charles I. *in Cariſbrook-caſtle, calculated to remove ſome ſcruples of the colonel's on the ſubject of his royal charge. From a collection of original letters, lately publiſhed, that paſſed between them, the committee of lords and commons at Derby-Houſe, generals Fairfax and Ireton, &c. relating to that unfortunate monarch.*

Dear Robin, Nov. 25, 1648.

NO man rejoiceth more to ſee a line from thee, than myſelf. I know thou haſt long been under trial. Thou ſhalt be no loſer by it. All muſt work for the beſt. Thou deſireſt to hear of my experiences. I can tell thee, I am ſuch a one, as thou didſt formerly know, having a body of ſin and death; but I thank God, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, there is no condemnation, though much infirmity,

Digitized by Google

and I wait for the redemption; and in this poor condition I obtain mercy and sweet consolation through the Spirit; and find abundant cause every day to exalt the Lord,—abase flesh. And herein I have some exercise.

As to outward dispensations, if we may so call them; we have not been without our share of beholding some remarkable providences and appearances of the Lord. His presence hath been amongst us, and by the light of his countenance we have prevailed. We are sure, the good will of him, who dwelt in the bush, has shined upon us; and we can humbly say, we know in whom we have believed, who is able, and will perfect what remaineth, and us also in doing what is well-pleasing in his eye-sight.

Because I find some trouble in your spirit, occasioned first, not only by the continuance of your sad and heavy burthen, as you call it, upon you; but by the dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men, whom you love with your heart, who through this principle, that it is lawful for a lesser part (if in the right) to force, &c.

To the first: call not your burthen sad nor heavy. If your father laid it upon you; he intended neither. He is the father of lights, from whom comes every good and perfect gift; who of his own will begot us, and bade us count it all joy when such things befall us; they being for the exercise of faith and patience; *whereby in the end* (James i.) *we shall be made perfect*,

Dear Robin, our fleshly reasonings ensnare us. These make us say, *Heavy, sad, pleasant, easy!* Was not there a little of this when Robert Hammond, through dissatisfaction too, desired retirement from the army, and thought of quiet in the Isle of Wight? Did not God find him out there? I believe he will never forget this. —And now I perceive, he is to seek again, partly through his sad and heavy burthen, and partly through dissatisfaction with friends actings. Dear Robin, thou and I were never worthy to be door-keepers in this service. If thou wilt seek, seek to know the mind of God in all that chain of providence, whereby God brought thee thither, and that person to thee: how before and since God has ordered him, and affairs concerning him. And then tell me, whether there be not some glorious and high meaning in all this, above what thou hast yet attained. And laying aside thy fleshly reason, seek of the Lord to teach thee what that is; and he will do it. I dare be positive to say, it is not, that the wicked should be exalted, that God should so appear, as indeed he hath done. For there is no peace to them: no, it is set upon the hearts of such as fear the Lord, and we have witness upon witness, that it shall go ill with them, and their partakers. I say again, seek that spirit to teach thee, which is the spirit of knowledge and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, of wisdom and of the fear of the Lord. That spirit will close thine eyes, and stop thine ears, so that thou shalt not judge by them; but thou shalt judge for the meek of the earth, and thou shalt be made able to do accordingly. The Lord direct

Digitized by Google

reſt thee to that which is well pleaſing in his eye-ſight.

As to thy diſſatisfaction with friends actings upon that ſuppoſed principle, I wonder not at that. If a man take not his own burthen well, he ſhall hardly others; eſpecially if involved by ſo near a relation of love and chriſtian brotherhood, as thou art. I ſhall not take upon me to ſatisfy; but I hold myſelf bound to lay my thoughts before ſo dear a friend. The Lord do his own will.

You ſay, "God hath appointed authorities among the nations, to which active or paſſive obedience is to be yielded. This reſides in England in the parliament. Therefore active or paſſive, &c."

Authorities and powers are the ordinance of God. This or that ſpecies is of human inſtitution, and limited, ſome with larger, others with ſtricter bands, each one according to its conſtitution. I do not therefore think, the authorities may do any thing, and yet ſuch obedience due; but all agree, there are caſes, in which it is lawful to reſiſt. If ſo, your ground fails, and ſo likewiſe the inference. Indeed, dear Robin, not to multiply words, the query is, whether ours be ſuch a caſe? This ingenuouſly is the true queſtion. To this I ſhall ſay nothing, though I could ſay very much; but only deſire thee to ſee what thou findeſt in thy own heart as to two or three plain conſiderations: Firſt, whether *ſalus populi* be a ſound poſition? Secondly, whether in the way in hand, really and before the Lord, before whom conſcience muſt ſtand, this be provided for; or the whole fruit of the war like to be truſtrated, and almoſt like to turn to what it was, and worſe; and this contrary to engagements, declarations, implicit covenants with thoſe who ventured their lives upon thoſe covenants and engagements, without whom perhaps, in equity, relaxation ought not to be? Thirdly, whether this army be not a lawful power, called by God to oppoſe and fight againſt the king upon ſome ſtated grounds; and being in power to ſuch ends, may not oppoſe one name of authority for thoſe ends as well as another? The outward authority, that called them, not by their power making the quarrel lawful; but it being ſo in itſelf. If ſo,—it may be, acting will be juſtified *in foro humano*. But truly theſe kind of reaſonings may be but fleſhly, either with or againſt; only it is good to try what truth may be in them. And the Lord teach us.

My dear friend, let us look into providences; ſurely they mean ſomewhat. They hang ſo together—have been ſo conſtant, ſo clear and unclouded. — Malice, ſwollen malice againſt God's people, now called ſaints, to root out their name. And yet they by providence having arms; and therein bleſſed with defence, and more.

I deſire, he, that is for a principle of ſuffering, would not too much ſlight this. I ſlight not him, who is ſo minded; but let us beware, leſt fleſhly reaſoning ſee more ſafety in making uſe of the principle, *than in acting. Who acts and reſolves, not through*

Digitized by Google

God to be willing to part with all? Our hearts are very deceitful on the right and on the left. What think you of providence diſpoſing the hearts of ſo many of God's people this way, eſpecially in this poor army, wherein the great God has vouchſafed to appear? I know not one officer amongſt us, but is on the increaſing hand: and let me ſay, it *is here in the north, after much patience*, we truſt the ſame Lord, who hath framed our minds in our actings, is with us in this alſo. And this, contrary to a natural tendency, and to thoſe comforts, our hearts could wiſh to enjoy with others. And the difficulties probably to be encountered with, and enemies, not few, even all, that is glorious in this world, with appearance of united names, titles, and authorities, and yet not terrified, only deſiring to fear our great God, that we do nothing againſt his will. Truly this is our condition.

And, to conclude, we in this northern army were in a waiting poſture, deſiring to ſee what the Lord would lead us to. And a declaration is put out, at which many are ſhaken; although we could perhaps have wiſhed the ſtay of it, till after the treaty: yet, ſeeing it is come out, we truſt to rejoice in the will of the Lord, waiting his farther pleaſure. Dear Robin, beware of men, look up to the Lord. Let him be free to ſpeak, and command in thy heart. Take heed of the things, I fear, thou haſt reaſoned thyſelf into; and thou ſhalt be able through him, without conſulting fleſh and blood, to do valiantly for him and for his people. Thou mentioneſt ſomewhat, as if by acting againſt ſuch oppoſition, as is like to be, there will be a tempting of God. Dear Robin, tempting of God ordinarily is either by acting preſumptuouſly in carnal confidence, or in unbelief through diffidence: both theſe ways Iſrael tempted God in the wilderneſs, and he was grieved with them. The encountering difficulties therefore makes us not to tempt God; but acting before, and without faith. If the Lord have in any meaſure perſuaded his people, as generally he hath, of the lawfulneſs, nay of the duty; this perſuaſion prevailing upon the heart is faith, and acting thereupon is acting in faith, and the more the difficulties are, the more faith. And it is moſt ſweet, that he, that is not perſuaded, have patience towards them that are, and judge not; and this will free thee from the trouble of others actings; which, thou ſayeſt, adds to thy grief. Only let me offer two or three things, and I have done.

Doſt thou not think, that fear of the Levellers (of whom there is no fear) that they would deſtroy nobility, had cauſed ſome to rake up corruption, to find it lawful to *make this ruining hypocritical agreement* (on one part). Hath not this biaſſed even ſome good men? I will not ſay, their fear will come upon them; but if it do, they will themſelves bring it upon themſelves. Have not ſome of our friends by their paſſive principle (which I judge not, only I think it liable to temptation as the active; and neither good, but as we are led into them by God—neither to be reaſoned into, because

Digitized by Google

cauſe the heart is deceitful) been occaſioned to overlook what is juſt and honeſt; and think the people of God may have as much, or more good the one way, than the other. Good by this man! againſt whom the Lord hath witneſſed: and whom thou knoweſt. Is this ſo in their hearts, or is it reaſoned, forced in?—Robin, I have done. Aſk we our hearts, whether we think, that, after all theſe diſpenſations, the like to which many generations cannot afford, ſhould end in ſo corrupt reaſonings of good men; and ſhould ſo hit the deſignings of bad? Thinkeſt thou in thy heart, that the glorious diſpenſations of God point out to this, or to teach his people to truſt in him, and to wait for better things, when it may be, better are ſealed to many of their ſpirits? And as a poor looker on, I had rather live in the hope of that ſpirit, and take my ſhare with them, expecting a good iſſue, than be led away with the other. This trouble I have been at, becauſe my ſoul loves thee, and I would not have thee ſwerve, nor loſe any glorious opportunity the Lord puts into thy hand. The Lord be thy counſellor. Dear Robin,

I reſt thine,
O. Cromwell.

Nov. 25, 1648.

Memoirs of the late Madame de Pompadour.

THIS lady's father, at leaſt her nominal one, was one Poiſſon, houſe-ſteward to the Invalids. Some time after his marriage, falling under the laſh of the law, he was hanged in effigy; himſelf narrowly eſcaping perſonal execution by flight to a diſtant province, where he ſtayed till he afterwards obtained his pardon, through la Pompadour's intereſt. Her mother, who was one of the moſt beautiful women in France, did not, in the abſence of her huſband, deliver herſelf up to a barren affliction. She pitched at once upon two gallants; monſieur Paris de Montmartel, and monſieur le Normant de Tournau; ſo that, when ſhe was brought to bed of a daughter, the celebrated ſubject of theſe memoirs, both theſe gentlemen challenged the honour of the paternity; but, perhaps, on a ſtrict examination, it would have come out to belong to neither.

But Madame Poiſſou had reaſons for preferring le Normant. And, as a proof of his being perſuaded, that he was the father of her child, he took, to the utmoſt, a father's care of her; ſparing no pains or expence to procure her the beſt education, for which ſhe had talents, joined to an air that adorned them all. His fondneſs for her at length grew to ſuch a height, that he began to think of marrying her in a manner that ſhewed he conſidered her in no leſs a light than that of a legitimate daughter. Amongſt a number of conqueſts her growing beauty had made, was that of young monſieur le Normant d'Eſtiolles, nephew to her protector. The point was to bring over the young gentleman's father, which was not an eaſy matter. At length, however, monſieur le Normant prevailed, through the efficacy of his offers; which were to lay down half his fortune, and ſettle the

Digitized by Google

reſt at his death; in conſequence of which the young pair were at laſt united.

It does not, however, appear, that her heart had been greatly conſulted in this match. Normant d' Eſtiolles had not the moſt engaging perſon; yet, if any thing could atone for the want of that merit to touch a lady's heart, he muſt have been maſter of her's. He ſpared no expences of dreſs or diverſions that could prove his paſſion for her; and it is generally believed, that, till her fall with the French king, ſhe had gone no farther than mere coquetry, to the prejudice of the faith due to her huſband. However, there is no doubt, but that ſhe often endeavoured, before ſhe ſucceeded, to attract his majeſty's notice. Particularly, as often as he hunted in the foreſt of St. Germain, whilſt ſhe lived in that country, ſhe was continually throwing herſelf in his way; till it was at laſt taken notice of by a miſtreſs then in favour, who commanded her to diſcontinue her attendance. At length, however, a fatal opportunity offered, the means of which is not exactly known; but it is ſuppoſed to have been through the offices of one Binet, a relation of hers, and one of the king's valets de chambre. He recommended her, it is ſaid, to his maſter the king, who, in conſequence of his recommendation, deſired a private interview with her, if it could be conveniently managed.

Binet poſted to madam d'Eſtiolles, who received the ſummons with rapture; and immediately concerted meaſures for lying out, without incurring the ſuſpicion of her huſband. Having at the time appointed waited upon the king, he paſſed the night with her. A ſecond interview took place; and ſhe ſoon captivated him to ſuch a degree, that he was uneaſy till he ſaw her again.

In the mean time, the frequent excurſions of the lady began to alarm her huſband, who was ſoon apprized of his misfortune, and of the author of it. Reſolved, however, not to acquieſce, he began to ſpeak in the tone of a perſon that was deeply wronged; when he received a *lettre de cachet*, baniſhing him to Avignon; though afterwards he made intereſt to be recalled to Paris, on the promiſe of a paſſive acquieſcence in the loſs of his wife, now firmly fixed in the king's affections. He had alſo conferred on him places to the amount of more than four hundred thouſand livres a year; beſides being ſure to obtain any favours he might aſk for others. And, though he and his wife never ſaw each other, they were permitted to keep up a friendly correſpondence by letters.

From the vivacity of la Pompadour's penetration, ſhe ſoon found out the king's weak ſide. She diſcovered, that of all the faculties of pleaſing of which ſhe was miſtreſs, none would have greater power to hold him faſt, than that of amuſing him. So many talents, joined to the elegance of her taſte, amply qualified her for filling the poſt of a Petronius Arbiter at the court. No pleaſures were thought ſuch, that had not the ſtamp of her contrivance, or the ſanction of her approbation. Particularly at thoſe *petits ſoupers* of which the king is ſo fond; where, laying aſide all the ſtiffneſs of ſtate, he enjoys himſelf

Digitized by Google

ſelf with a few ſelect friends; no one more than ſhe contributed to animate the company, and to keep up the ſpirit and joy of it. The king, in ſhort, found her ſo neceſſary to the pleaſure of his life, as to experience no temptation to any inconſtancy: on the contrary, he thought no marks of his favour too much for her; and accordingly ſoon gave her a marquiſate, with the title of la Pompadour; and created Poiſſon, who was her brother, at leaſt by the ſafe ſide, and remarkable for nothing but for being her brother, marquis of Vandiere. He had before been made ſuperintendant of the king's buildings, gardens, arts, academies, and manufactures, a poſt of great importance and emolument. All theſe favours, however, could bring no great dignity with them, conſidering the nature of the intereſt through which they came.

La Pompadour now purchaſed a palace at Paris, called the Hotel d'Evreux, near the Thuilleries, which, as not being good enough for her, ſhe pulled down, and rebuilt almoſt from the ground. This cauſed great heart-burning among the Pariſians; nor was their rage a little exaſperated by the circumſtance of a large parcel of ground being, on this occaſion, taken in, towards enlarging her gardens, out of the *Courſe*; a place ſo called from its ſerving for the nobility and gentry's taking the air in coaches, much as it once was the faſhion in London at the ring in Hyde Park. This they looked on as robbing the public. She alſo procured a ſuperb hotel at Verſailles, not for herſelf, for ſhe had apartments in the palace, but for her numerous retinue. The king, beſides, gave her the royal palace of Creſſy for her life, which occaſioned great murmuring amongſt all orders of people, who were juſtly incenſed at ſuch a miſ-application of a part of the royal domain. He alſo built her a magnificent pleaſure-houſe called Belle-Vue, from the ſpot on which it is built, and which had, it ſeems, caught her eye, as it is juſt on the road between Paris and Verſailles; here too, in order to form the gardens, ſeveral proprietors of lands were deſpotically compelled to part with them, much againſt their will, and at the price fixed on them.

Such high marks of diſtinction, beſtowed with ſuch unbounded profuſion, could not but create to the perſon, on whom they were conferred, a number of enemies. Not daring, however, to ſpeak out, they revenged themſelves of their reſtraint, by redoubling their ſecret deteſtation and contempt of her and of all her noble family. The diſſatisfaction, in ſhort, was general, and la Pompadour, even in the infancy of her power, had like to have fallen a victim to it.

There was now at the French court one madam Sauvé, wife to a clerk in the office of monſieur d'Argenſon, ſecretary at war, and ſubaltern to madam de Tallard, governeſs to the duke of Burgundy, the Dauphin's eldeſt ſon, then an infant. On a particular day, that this young prince was ſhewn to the people, this madam Sauvé was in waiting. The child was placed in a cradle on the inſide of a baluſtrade, to defend it from the inconveniency or danger of the crowd's preſſing too cloſe upon it. As ſoon as the room was cleared, Sauvé approaching the cradle,

Digitized by Google

cradle, as she took the prince out, gave a scream, occasioned by a packet sealed up, which she said she found in it. It was directed to the king, and being delivered to madam de Tallard, the governess, was by her immediately carried to him. On being opened there was found a letter full of bitter expostulations with Lewis on his misgovernment, and on his scandalous attachment to la Pompadour; but, though the king was at first greatly shocked at this proceeding, it ended in nothing at last, but clapping the unhappy woman, who had found the paper, into the Bastile, from whence she never came out; and several ensuing examples of the like nature evinced, that the surest way to ruin, let the rank and services of the offenders be ever so great, was an attempt to injure, or even jest upon, la Pompadour. Herself, to convince the world of the high idea she had of her own power, suffered no stool or chair besides her own in her dressing-room, where she received company. By special grace, indeed, whenever the king did her the honour of a visit, another was produced to accommodate his majesty.

She also affected the princely air of having a gentleman usher. This employment she bestowed on monsieur Dinville, a nobleman of one of the best and most ancient families in Guyenne. Not thinking one Collin, her clerk of the kitchen, of distinction enough to wait upon her in that capacity, unless he was decorated with some order, she soon obtained for him the post of comptroller of the royal and military order of St. Lewis; an institution peculiarly designed for officers, who should serve with distinction.

Her arrogance still increasing with her favour, nothing would serve her but having the honours of the Louvre, which principally consist in the privilege of the Tabouret, or Stool, to sit on in the presence of the queen, and in being presented to her to be embraced, which is the ceremony of investiture. This triumph, however, did not come pure and unmixed: for in the course of the ceremony being presented to the dauphin, to receive his salute, he, naturally enough detesting her, as he tendered one side of his face to her to kiss, lolled out his tongue, and winked with his eye on the other; this she soon after was informed of; upon which, bursting with rage, she flew to the king; who, incensed at his son's behaviour, which he construed into an irreverence to himself, adopted her resentment; and the next day, as the dauphin was going to pay a morning visit to him, he received orders to retire to his palace at Meudon. The queen, the ministers, and numbers at court interposed: the king, however, would not hearken to any proposals for a reconciliation, but on condition that the dauphin should personally go to la Pompadour, and in full circle disown his behaviour; which he submitted to. Not long after, la Pompadour took it into her head to be *dame de palais*, or lady of the palace to the queen, a place never given but to ladies of the highest rank and character. The queen, as passive as she had been in the affair of the honours of the Louvre, must have been void of

Digitized by Google

of all ſenſibility, to let this diſgrace paſs without notice, by tamely admitting into her houſhold a perſon ſo very offenſive to her. However, ſhe made no objection, but ſuch as ſhe imagined would be abſolved to the king by affecting his honour and conſcience equally with her own. She mildly repreſented, "that it would be too crying an indecency for her to admit into that ſtation, a perſon, who could not even approach the altar to take the ſacrament, as living in a ſcandalous ſtate of ſeparation from her huſband." La Pompadour herſelf was, at firſt, utterly poſed by this ſeemingly invincible dilemma: but, at length, ſhe found means to vanquiſh it. She wrote a letter to her huſband d'Eſtiolles, in the true Magdalen ſtyle; intreating him to receive her again, and promiſing "that ſhe would henceforward take care to edify the world by the union in which ſhe would live with him, as much as ſhe had ſcandalized it by her ſeparation."

But, before this letter could be delivered, the prince de Soubize went to d'Eſtiolles, and told him, that in about two hours time he would receive a letter from la Pompadour to the effect above recited, but as a friend he would adviſe him to reject the offer contained in it: and to give the greater force to this counſel, he brought him the royal mandate for a very conſiderable augmentation of his emoluments in the revenue. The letter came to d'Eſtiolles' hand, about the time mentioned, and he anſwered it conformably to the cue the prince had given him. In ſhort, though the refuſal was couched in the politeſt and moſt reſpectful terms, it was as flat and peremptory a one, as ſhe could have wiſhed. Armed with theſe victorious inſtruments, the copy of her own letter and her huſband's anſwer, ſhe communicated them to every one that came in her way, in order to vindicate her penitence and manner of proceeding. And by this means, inſtead of one biſhop of the church, ſhe might, with regard to her living ſeparately from her huſband, have had twenty to give her abſolution, and adminiſter to her the Eaſter communion. This farce, in which religion was ſo palpably mocked, though it deceived nobody, had its full effect: the capital objection to her admiſſion into the queen's train was now removed; and the queen herſelf, with her uſual condeſcenſion, deſiſted from any further oppoſition. In the mean time, all the well-diſpoſed perſons at court were greatly chagrined at this freſh inſtance of la Pompadour's power and inſolence in forcing herſelf upon the queen. In other reſpects, however, it muſt be allowed, that ſhe always behaved with the utmoſt reſpect and obſequiouſneſs to her majeſty.

Before her intimacy with the king, ſhe had a daughter by monſieur d'Eſtiolles. Her name was Alexandrina; and the king was ſo fond of her, that the child uſed very naturally to call him her papa. He even took ſo tender an intereſt in her, as to think of providing her a match ſuitable to one of the greateſt fortunes in Europe. As the girl, in more than one point, reſembled la Pompadour, being extremely pretty, very ſprightly, and not a little aſſuming on the favour of her mother; ſhe was boarded and educated at the convent of the Aſſumption, with

Digitized by Google

with the prince de Soubize's daughter, and other ladies of the first distinction. Alexandrina d'Etiolles disputed upon some occasion precedence with the princess de Soubize, which being told la Pompadour, she very slightly said, "*E ma anque de politesse*;" she should have been more polite. This Alexandrina, at the age of thirteen or fourteen, died of the small-pox in the same convent, about the year 1754, just as her mother was negotiating a treaty of marriage for her, with one of the princes of the house of Nassau, but with what probability of success is not known. In a heart engrossed like hers with ambition, vanity, and love of money, it would probably be doing her too much honour to suspect there was any great room left for nature. The king's taking the tenderest part in the affliction she felt or acted for this loss, and the hurry and agitations of a court, may, therefore, be supposed to have soon dissipated her grief.

When that execrable attempt was made by Damien on the king's life, in consequence of which his death was expected, it was natural to think that la Pompadour would not fail of flying to express her concern for his majesty; but there was a powerful party formed to forbid her the presence. The bishop, who attended the king, urged it as a matter of conscience. Accordingly, la Pompadour presenting herself at the chamber-door, had the mortification to have it shut in her face. As the wound was not of that dangerous consequence, as had been reported, the king being in five or six days thoroughly recovered, he paid the first visit to la Pompadour, who received him all in tears. To the compliments on his recovery, succeeded the most pathetic expostulation with him for the treatment she had met with, and she concluded it with a threat of withdrawing. This determined the king to give her all the satisfaction she could require; and he accordingly banished from court the scrupulous bishop, and three or four more of the courtries, who had most distinguished themselves in opposing her entrance.

By this time all ranks, all classes of the people concurred in one point, the hatred of la Pompadour. The Parisians, especially, could not forbear giving her the most public marks of it. Whenever she went to Paris, crowds followed her coach, hooting her, and showering upon her invectives and curses. Neither was she more beloved in other parts of the kingdom. It was generally resented, that, while the queen and the daughters of France were barely allowed for expences suitable to their rank, la Pompadour, with her family, was revelling in immense riches, having all the royal favours and treasures of the kingdom at her disposal. It could not be very pleasing, besides, to the nation, to see the greatest and ablest ministers and generals either degraded into a servile, precarious, dependence on a low obscure woman, so unaccountably lifted up; and who was constantly giving her marks of her miserably mistaking the artifice by which she governed the king, for a capacity of governing the kingdom; or else shamefully sacrificed to her little passions of vanity or revenge, as was often the case. Nor was it amongst the least of her reproaches,

that

Digitized by Google

that she had introduced a prodigious venality of offices wholly to her own profit, and to the apparent ruin of the interests of the nation. It was even said, that she had been in treaty with the king of Prussia, for the purchase of the sovereignty of Neufchatel, a province of Switzerland; nay that the treaty was concluded, with a reservation to declare it in proper time; and that the money was actually paid, though at a time when France was at war with him, which was a species of treason. The motives assigned for this transaction were, that la Pompadour, sensible of all the odium she had incurred, and of her danger, on the king's demise, of falling a prey to her powerful and numerous enemies, was wisely desirous of securing to herself a sure retreat. But this report was apparently without foundation.

It has been observed, that she had all imaginable accomplishments and talents for pleasing. Happy enough to be born with a great share of wit, she not only cultivated it in herself, but, what is more, she loved, or affected to love it, in others. The king himself never passed for having much relish for men of letters; and, indeed, the general silence of them on that head, forms a kind of tacit condemnation. La Pompadour, however, not always to make a blameable use of her influence over him, procured a pension of six thousand livres, or about three hundred pounds a year, for Crebillon the elder; another she obtained for madam de Lussan, an ingenious authoress. She countenanced and promoted the interest of Marmontel; with Voltaire she ever kept on fair terms: She was the original Collette in Rousseau's *Divin du Village*, acted at court; and sent him one hundred pounds; of which, however, he would take but forty shillings, saying it cost him but so many days writing, as that sum would subsist him. Nor did she neglect the patronage of the liberal arts; music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. All applications were made through her by the artists in these several branches, and there was not any man eminent in his profession, but what she distinguished and encouraged. She not only visited herself the work-places of those employed in the mechanic arts, but took with her the king, to whom she pointed out and recommended their respective merits. For some she obtained pensions, lodgings in the Louvre, and other advantages and distinctions. The tapestries of the Gobelins, and the carpet works of the Savonniere, felt her beneficial influence. But she did not fail making a due parade of all those laudable attentions, serving, as they must, to place her in a respectable point of light with the king, who could not but see the fitness of them, and, withal, their tendency to do himself honour.

When le Normant de Tourneau, who, in the character of her presumptive father, had taken so much care of her education, was struck with the apoplexy, of which he died, long after she was in favour with the king; on the first news of his danger, she flew to d'Estiolles's, where he was, but insensible and past recovery. The violent signs she gave of affliction on this

Digitized by Google

this occaſion were, moſt probably, at leaſt for the greateſt part, real and unaffected. She ſtaid fifteen days at this place to digeſt her grief, having had the precaution to make her huſband acquainted with her journey, that he might not meet her there. She alſo kept up a correſpondence with Paris de Montmartel, who had been joint keeper of her mother. Indeed, ſhe might not care for attacking, in him, a man ſhe could not be very ſure was not her own father. For, beſides the great chance of his being ſo, the air of her face very much reſembled his; and with ſome people he paſſed as ſuch.

With reſpect to d'Eſtiolles, that ſo cruelly deſerted huſband, he had fallen into a libertine courſe of life, and kept a number of low women. La Pompadour, taking the ſcandal of this to herſelf, imagined the beſt remedy would be to provide him a miſtreſs in form. With this view, ſhe, underhand, got recommended to him, a creature or at leaſt a dependent of her own, one Madame de la Mothe, the widow of an officer of horſe. D'Eſtiolles was caught with the lure, and had a daughter by her; but the poor man was not, it ſeems, born to be more happy in a miſtreſs than a wife. He ſoon diſcovered, not only that ſhe was guilty of infidelity, but that ſhe was a kind of ſpy upon all his actions, which were immediately reported by her to his wife. He, therefore, diſcarded this miſtreſs, but could not help, on his wife's poſitively inſiſting upon it, allowing her a very conſiderable penſion. As to the child he had by her, it muſt be obſerved, that the laws and cuſtoms of France are very unfavourable to illegitimate children; and d'Eſtiolles' girl muſt have been involved in the general diſadvantage, had it not been for the following contrivance of la Pompadour. She found a gentleman of the cleareſt nobility unmarried and poor, and promiſed him her favour, with leave to chuſe himſelf any wife of equal birth to be married in the face of the church, provided in this ceremony they paſſed the child of d'Eſtiolles, under the canopy held over them during the ſervice, as their own, but born before marriage; this form being allowed a full legitimation and adoption. And thus mademoiſelle d'Eſtiolles entered at once into poſſeſſion of all the honours and privileges of lawful and noble birth, and accordingly bears the name of the family into which ſhe was adopted. La Pompadour, by her intereſt, ſoon afterwards made her one of the canoneſſes of Remiremont, to be received amongſt whom, it is neceſſary to make proof of a clear and ancient nobility both by father and mother. Theſe canoneſſes are taken in at any age, but, though ſubject to the regularity of a convent life, never renounce their temporal eſtates, or take any vows; ſo that they may marry when they pleaſe.

Another remarkable inſtance of her ſentiments towards her huſband, was this. D'Eſtiolles, though a lover of pleaſures, was far from liberal even in them; for in all other points he was rather avaricious. La Pompadour could not therefore expect, he would readily diſburſe ſo large a ſum as the acquiſition of a fine houſe would require, and yet ſhe was piqued at his hiring lodgings.

Digitized by Google

One monſieur Bouret, an officer in the revenue, a creature of hers, had amaſſed a large fortune, built one of the nobleſt hotels in Paris, and furniſhed it in a ſtyle of the greateſt magnificence. Bouret, who knew la Pompadour's wiſhes for her huſband, made her a tender of it, which ſhe gladly received; and concerted with him the following ſcheme for ſurpriſing d'Eſtiolles into the acceptance of it. One evening that Bouret was at ſupper with D'Eſtiolles, at his ſiſter, madam de Baſchi's, with other ladies, he took occaſion to make the converſation fall on the inconvenience of hired apartments; and offered to d'Eſtiolles to ſell him the houſe above mentioned, with all its furniture. D'Eſtiolles' anſwer was, that he could not afford ſo much as Bouret would aſk for it. Bouret referred the price to d'Eſtiolles' miſtreſs, madam de la Mothe, who accordingly ſet it, as had been preconcerted between her and Bouret, at ſomewhat leſs than five thouſand pounds, though well worth fifty. Bouret affected great ſurpriſe, but ſaid, ſince he had given his word to abide by the lady's award, he would not retract it; and d'Eſtiolles, meanly enough, took advantage of the agreement.

For a great number of years before her death, la Pompadour, on account of a diſorder peculiar to her ſex which had baffled all the endeavours of the beſt phyſicians, was merely the king's friend and companion, and not his miſtreſs; and the chagrin, which inceſſantly preyed upon her at the proſpect of her blaſted ambition, joined to the artifices ſhe had uſed to improve her external charms, increaſed that diſorder. That figure, ſo engaging, when ſhe firſt came to court, was now reduced almoſt to a ſkeleton; and there is reaſon to believe, that her mind underwent a ſtill greater change. We are aſſured from good authority, that formerly ſhe had written ſeveral pretty things, which appeared in public with applauſe; and yet how full of incoherence, bombaſt, and puerility is that letter of hers to the duke de Nivernois, written a year before her death, which we find in M. d'Eon's collection?

Verſailles, March 11, 1763.

"M. D'Eon has acquainted me —with the ſtate of your health. The air of France will reſtore it to you, I hope, as well as cure your wicked eyes. This M. d'Don is, I am told, a very good ſort of a man, who has ſerved the king in more countries than one; and the Engliſh have been very polite in giving him the treaty to bring. This, I doubt not, will be of ſome advantage to him. I eſteem the king of England as much as you do. He appears to me to be full of candour, humanity, and all the virtues that form a good king. This, in my opinion, is the greateſt eulogium that can be made: conquerors are only tyrants, who are falſely called great men. Ah! the naſty purſes you have ſent me; they are as thick as cords, and ſo Praſlin has been gratified with them. Though I ſhould not recall you to the mind of our well-beloved maſter, your works will not let you be forgotten: the buſineſs is at length accompliſhed, let us embrace——to felicitate each other thereupon. The little ladies ſalute you."

We ſhall dwell no more on madame Pompadour's abilities as a writer;

Digitized by Google

writer; and we have already ſpoken of her as a politician. It now remains only that we ſhould view her in her laſt ſcene of action upon that great theatre where ſhe had performed ſo conſpicuous a part. We have already obſerved, that her conſtitution had received a ſhock in the very early part of her advancement. Towards the end of March 1764, ſhe was ſo thoroughly convinced of her approaching end, that ſhe made her will; after which ſhe wrote to her huſband a very affectionate letter, acknowledging all her faults, and begging to ſee him, in order to be reconciled. But, whether through a juſt indignation, or through want of the ſofter feelings of humanity, he ſternly declared, that, though he forgave her, he would not be prevailed upon to pay her a viſit. Her royal lover ſhewed no ſuch unkindneſs: he continued his viſits conſtantly till two days before her death; when having received the extreme unction, ſhe herſelf declined ſeeing him any more. Her death happened on the fifteenth of April following, about one o'clock in the afternoon, in the forty-third year of her age; after having reigned two and twenty years, without any viſible abatement of her influence, ſole arbitreſs of the councils of one of the greateſt monarchs in Europe. Her whole fortune, to the reſerve of her jewels, and a few legacies, ſhe diſpoſed of in favour of her brother. And the king ſtill continues to ſhew ſo much regard for her, that her minions and favourites enjoy the ſame ſhare of confidence and power as in her life-time.

The hiſtory of baron de Pollnitz, the celebrated writer and adventurer.

BARON de Pollnitz, who has lately made ſuch a figure at the court of the king of Pruſſia, is by birth a Pruſſian, and of a dignified houſe. His family is illuſtrious and honourable, but unhappily for it, he proſtitutes his name in a ſcandalous manner. It depended on himſelf to have enlarged his fortune, by purſuing only the path which his indulgent parents had marked out for him. As his perſon is attractive, as he has wit, and as that wit is exceedingly embelliſhed, he ſucceſsfully appeared at the court of the king of Pruſſia, who placed him among thoſe about his perſon. He inſinuated himſelf deeply into the good graces of that prince, who ſometimes employed him in little negociations, which he always executed with great addreſs. He had the honour of attending that monarch in the voyage which he made to Holland; and he had grounds enough to flatter himſelf with the hopes of that monarch's greateſt confidence, had he thought it worth his endeavours to deſerve it: but that would have been too great a perplexity for a man who loved only the ſplendour of a court, without being able to endure the conſtraints of it, though born with all the qualifications requiſite to inſure ſucceſs in that ſphere of life.

A libertine and debauched ſpirit, which cuſtom had rooted into his complexion, made him regardleſs of application. His debts on one hand, and his intrigues on the other, at length provoked his baniſh-

Digitized by Google

baniſhment from court. However, he obtained permiſſion to veil his diſgrace under the pretence of a tour to France. The air of grandeur and magnificence which reigned there, was already ſo natural to him, that he gave himſelf entirely up to it. He hired a palace ready furniſhed; and procured a ſplendid equipage, and a ſumptuous livery. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who ſaw him in his pomp, aſſured me that his footmen (which, agreeably to the taſte of the time, were exceeding handſome fellows) were covered with rich lace: he was the ſtandard of imitation among the wild people at court, and had formed an intimacy with the duke of R——, and the marquis of B——. And, as he is one of the moſt agreeable libertines of the age, the regent, who had heard of him, had a mind to ſee him, and admitted him one evening to his table. Any man but himſelf would have made advantage of his debauchery, and have repaired his ſhattered circumſtances. But he was deſtined to be an adventurer, and he has well fulfilled his deſtiny. It is eaſy to imagine, that this courſe of life ſoon drained him of intereſt and principal. His creditors were alarmed at his profuſion, and not without reaſon. The debts which the Germans had, ſome years before, left unpaid at Paris, amounted to ſeveral millions; and things were carried to ſuch a length, that the court made the payment of them an affair of ſtate. The baron, therefore, foreſeeing that he could not hold out long in Paris, returned to Berlin, to collect the remnants of his fortune. There being obliged to live upon his induſtry, he joined himſelf with all the ſharpers whom he could find, and improved ſo well by their inſtructions, that he made ſome dupes; but he was himſelf, in the end, the bubble of his own imprudence. The indiſcreet intimacies, which he entered into with ſuſpected people, loſt him all the remains of the king's favour, who, at firſt, was not utterly diſinclined to pardon him. The court of Berlin was then buſied in unravelling the frightful impoſture of the famous Clement. This Clement, who paſſed for a baſtard of the prince Ragotſki, had alarmed the king with the pretended diſcovery of an imaginary conſpiracy; which, by the circumſtances of his information, would have been the blackeſt in the world. Although this horrible plot was diſcovered even by the confeſſion of this artful impoſtor, whom the colonel du Moulin had addreſs enough to bring from Holland, yet it occaſioned the impriſonment of ſeveral perſons, whoſe liberty might have been dangerous. Among thoſe that were ſeized, were ſome with whom the baron de Pollnitz had lived ſo familiarly, that he thought it a prudent ſtep to retire. He left Pruſſia with ſecrecy, and went to preſent himſelf at ſeveral courts in Germany. There are few princes in the empire whom he has not impoſed on, at leaſt for ſome time.—His name and his outward appearance procured him friends immediately; among whom he always found ſome credulous enough to ſupport his luxury and debauchery ſome months; but every where the ſame contempt attended him in proportion as he was known. Having thus run through the empire, he returned to ſhine again at Paris with his

Digitized by Google

gleanings in Germany: and he had the dexterity to re-eſtabliſh his affairs there, by appeaſing his clamorous creditors. Some lucky hits at play, and ſome ſums which he borrowed from the duke of R——, enabled him once more to paſs a winter in ſplendor. But as that credit, which ſubſiſts by the uncertainty of gaming, or by borrowing, cannot expect any ſtability, that of the baron, which had no other prop, ſoon began to totter.—His creditors were diſheartened by his delays; and, to pacify a very importunate one, he was forced to pawn his watch and jewels; ſo as to leave himſelf nothing but his religion, and that he ſold too to the ducheſs dowager of Orleans. Like her, he had been bred a Lutheran, and, like her, embraced the catholic religion at her ſolicitation. He firmly concluded that this ſacrifice would have purchaſed him ſome employment, or ſome poſt in the court of the duke regent: but, beſides that that princeſs never was a bigot, her royal highneſs thought herſelf obliged to proportion her favours to the worth of the ſacrifice: a ſingle title was all the baron's fortune; and he was known never to have entertained the leaſt ſcruple about religion. All the advantage, therefore, which he drew from the infamous ſale of his faith, was confined to ſome livres, which the ducheſs dowager gave him, and a very moderate penſion. However, he reaped ſome benefit from the protection of that princeſs, whoſe name he borrowed to amuſe his creditors for ſome time. At laſt they loſt all patience, and by joint application obtained power to ſeize his perſon. One day, as he was carrying to the play the chevalier ——, nephew to the chief preſident, he was ſtopped in his coach in the middle of the Dauphine-ſquare. Through ſome remains of regard, they carried him to the Spaniſh hotel, which was oppoſite to that place, in order to ſpare him the confuſion of paſſing in broad day through the middle of Paris. The baron, always fertile in ſubterfuge, was leſs ſenſible of this tenderneſs, than intent upon profiting by the intereſt of the chevalier. He had the addreſs to make him enter with him, and to perſuade him that this affront reflected upon him; and that, to preſerve his honour, he ought to procure the interpoſition of his uncle. Accordingly the too credulous, or too obliging chevalier, informed the chief preſident of this adventure: and immediately thoſe who had arreſted the baron, received orders to releaſe him.

The dexterous baron, though overjoyed at finding himſelf thus diſentangled, built no ſecurity on this reprieve: he well foreſaw that his creditors would infallibly rally again, and proceed with better conduct: whence he concluded, that to avoid diſgrace, which then was leſs familiar to him than it has been ſince, the ſureſt method was to quit Paris; and that very night he ſet out for England. His firſt appearance in London was ſplendid enough, though leſs magnificent than at Paris; and, with the ruins of his French wardrobe, he for ſome months pretty well maintained there the character of a man of fortune. His noble and inſinuating air ſtill procured him dupes among the Engliſh tradeſmen, who enabled him to dreſs anew; but he ſoon perceived, that in

Digitized by Google

in the end they would prove no kinder to him than the French.—The adventure at Paris having taught him to act with more caution at London, he hoped to avoid a gaol by wisely changing his quarters without taking leave of his hosts, and removed to a little bye-street; seldom venturing abroad but at night, when he usually went to the Smyrna coffee-house, in order to sponge a supper of the first man he met. Not daring, therefore, to appear by day-light, he turned author, to divert solitude and hunger. His first essay was, *The secret History of the duchess of* H——, whom he concealed under the name of *Cunigonde princesse de Cherusques*; not out of tenderness to the royal families concerned in his history, but to give it a more mysterious air.—Though he amassed all that he had heard of her in the places where that princess had resided, those pretended memoirs made but an ill-digested pamphlet. However, he offered it to my lord T——, and wrote of it to the secretary of state. He managed his scheme with craft enough; for he sent intelligence to that nobleman, that a foreigner was going to publish a book injurious to the royal family, but that the manuscript might be recovered, if his majesty would reward the man that brought it. But the minister disregarded his information, imagining that it came from some sharper. Upon this, the baron, without discomposing himself, changed his battery, and in hopes of better success by applying to the party which opposed the court, wrote in the same strain to my lady Q——, and the duchess of M——, and decked his intelligence with every circumstance capable of recommending the book, and of procuring the reward. But, alas! no answer yet, and, what was worse, no money. At length, in the midst of these solicitations to vend his injurious writing, he was found out, followed, and arrested by his creditors; for in London it is all but one action. There is no country in the world, where the creditor has so extensive a power over his debtor. The expence of arresting a man for debt is trifling; and the forms of law so soon dispatched, that in less than an hour a writ is demanded, obtained, and executed. The creditor has even this advantage, that he is not obliged to support his debtor, who in the mean time is often in danger of dying by hunger and cold in prison. This, perhaps, had been the fate of the baron de Pollnitz, if sir — W—— had not luckily been passing through the street, as they were dragging our adventurer to gaol. The baron had known this gentleman at the Smyrna coffee-house, and had often diverted him with a recital of his adventures. It is to be presumed, in doing so, he took care to place his actions in the fairest light, and that he assumed the character of an unfortunate honest man, though perhaps without convincing any person of his honesty. In so mortifying a rencounter, any other than the baron de Pollnitz would have concealed himself; but he had conquered shame, and dreaded the pangs of it much less than the miseries of a prison. He called to the gentleman, and implored his protection with most doleful cries. Sir —— W——, apprehensive of drawing round himself the mob which attended the baron, at first pretended

Digitized by Google

not to know him. Upon this, the baron had recourſe to prayers and proteſtations, and every mean ſubmiſſion, which might engage the knight to prevent his going to priſon; he was even mean enough to fall on his knees in the middle of the ſtreet to beg his ſuccour. The gentleman, touched with his tears, alighted from his coach, and after having learned what the debt was, and who the creditor, paid for him ſeventy guineas: and then, to preſerve him from other arreſts, took him into his coach, and carried him to his own houſe, which was privileged. Here ſir — W—— was heard to ſay, having the opportunity of a more perfect inſight into the baron, that he never ſaw ſo odd a compoſition of wit, irreligion, odd principles, and baſeneſs of ſoul, as in this adventurer. Indeed, he thought he ſhould do ſervice to the nation in making him quit the kingdom; and, therefore, taking the opportunity of a royal yacht which was going to Holland, found means to get him on board it.

After his departure from England, the baron went to the Hague, where he ſoon found acquaintances, or rather renewed thoſe which his attendance on the king of Pruſſia thither had given him an opportunity to make. They, who had ſeen him near that prince, not knowing his adventures, were delighted to ſee him again. The ſprightlineſs of his converſation, his genteel air, and his propenſity to pleaſure, introduced him every where; and eſpecially among the tradeſmen, who entertained no diſtruſt of a man kindly received by the beſt families. He dreſſed, he played, he gave treats, and, among others, a magnificent ball: he made even efforts of gallantry, in order to put himſelf on the liſt of the old counteſs of W——'s gallants: but as ſhe had known him in Pruſſia, where he never was accuſed, no more than elſewhere, of a violent paſſion for the fair ſex, he was, perhaps, the only man that ever found her cruel. Indeed, his aim was directed to her purſe, which had always been the real object of adoration among the fondeſt favourites of that lady.—This refuge failing, he began to find that tradeſmen had every where the ſame maxims. Thoſe of Holland ſent one day to attend his levee, a Bode, as they call him there. This bode is a kind of ſtate-tipſtaff, who keeps his priſoner in ſight, and lives at his expence. This meſſage appeared rude enough to the baron; but he was forced to receive him, and keep him too, till he ſhould receive conſiderable remittances, which he pretended to expect every minute. He contrived, however, a ſtratagem to diſentangle himſelf, which I cannot exactly relate; becauſe the count D——, who lately gave me the account, expreſſed himſelf with ſome difficulty in French: all that I could catch was, that the baron de Pollnitz eſcaped over the houſe tops, and retired to Amſterdam.

As he made his eſcape in his night-gown, and durſt not appear without cloaths; in order to aſſiſt him in procuring money, he ſent for his ſervant, whom he had left at the Hague; and, as ſoon as he was arrived, diſpatched him privately, to buy a prodigious baſon and ewer of gilt braſs, and ſome more plate of the ſame ſort; and ordered his arms, with magnificent compartments,

Digitized by Google

ments, to be engraven on them.—At the ſame time he ſent for a Jew, of whom he deſired to borrow money upon pawns. The Jew, ſeeing a noble perſonage in a brocade night-gown, did not heſitate a moment about the purity of the plate, and gave him upon it 800 Dutch florins. With this money the baron immediately pays his landlord, mounts his coach, takes up cloaths, and ſhifts his lodgings. There he ſends for a bookſeller, to whom he myſteriouſly ſells his hiſtory of Cunigonde; and then embarks in a veſſel for Leghorn, from whence he goes directly to Rome to the cardinal of Polignac. Here he was ſo fortunate as to find ſome French noblemen, who had known him in his ſplendor, and who had been preſent at his abjuration at Paris. He took care to put them in mind of it, and by their means engaged the cardinal to preſent him to the pope. A baron proſelyte undoubtedly ſounded high at Rome; and our artful convert knew how to make the moſt of his title. He inſinuated himſelf equally into the good graces of cardinal Cienfuegos, who procured him the uſual penſion which new converts are allowed by the congregation *De propaganda Fide*. Some preſents he received too from the pope and the prime cardinals, ſo that he ſoon had an income of above 1500 ſcudis per annum. They even ſhaved him, to enable him to hold a benefice; and, as ſoon as ever he heard of a vacancy, he forgot nothing to obtain the nomination to it; and nominated he was at length to a conſiderable canonry in the collegiate church of Courtray. But though the baron uſed his beſt diligence to get inſtalled, it was all to no purpoſe, the chapter of that church diſputing the pope's right to fill any vacancies among them.

Digitized by Google

NATURAL HISTORY.

A description of the Isle of Man, lately drawn up from the best authorities.

THE present name of this island appears to have been immediately derived, with little or no variation, from *Mona*, the name by which Julius Cæsar mentions it. Ptolemy calls it *Monœda*, and Pliny *Monabia*, which names are supposed to signify the more remote Mona, in order to distinguish it from the island of Anglesea, also known to the Romans by the name of Mona. This opinion seems to be confirmed by the practice of later writers, particularly Bede, who calls the Isle of Man *Monavia Secunda*, in contradistinction to *Monavia Prior*, the name by which he calls the Isle of Anglesea; and yet a late writer is of opinion, that the name Man is derived from the Saxon word Mang, which signifies 'among,' and is supposed to have been applied to this island from its situation, between Great-Britain and Ireland; being in a manner surrounded by England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The Isle of Man, which is the see of a bishop, lies about half way between Great-Britain and Ireland, directly west of that part of the British continent called Cumberland: and the bishop's palace, which is in the parish of Kirk-Michael, nearly in the middle of the island, is situated in 54 degrees, 16 min. of north latitude. This island is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad in the widest part; it is no where less than 8 miles.

There are but few streams in the Isle of Man, and these so inconsiderable, that they can scarcely be called rivers. They are not distinguished by any particular name or descriptions in any account of the island. In some maps, however, we meet with the Neb, which rises in the southern part of the island, runs north-west, and falls into the sea at Peel, one of the principal towns; and the Claumney, a small stream, which runs nearly parallel to the Neb.

The air of the isle of Man is cold and piercing, especially in winter; but it is reckoned very healthy, no contagious distemper having ever been known in the island, and the inhabitants living generally to a great age. This island being very rocky and mountainous, the soil is generally barren; oats and potatoes being the chief produce of the lands, which the inhabitants manure by lime and sea wreck. The black cattle of this island are generally less than those of England; here are, however, some good draught and sad-

dle

Digitized by Google

dle horſes; in the mountains is a ſmall breed of horſes, little more than three feet high; alſo of a ſmall kind of ſwine, called parrs, and another of ſheep, which run wild upon the mountains. Theſe wild ſheep are accounted excellent meat, and ſeveral of them, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Loughton, are remarkable for very fine wool, of a buff colour. Here is an airy of eagles, and two or three of hawks, remarkable for their mottled colour. The Iſle of Man is well ſupplied with fiſh, particularly herrings, which are the ſtaple commodity of the iſland, and of which there is ſuch a conſiderable fiſhery, that more than 20,000 barrels have frequently been exported in one year to France and other countries. No coal mines have yet been diſcovered upon this iſland; but here is plenty of peat for fuel; good quarries of black marble, and other ſtones for building; and mines of lead, copper, and iron, which, though now neglected, have been formerly worked to great advantage.

The principal manufactures of this iſland are linen and woollen cloths, in which a conſiderable foreign trade is carried on; other articles of trade are black cattle, wool, hides, ſkins, honey, and tallow; but particularly herrings.—It is ſaid that this is a place of refuge for perſons who have committed crimes, or contracted debts, elſewhere: and that many perſons, who owe large ſums in London, Paris, and Amſterdam, live here, at a ſmall expence, unmoleſted, as long as they do not treſpaſs againſt the law or government of the iſland. It is alſo ſaid, that as none or very ſmall cuſtoms are paid in this iſland, vaſt quantities of goods from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, from France, Holland, and other places, are landed here, put into warehouſes, and afterwards run aſhore in many parts of Ireland, Scotland, and the Weſt of England.

The Iſle of Man, though held of the Britiſh crown, is no part of the kingdom of Great Britain, but is governed by its own laws and cuſtoms, under the hereditary dominion of a lord, who had formerly the title of king, and who, though he has long ago waved that title, is ſtill inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives. He appoints a governor or lieutenant general of the iſland, who conſtantly reſides at Caſtle town, the metropolis, and ſuperintends all civil and military officers. The governor is chancellor of the iſland; and to him, in chancery, there lies an appeal from the inferior courts; from the chancellor there lies an appeal to the lord, and finally to the king of Great Britain in council. Here is a council, conſiſting of the governor, the biſhop, the archdeacon, two vicars generals, the receiver general, the comptroller, the water bailiff, and the attorney general. Twenty-four men, called the Keys, repreſent the commons of the land, and two men, called Deemſters, are the judges in caſes of common law, as well as in criminal and capital offences. The council, and the twenty-four keys, paſs all new laws; and, in conjunction with the deemſters, ſettle and determine the meaning of the ancient laws and cuſtoms of the country—

Digitized by Google

On a hill near the middle of the iſland, in the open air, is held a court, annually, on St. John's day, called the Tinwald, a name derived from two Daniſh words, Ting, which ſignifies 'a court of juſtice,' and Wald, 'fenced round:' this court conſiſts of the governor, the ſpiritual and temporal officers, with the twenty-four keys, and two deemſters. At this great aſſembly all new laws are publiſhed, after they have received the aſſent of the lord of the iſland; and every perſon has a right to preſent any uncommon grievance, and to have his complaint heard in the face of the whole country.

The biſhop is ſtyled biſhop of Sodar and Man, and ſometimes Sodar de Man; whence he derived the title of Sodor, is uncertain, and is variouſly accounted for; but the moſt probable opinion appears to be, that it was from a church at Peel, dedicated to Σωτὴρ, our Saviour, thence originally called Eccleſia Soterenſis, and now corrupted into Sodirenſis. He is named to the ſee by the lord of the iſle, who preſents him to the king of England for his royal aſſent, and then to the archbiſhop of York, to be conſecrated. The biſhop, though a baron of the iſland, has no ſeat in the Britiſh parliament; he has a court for his temporalities, where one of the deemſters ſits as judge. The eccleſiaſtical courts are held by the biſhop in perſon, his archdeacon, his vicar-general, or the archdeacon's official, who are the proper judges in all controverſies that happen between executors, within a year after the probat of a will or adminiſtration is granted.

In the ſeveral courts of this iſland, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil, both parties, whether men or women, plead their own cauſes.—It is but of late years that attornies came into any practice here, and ſtill law-ſuits are determined without much expence. The manner of ſummoning a perſon before a magiſtrate is ſomewhat remarkable. Upon a piece of thin ſlate, or ſtone, the magiſtrate makes a mark, which is generally the initial letter of his name and ſurname; this is delivered to the proper officer, who ſhews it to the perſon ſummoned; acquaints him with the time and place in which he is to make his appearance, and at whoſe ſuit. If the perſon ſummoned diſobeys the ſummons, he is fined, or committed to gaol, till he pays coſts, and gives ſecurity for his future obedience.

The Iſle of Man, which is ſuppoſed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants, is divided into ſix diviſions, called ſheadlings, each of which has its own coroner, or conſtable, who, in the nature of a ſheriff, is intruſted with the peace of his diſtrict, ſecures criminals, brings them to juſtice, and is appointed by the delivery of a rod at the Tinwald-court, or annual convention. It contains four market-towns, which, being ſituated on the ſea coaſt, have each a harbour, and a caſtle or fort to defend it. The iſland, which is a dioceſe of itſelf, lies in the province of York, and has ſeventeen pariſhes.

The market towns are Caſtle-town, Douglas, Peel, and Ramſay.

Digitized by Google

Caſtle-town was thus called from a fine ancient caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Gottred king of Man, about the year 960. This town is alſo called Caſtle Ruſſin; and, being the metropolis, here the Governor keeps his court, the lord's officers reſide, and the courts of juſtice are held. It ſtands on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland, near a fine harbour, called Derby haven, at the mouth of which is a very ſtrong fort. The buildings of Caſtle town are the moſt regular in the iſland. The caſtle, which is built of marble, is a ſtrong place, ſurrounded with two broad walls, and a moat, over which is a drawbridge; and, adjoining to it, within the walls, is a ſmall tower where ſtate priſoners were formerly confined. Within the caſtle the courts of juſtice are held, and on one ſide of it is the governor's houſe, which is a commodious and ſpacious ſtructure, with a fine chapel, and ſeveral offices belonging to the court of chancery.

Douglas is ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, and is by much the moſt populous, the richeſt, and the beſt town in the iſland. It has lately increaſed greatly in trade, and proportionably in buildings. The harbour is not only the beſt in the iſland, but one of the beſt in the Britiſh dominions.

Peel is ſituated on the weſtern coaſt, and, being a place of conſiderable trade, here are ſeveral good houſes. Upon a ſmall iſland, cloſe to the town, is an ancient caſtle called Peel caſtle, with a garriſon. This is one of the ſtrongeſt and beſt ſituated caſtles in the world.—The iſland, upon which it ſtands, is a huge rock of a ſtupendous height, above the level of the ſea, ſo that it is inacceſſible from all quarters but the town, from which it is ſeparated by a ſmall ſtraight, fordable in low tides. The aſcent towards the caſtle, which is ſurrounded with three walls well planted with cannon, from the place of landing to the firſt wall, is by ſixty ſteps, cut out of the rock; the walls are prodigiouſly thick, and built of a bright durable ſtone. From the firſt to the ſecond wall is an aſcent of thirty ſteps, alſo cut out of the rock; on the outſide of the exterior wall are four watch towers, and within the interior one, round the caſtle, are the remains of four churches, three of which are ſo decayed, that there is little remaining of them, beſides the walls, and ſome few tombs, which ſeem to have been erected with more than ordinary care. The fourth church, which is the cathedral of the iſland, and is dedicated to St. Germain, the firſt biſhop of Man, is kept in ſome better repair. Within it is a chapel, appropriated to the uſe of the biſhop, and underneath the chapel is a priſon, or dungeon, for ſuch offenders as incur the puniſhment of impriſonment in virtue of a ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court; and this is ſaid to be one of the moſt dreadful places of confinement that imagination can form. The magnificence of the caſtle itſelf is ſaid to exceed, perhaps, that of any modern ſtructure in the world; the largeneſs and loftineſs of the rooms, the fine echoes reſounding through them, the many winding galleries, the proſpect of the ſea and the ſhips, which, by reaſon of the vaſt height, appear

Digitized by Google

pear like buoys floating on the waves, fill the mind of the ſpectator with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment.

Ramſay is ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, towards the north part of the iſland, and is only remarkable for a good fort and an excellent harbour; north of which is a ſpacious bay, where the greateſt fleets may ride at anchor with the utmoſt ſafety.

Among the curioſities of the Iſle of Man is reckoned a mountain, called Snafield, which is 1740 feet perpendicular height, and from the top of which there is a fine proſpect of ſome parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

It is ſaid, that no fox, badger, otter, mole, hedge-hog, ſnake, or other noxious animal, is found in the Iſle of Man; and it is not many years ſince there was any frogs upon it: but the frog-ſpawn having been brought over, theſe animals have multiplied here, and are now to be met with in many parts of the iſland.

Before the ſouthern promontory of the Iſle of Man, is another ſmall iſland, about three miles in circumference, and ſeparated from Man by a channel a quarter of a mile broad, called the Calf of Man, which, at a particular ſeaſon of the year, is reſorted to by a vaſt number of ſea-fowl, particularly puffins, which breed there in the holes of the rabbits; and, what is more extraordinary, the rabbits quit their habitations to theſe fowls during the time they remain on the iſland. About the middle of Auguſt, when the young puffins are ready to take wing, the inhabitants of this iſland have a method of catching them, in ſuch quantities, that between four and five thouſand of them are taken every year; part of which are conſumed by the inhabitants themſelves, and part pickled and ſent abroad as preſents. An incredible number of a great many other ſorts of ſea-fowl breed among the rocks of this little iſland.

That the Iſle of Man was, in the time of the Romans, inhabited by the Britons, is univerſally allowed: but, when that people were afterwards diſpoſſeſſed of the greateſt part of their territories by the Saxons, Scots, and Picts, this iſland fell to the ſhare of the Scots; and Oroſius acquaints us, that, ſo early as the reigns of the Roman emperors Honorius and Arcadius, towards the end of the fourth century, both Ireland and the Iſle of Man were inhabited by the Scots. The preſent inhabitants of the Iſle of Man appear to be the deſcendants of the ancients Scots, from their language, which is the Erſe, and is the ſame with that ſtill ſpoken in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland. The Norwegians, however, in their repeated invaſion of Britain, conquered this as well as the greateſt part of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, over which they ſet up a king, ſtyled king of the Iſles, who choſe the Iſle of Man for the place of his reſidence: but in the year 1266, in conſequence of a treaty between Magnus IV. king of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, the weſtern iſles, and Man among the reſt, were ceded to the Scots; and, in 1270, Alexander, having driven the king of Man out of the iſland, united it, together with the reſt of the weſtern iſles, to the crown

Digitized by Google

crown of Scotland. In the reign of Henry IV. of England, the Iſle of Man fell into the hands of that monarch, who, in 1405, gave it to John Lord Stanley, in whoſe houſe it continued till very lately, when, the laſt Stanley earl of Derby dying without iſſue, the duke of Athol, his ſiſter's ſon, ſucceeded him as lord of Man and the iſles.

The ancient churches round Peel-caſtle are ſuppoſed to have been originally pagan temples; and in one of them there ſtill ſtands a large ſtone, in the manner and form of a tripos. Upon ſeveral of the tombs in theſe churches, are fragments of letters ſtill ſo intelligible, as to put it beyond doubt, that there were different inſcriptions in the different characters of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabian, Saxon, Scotch, and Iriſh languages. There is perhaps no country, in which more Runic inſcriptions are to be met with than in this iſland; and moſt of them on funeral monuments. Theſe inſcriptions are generally found upon long, flat, rag-ſtones, with croſſes cut upon one or both ſides, and other little embelliſhments, or figures of men, horſes, ſtags, dogs, birds, and other devices. The inſcriptions are generally upon one edge of the ſtone, and are to be read from the bottom upwards. One of the moſt perfect of theſe inſcriptions is upon a ſtone croſs laid for a lintel, over a window in Kirk Michael church. Upon another ſtone croſs in the ſame church is another fair Runic inſcription; and in the highway, near the church, is one of the largeſt monumental ſtones found in the iſland, which, from a Runic inſcription on it, appears to have been erected in memory of one Thurulf, or Thrulf.

Many ſepulchral tumuli, or barrows, are yet remaining in different parts of this iſland, particularly in the neighbourhood of the biſhop's ſeat. In ſeveral of theſe barrows have been found urns, ſo ill burnt, and of ſo bad a clay, that moſt of them were broken in taking them out: they were however each full of burnt bones, as white and freſh as when interred.

About half a mile from Douglaſs, are ſtill ſtanding ſome noble remains of a moſt magnificent nunnery, in which are ſeveral fine monuments with fragments of inſcriptions: one of thoſe inſcriptions is as follows, *Illuſtriſſimæ Matilda filia — Rex Merciæ*;— which Matilda is ſuppoſed to have been the daughter of Ethelbert, one of the Saxon kings of Mercia, who is related by hiſtorians to have died a recluſe. On another monument is the following imperfect inſcription — *Carteſmundæ virgo immaculata — Anno Domini* 1230. It is ſuppoſed that this tomb was erected to the memory of Carteſmunda, the beautiful nun of Wincheſter, who fled from the violence threatened her by king John, and who, it is probable from this inſcription, took refuge in the monaſtery of Douglas, where ſhe was buried.

In the laſt century, ſeveral braſs daggers, with other military inſtruments of braſs, well made and poliſhed, were dug up in ſome parts of this iſland; and afterwards was found a target, in the manner of thoſe ſtill to be ſeen in ſome parts of the Highlands of Scotland, ſtudded

Digitized by Google

ded with nails of gold without any alloy, and riveted with rivets of the same metal on the small ends; and, not many years ago, a very fine silver crucifix was dug up, with several pieces of old copper, silver, and gold coin.

The Scottish writers affirm, that the Isle of Man was converted to Christianity by the care of Crathilinth, king of Scotland, who appointed Amphibalus bishop here, about the year 360; but it is more generally believed, that Christianity was planted in this island by St. Patrick, and the episcopal see erected by him in the year 447.

At Bally-Salley, near Castletown, a religious foundation was begun, in the year 1098, by Mac Manus, governor of the island; but Olave king of Man, having granted some possessions here to the abbey of Furnes, in Lancashire, Ivo or Evan, the abbot of Furnes, built in this place a Cistercian abbey in 1134, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and subordinate to Furnes. In 1192, the monks removed to Douglas, where they flourished for some years after the general suppression of religious houses in England.

At Ballambona, a monastery was founded, in 1176, by Godred king of Man; but it was afterwards granted to the abbey of Bally-Salley, and the monks removed thither.

There is no account when the monastery of Douglas was founded, nor what its valuation was upon the general dissolution.

At Bewmahon, in Kirk Harberry parish in this island, was an house of minor friars, founded in 1373, but by whom does not appear.

Some account of an uncommonly grand, though probably little known, prospect in England; extracted from a letter from Mr. Dennis, to Mr. Serjeant.

I NEVER, in all my life, left the country without regret, and always returned to it with joy. The sight of a mountain is to me more agreeable than that of the most pompous edifice; and meadows, and natural winding streams, please me before the most beautiful gardens, and the most costly canals. So much does art appear to me to be surpassed by nature, and the works of men by the works of God.

In a late journey which I took into the wild of Suffex, I passed over an hill which shewed me a more transporting sight than ever the country had shewn me before, either in England or Italy. The prospects which in Italy pleased me most, were that of the Valdarno from the Appennines; that of Rome, and the Mediterranean, from the mountain of Viterbo; of Rome at forty, and of the Mediterranean at fifty miles distance from it; and that of the Campagna of Rome from Tivoli and Frescati; from which two places you see every spot of that famous Campagna, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Frescata, to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your sight. But from an hill, which I passed in my late journey into Suffex, I had a prospect more extensive than any of these, and which surpassed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I speak

Digitized by Google

ſpeak of is called Leith-hill, and is about five miles ſouthward from Dorking, about ſix from Box-hill, and near twelve from Epſom. It jets itſelf out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminates the North-downs, to the ſouth. When I ſaw, from one of thoſe hills, at about two miles diſtance, that ſide of Leith-hill which faces the northern-downs, it appeared the beautifulleſt proſpect I had ever ſeen; but after we conquered the hill itſelf, I ſaw a ſight that would tranſport a ſtoic; a ſight that looked like enchantment and viſion, but viſion beatific. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Suſſex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diverſified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and paſtures, being every-where adorned with ſtately rows of trees.

This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about ſixty in length, and is terminated to the ſouth by the majeſtic range of the ſouthern hills, and the ſea: and it is no eaſy matter to decide, whether theſe hills, which appear at thirty, forty, fifty, miles diſtance, with their tops in the ſky, appear more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them, more inviting. About noon, in a ſerene day, you may, at thirty miles diſtance, ſee the very water of the ſea through a chaſm of the mountains. And that which, above all, makes it a noble and a wonderful proſpect, is, that at the ſame time that, at thirty miles diſtance, you behold the very water of the ſea; at the ſame time that you behold to the ſouth the moſt delicious proſpect in the world; at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box-hill, and ſee the country beyond it, between that and London; and over the very ſtomacher of it, ſee St. Paul's at five and twenty miles diſtance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampſtead beyond it.

It may, perhaps, appear incredible to ſome, that a place which affords ſo great and ſo ſurpriſing a proſpect, ſhould have remained ſo long in obſcurity, and that it is unknown to the very frequenters of Epſom and Box-hill. But, alas! we live in a country more fertile of great things, than of men to admire them. Who ever talked of Cooper's hill, till ſir John Denham made it illuſtrious? How long did Milton remain in obſcurity, while twenty paltry authors, little and vile, if compared to him, were talked of, and admired? But here in England, nineteen in twenty like by other people's opinions, and not by their own.

On the nature, cauſes, and uſes of the Twilight.

AS the ſublimeſt, and at the ſame time the moſt uſeful ideas, reſult from reflecting on the wonders of the creation, it will not be an uſeleſs ſpeculation to conſider attentively that light which whitens our horizon, long before the ſun, the immediate cauſe of it, is arrived at that circle. This order of nature has ſomething ſurpriſing in it; for we ſee the light no otherwiſe than by the rays that flow to our eyes. Now the ſun being as yet in that part of

Digitized by Google

of the heavens which is hidden from us, and behind the other half of the earth, he cannot project any of his rays directly to us. He may, indeed, dart several of them upon the extremities of the lands that terminate our sight, but these rays must thence proceed farther into the heavens. If, in those spaces which they go through, they meet with any solid body, like that of the moon, or any other planet, they will be reflected, as from a glass, and part of them sent back to us. Is there any particular body in nature designed to do us this service? If so, sure the artifice and mechanism of it will be more admirable, because it serves us without being perceived; and the usefulness of it the more worthy of our gratitude, because the caution was taken by the Almighty architect, for our sakes alone.

These benefits are entirely owing to the atmosphere, which is framed and disposed over our heads in such a manner, that, notwithstanding its extensive mass, it suffers us to see the stars, that shine at an immense distance from us; and, notwithstanding its transparency, bends and gathers for us an infinite number of rays, of which we shouldotherwise be entirely deprived.

Any ray, or portion of light, that falls directly and perpendicularly on the atmosphere, enters it without any obstacle, and descends through it to the earth, in the same right line. But those, which fall obliquely upon it, are either admitted into, or repelled from it, according to the situation of the luminous body. If its obliquity be more than 18 degrees, that is, if the object be more than 18 degrees below the horizon, all the rays flowing from it are turned aside, and lost in the immense extent of the heavens: but when the obliquity is less than 18 degrees, the rays enter the atmosphere, and are refracted to our sight.

This is the true cause of the aurora, or dawn of the day; and the same cause also produces its continuance, and principal beauty, even when the sun is in his greatest degree of elevation, and casts on us all his heat. The earth, which receives these rays, beats them back on all sides; they ascend again into the atmosphere, which once more returns us the greatest part of them. Thus it makes them doubly useful, preserving to us that splendour which is the beauty of nature, and that heat which is the soul of it; for it gathers together an innumerable quantity of rays, the greater or lesser union of which is the measure of heat and cold. Thus, the atmosphere becomes to man a mantle of the finest texture, which, without making him sensible of the least weight, confines that vivifying heat, which would otherwise soon be lost.

The atmosphere does, at the same time, cause and maintain round us that brisk and universal light, which lays our whole habitation before our eyes, and which, though it be a necessary consequence of the irradiation of the sun on the atmosphere, yet is the work of the latter, rather than the production of the sun itself.

In order to elucidate this, which at first may appear a paradox, let us for a moment suppose the atmosphere to be destroyed, and we shall be convinced that it must be pro-

Digitized by Google

productive of the following conſequences. 1. The riſing of the ſun would not be preceded by any twilight, nor uſhered in by the aurora, there being nothing to reflect towards us the leaſt of his oblique rays; but the moſt intenſe darkneſs would ſurround us, till the moment of his riſing. 2. He would in an inſtant break out from under the horizon, ſhew himſelf the ſame as he would appear towards the middle of his courſe, and would not in the leaſt change his appearance, till the inſtant of his ſetting, when it would be equally obſcure, with regard to us, as in the middle of the darkeſt night. The ſun, indeed, would ſtrike our eyes with a lively brightneſs, but it would only reſemble a clear fire, which we ſhould ſee, during the night, in the midſt of a ſpacious field. It would be day-light, if you will, for we ſhould ſee the ſun and the adjacent objects round us; but the rays which fell on ſuch lands, as are a little remote, would be for ever loſt in the vaſt expanſe of the heavens. Theſe lands would not be perceived, and the night would ſtill continue, notwithſtanding the fire of this bright and brilliant ſtar. For, inſtead of the white tint or colour, which characterizes the day, and diſplays all nature by brightening the azure of the heavens, and colouring all the horizon, we ſhould ſee nothing but a black deep, an abyſs of darkneſs, wherein the rays of the ſun would meet with nothing capable of reflecting them to us. It is true, the number of objects would ſeem to be augmented in the heavens, and the ſtars would be ſeen at the ſame time with the ſun; but it would always be dark, and the difference of that darkneſs and our night would conſiſt in this, that thoſe luminous bodies, which now appear to be placed in a pleaſing and delightful azure, would then ſeem to faſten on a diſmal mourning carpet.

It may perhaps be difficult to conceive, how the deſtruction of the atmoſphere carries with it the loſs of that fine azure, which adorns the heavens, and delights the earth. But this will plainly appear, if it be conſidered what a quantity of rarefied water is raiſed on high, and buoyed up from the higheſt part of the atmoſphere down to us. There never is a greater quantity of it collected there, than in the fineſt ſummer days, when there are no clouds or vapours to be ſeen; thus, though theſe waters, higher than the region of the clouds, eſcape our ſenſes, our reaſon points out their exiſtence. It is among theſe gatherings of light and rarefied waters always ſuſpended over our heads, that all the rays of light, reflected from the ſurface of the land, meet; and the atmoſphere ſends them back to us from all parts. This prodigious maſs of rarefied waters which ſurrounds us, being a ſimple and uniform body in its whole extent, the colour of it is always ſimple, and conſtantly the ſame.

How! thoſe azure-arched ſkies, which we confounded with the ſtarry heaven, are they then nothing more than a little air and water? and what we took for the heaven, only a cover wrapper cloſe round the earth? It is indeed nothing elſe: and this is a new wonder, which requires more than a bare admiration. It is no leſs than a com-

Digitized by Google

a complete demonſtration of our being the objects of our Creator's tendereſt affection. A few ſmall bubbles of air and water are indeed in themſelves things very inſignificant; but that hand, which has with ſo much art and caution placed them over our heads, has done it merely that his ſun and ſtars might not be rendered uſeleſs to us. He embelliſhes and enriches whatever he pleaſes; and theſe drops of water and air become in his hands an inexhauſtible ſource of glory and happineſs. He draws from them thoſe twilights, which ſo uſefully prepare our eyes for the receiving a ſtronger light. He fetches out of them the brightneſs of the aurora. From them he produces that ſplendor of the day, which the ſun of himſelf could never procure us. He makes them contribute to the increaſe and preſervation of that heat which nouriſhes every thing breathing. Of them he makes a brilliant arch, which inchants the ſight of man on all ſides, and becomes the ceiling of his habitation.

On the great and extenſive powers of ſympathy over the human frame; extracted from Boerhaave's academical lectures on the diſeaſes of the nerves, publiſhed by his diſciple J. Van Lems, phyſician at Leyden.

WHenever the common ſenſory is affected in a certain way, there is then a power of exciting in it ſome ſenſations, or paſſions of the mind, which govern the whole man; and theſe paſſions, ſcarce obedient to the moſt cogent reaſons, bring the whole body to ſuch a paſs, that it becomes healthy or ſick from the dominion of the paſſion; and in this manner we ſo far partake of the ſympathy inherent to human nature, that, whether we will or no, we ſuffer in a great meaſure all that another ſuffers.

If one ſhould ſuddenly ſee another whoſe eye-lids are inflamed with a ſcalding rheum, his eyes will be alſo hurt by the ſight, and of this all are in ſome degree ſenſible. If a child ſhould have a ſquinting nurſe, or ſhould play with another ſquinting child, this commerce of obſervation and converſation will cauſe him to ſquint likewiſe; and it is ſo that all the lads in a ſchool will learn to ſquint from a ſquinting maſter. When an orator, deſigning to move his auditory, compoſes his face to pity, the ſame pitiful face may be obſerved in the whole aſſembly: if they endeavour to aſſume it, they could not: but now they do it by ſympathy. When one is ſeen performing ſtrange geſticulations and motions, all the ſpectators, as well grave men as women, mimic the ſame face, and they do it exactly without any teacher. This appears as much in hearing as in ſeeing. If a man, ignorant of all muſical modulations, ſhould for the firſt time hear a tune, and be deſired to imitate it, he will do it perhaps with great exactneſs.

This thing, as very common, is neglected; but there is ſomething here in nature that we are ignorant of: if an organ plays, all will accompany the ſame ſounds. Kercher relates, that on his travels, coming to a place on the confines of Spain or Italy, and hearing one ſing, accompanied by a chorus of

Digitized by Google

of others in the moſt harmonious ſtrains, he expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, how an unpoliſhed people ſhould have ſo good an ear for muſic, and was told that they were all ſo taught by nature; and that, without their ever dreaming that they ſung to that perfection, no jarring or diſcordant ſounds were ever heard in their concerts.

I have heard a man who could ſing extremely well, but who was merely a voice and nothing more; if he ſtood behind the door and ſung, no one could help being inchanted at the ſweetneſs of his voice. Once, in a concert, taking up a violin, he made out the whole air by heart, drawing the bow upon the ſtrings, and yet quite ignorant of what each ſtring would produce. Another, a muſician, offered to teach him, but he could not underſtand one rule, yet, hearing the melody, he imitated it of his own accord. I aſked him how he could do ſo; and he anſwered, I don't know, but you ſee I do it.

We may hence ſee, that the foundation of arts, diſcipline, and the knowledge of the brighteſt things, is placed in the ſtructure of the body. A man hearing the ſinging of a ſong, whether he will or no, ſings with himſelf, and is led into the ſame ſtrain or melody; and herewith alſo is mingled that ſource of pleaſure or diſpleaſure on being affected with grating or agreeable ſounds. The ſame may be ſaid of our ſenſations by the taſte, ſmell, and the like. A variety of tongues, taſting the ſame lump of ſugar, are affected with ſimilar ſenſations; and, as there are different manners in muſic that pleaſe different perſons, ſo the ſame will take place in ſmelling, taſting, and the like. Now, if it be aſked, why thoſe ſounds move the body at reſt, nothing elſe can be anſwered, than that we find this law of the Creator never to fail, but that it is beyond our abilities to explain it.

I knew a man, of whom it might be truly ſaid, that he was juſt, and ſo firm in his reſolves, as not to be diſmayed by the approach of an enemy, or the fickleneſs of a mob. Being invited to ſee the opera of Agamemnon, whoſe only daughter was to be ſacrificed, he was ſo affected on ſeeing the man enter who was to perſonate that king, with a particular face and geſture, that he confeſſed to me, that, before he had even ſpoken a word, a chilling tremor had pervaded his bones; but, when he began to ſpeak, then our great philoſopher wept downright, though he came thither to laugh at the folly and buffoonery of others. Here was a fictitious repreſentation; the mind was compoſed to gravity, and yet ſuch a man was moved.

This ſenſe in human nature is ſo powerful, that it often diſconcerts and overthrows the moſt obſtinate deſigns and reſolutions. We are told of Theodoſius the Great, that, by his levying too great a tribute, ſo great a tumult was raiſed at Antioch, that they demoliſhed his ſtatues, and even killed his ambaſſadors. At laſt, reflecting on what they had done, and with whom they had to deal, they ſent ambaſſadors to the emperor, to deprecate the deſtruction threatened them, who made them no anſwer. The chief miniſter, therefore, pitying their caſe, bethought himſelf of giving a mournful piece to

Digitized by Google

be ſung by the youths, who were wont to entertain the emperor at dinner with muſic. This mournful compoſition was ſcarce begun, when the emperor, who little expected it, already bedewed the cup he drank out of with his tears, not knowing as yet the reaſon of his ſhedding them; but, when the youths came to bewail the diſtreſs of the people of Antioch, the emperor could no longer contain himſelf, and was ſo moved by the lamentation, that, though it was not cuſtomary with him to forgive, he left them unpuniſhed.

We may now ſee how great a diverſity there is in mankind: for, if ſuch emotions happen in thoſe who make ſlight of all things, what will their effects be in others, who laugh immediately with thoſe that laugh, and weep with thoſe that weep?—What will become of tender virgins and women, who, in reſpect to the nervous ſyſtem, are but as mere machines? Hence appear all the diſeaſes that ariſe from the diſturbance of the ſentient principle, when notwithſtanding the whole diſeaſe is believed to be corporeal; and hence are excited motions in our body, which would have no exiſtence in nature if there was no ſuch faculty in the ſenſory, and yet thoſe motions are greater than any that are known. Behold thouſands of men in battle array, thouſands of warlike engines and implements! all theſe, which but the moment before were quiet, are ſet in motion at one word of command: every thing is in a kind of uproar; and the phyſical cauſe of all this change is a ſingle thought of the general, 'Charge!' If any one ſhould begin to yawn, as if expreſſing ſloth, others will yawn along with him; here is a ſympathy of many muſcles, of which none are at reſt; there is not a drop of blood, or nervous fluid, but receives another motion, and the cauſe is no other than ſeeing one yawning. Should a perſon ſit grave at table, a jeſter would force him to laugh; whilſt one laughs, all the reſt will laugh. If any one violently coughs, all, by ſome ſtraining, will ſtrive to help their friend. There is therefore a faculty in man experimentally known, but its cauſe inexplicable, whereby one man adjuſts himſelf to another. This we call ſympathy, of which we have one of the moſt remarkable inſtances known, recorded in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

This remarkable ſympathy appeared in a man, who was low of ſtature and thin, yet performed all his functions well; but he was addicted from his infancy to ſo great a degree of ſympathy, that he would immediately imitate all motions made by others, and that without any inclination, and even againſt his inclination, inſomuch that, when he walked the ſtreets, he was obliged to look on the ground, to ſit in company with his eyes ſhut, or to turn his face from his companions. If he ſaw a man ſhaking his head, that moment he would ſhake his own head; if he ſaw him laugh or ſmile, he would laugh or ſmile with him; if any one uncovered his head, he would do the ſame; if one danced, he would get up and dance along with him: in ſhort, whatever he ſaw, he would mimick it immediately in ſpite of himſelf. If his companions laid faſt hold of him, and tied his arms, and he then ſaw any one

Digitized by Google

one gesticulating and playing antics, he struggled hard to get loose, and felt with him the strongest motions, which he was not able to conquer. If asked what he was doing, he said, he knew not, but he was so accustomed from his youth; and begged to be left alone, because his head ached from such motions, and he was greatly disturbed in mind, and withal as much fatigued, as if he had done them of his own accord. We may now see how man is made; what powers he has, how he chimes in and suffers with others, and is drawn about to every thing, without his knowledge or will, nay, even contrary to his will.

Hence appears the remarkable mutability of man in regard to sympathy; for we all have also our strings that want touching, and it may be truly said, that the most consistent man is subject to all sorts of mutability, if his string be touched. If the same string which is struck in a madman should be struck in another, both would be equally mad. If through pride we endeavour to conceal our faults, we are at least obliged to confess, that in some there is such an excess of sympathy, as gives occasion to the greatest diseases, when the action of no corporeal cause is present.

An essay on sleep.

THERE is not, perhaps, any thing in the whole constitution of animals more deserving of our wonder than sleep. That a body fatigued with labour, and dispirited with constant application, should, at a certain period of time, insensibly and irresistibly resign itself into an absolute passiveness and inaction; that it should lose all its voluntary powers, and yet preserve all its animal functions; that it should, at another regular period, spontaneously shake off this inattention and inactivity, and recover its original spirit and vigour, entirely refreshed, and restored in all its former faculties; that this mere suspension of attention, and incapacity of motion, should so regularly take place, and produce such amazing and extraordinary effects, is justly to be accounted among those great arcana of nature, which we every day are familiar with as to the effect, and yet are entirely (I may say) ignorant of as to the true cause.

But, however wonderful sleep may be, it is attended by something as much more surprising and unaccountable, as the powers of the soul surpass those of the body; I mean, dreaming; and of which Milton thus speaks:

——"Know that in the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these Fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which Reason joining or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge or opinion; then retires
Into her private cell when Nature rests.
Oft in her absence mimick fancy wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams,
Ill matching words and deeds long past, or late." Par. Lost.

Digitized by Google

A faculty this, which the ſoul exerts, more or leſs, in all; and yet it is difficult to diſcover from whence the true impulſe ariſes; how it is circumſcribed, or what brings it to an end; for, in real active life, our ideas are regular, actions are (or ſhould be) determined by ſome certain views, and we complete them by juſt and conſonant meaſures. But in dreams, the imagination reigns abſolute, and will and judgement are entirely ſubſervient to its command: creating diſcontented thoughts, vain hopes, vain aims, and inordinate deſires; and yet, was this alone, without the aid of the ſenſes, or the apparent help of the memory, it can engage us in ſcenes of the deepeſt reach, and the higheſt importance; can officiate for reaſon and judgement; can aſſemble and compare ideas, begin and finiſh adventures; can inſtantaneouſly ſhift the ſcene, and bring on the cataſtrophe at her own pleaſure, without aſking leave of the will or underſtanding. It can even proceed much further, and preſent thoſe images, and correct thoſe circumſtances, which were never in the power of the waking mind even to conceive; hurries over actions with incredible velocity, or hangs a load on the wing of time, and lengthens our duration to what term ſhe pleaſes. The imagination, ſays Shakeſpear,

'Gallops night by night,
Thro' lovers brains, and then they dream of love;
On courtiers knees, that dream on curtſies ſtraight;
O'er lawyers fingers, who ſtraight dream on fees;
O'er ladies lips, who ſtraight on kiſſing dream;
Sometimes ſhe gallops o'er a lawyer's noſe,
And then dreams he of ſmelling out a ſuit:
And ſometimes comes ſhe with a tythe-pig tale,
Tickling the parſon as he lies aſleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Sometimes ſhe driveth o'er a ſoldier's neck,
And then dreams he of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, ambuſcadoes, Spaniſh blades.'

Romeo and Juliet.

This is exemplified in the caſe of thoſe, who have dreamed, through the actions of three days in a ſucceſſive ſeries, in the compaſs of a few hours; and of others, who, in one night, have made a tour over the whole globe, or executed ſome unnatural feat. Again, when we are awake, the action of recollecting, inventing, arranging, and committing our ideas to writing, is a work of incredible pains and labour, advances ſlowly, and is divided into a number of ſtages, before it arrives at a point in view, or can preſent the images of the writer to the reader: whereas many people have dreamed of reading books on a variety of ſubjects, clearly, conſiſtently, and elegantly written, which they never ſaw waking; whereby it appears, that the imagination compoſes the work, attends the thread of the whole narration, judges of its excellency, and remembers its contents, all at the ſame inſtant of time: an inconteſtable proof, in my opinion, that it is of a much more noble and comprehenſive nature than we generally ſuppoſe it to be; and can, when delivered from the bands of ſenſe, and diſencumbered of the body, act more like the Deity, than ſuch

Digitized by Google

such a frail limited agent, as it now appears, seems capable of doing.

Some further account of the fall of a huge mass of snow from the Alps near Piedmont in Italy; and of three women overwhelmed by it in a stable, from the ruins of which they were extracted alive, after a most horrible confinement of thirty-seven days: extracted from a philosophical narrative of the whole affair lately published at Turin, by doctor Simii, physician to his Sardinian majesty. [*See our first volume, p.* 297.]

IT has been observed of the Alpine snows, that, when fallen on declivities of more than forty-five degrees to the horizon, they slide off in a body, as soon as the earth under them has melted enough of the contiguous lay to acquire a certain degree of slipperiness; and so tumble headlong over any precipice they may meet with, to rest where they happen to fall; or else, by having their direction gradually changed, drive a considerable way into the plain, and even over any little slope that may stand in their way, bearing down every thing before them with irresistible violence.

Sometimes too, a very considerable quantity of snow happens to be whirled about by the wind, with sufficient force to tear up the thickest and stoutest trees from their roots, to beat down animals to the ground, and to suffocate them; as is too often the case with those who are indiscreet enough to attempt the passing of the Alps, especially of Mount Cenis, at a time judged improper by those who continually reside in such situations, and can therefore foretell, by certain signs, the sudden rise of these terrible whirlwinds.

The heaps of snow, which thus fall by their own weight, or are whirled about by the wind, are called Valancas by the Alpineers, who but too often experience the fatal effects of them. In the months of February and March of the year 1755, they had, at Turin, a great fall of rain; and, as it generally snows in the mountains when it only rains in the plain, it cannot appear surprising that, during this interval, there fell vast quantities of snow in the mountains, which, of course, formed several valancas. The bad weather, which prevailed in so many other places, prevailed likewise at Bergemoletto, a little hamlet seated in that part of the Alps which separates the valley of Stura and Piedmont from Dauphine and the county of Nice. On the 19th of March, many of the inhabitants of this hamlet began to apprehend that the weight of the snow, which was already fallen, and still continued to fall, might crush their houses, built with stones peculiar to the country, and held together by nothing but mud and a very small portion of lime, and covered with thatch laid on a roof of shingles and large thin stones, supported by thick beams. They therefore got upon their roofs to lighten them of the snow. At a little distance from the church stood the house of Joseph Roccia, a man of about fifty, who, with his son James, a lad of fifteen, had, like his neighbours, got upon the roof of his house, in order to lessen the weight on it, and thereby prevent

Digitized by Google

its deſtruction. In the mean time, the clergyman, who lived in the neighbourhood, and was about leaving home, in order to repair to the church, and gather the people together to prayers, perceiving a noiſe towards the top of the mountains, looked up, and deſcried two valancas driving headlong towards the village. Wherefore, raiſing his voice, he gave Joſeph notice inſtantly to come down from the roof, to avoid the impending danger: and then immediately retreated himſelf into his own houſe.

Joſeph Roccia immediately came off the roof at the prieſt's notice, and with his ſon fled as hard as he could towards the church. He had ſcarce advanced forty ſteps, when, hearing his ſon juſt fall at his heels, he turned about to aſſiſt him. But, by the time he had taken him up, the ſpot on which his houſe, his ſtable, and thoſe of ſome of his neighbours ſtood, was covered with a huge heap of ſnow, without the leaſt ſign of either walls or roofs. Such was his agony at this ſight, and at the thoughts of having loſt, in an inſtant, his wife, his ſiſter, his family, and all the little he had ſaved, that he loſt his ſenſes, ſwooned away, and tumbled upon the ſnow. His ſon now helping him in his turn, as ſoon as he came to himſelf a little, he made a ſhift to get to a friend's houſe at the diſtance of 100 feet from the ſpot where he fell. Mary-Anne, his wife, who was ſtanding, with her ſiſter-in-law Anne, her daughter Margaret, and her ſon Anthony, a little boy, two years old, at the door of the ſtable, looking at the people throwing the ſnow from off the houſes, and waiting for the ringing of the bell that was to call them to prayers, was about taking a turn to the houſe, in order to light a fire, and air a ſhirt for her huſband, who could not but want that refreſhment after his hard labour. But, before ſhe could ſet out, ſhe heard the prieſt cry out to them to come down quickly; and, raiſing her trembling eyes, ſaw the aforeſaid valancas ſet off, and roll down the ſide of the mountain; and at the ſame inſtant ſhe heard a terrible report from another quarter, which made her retreat back quickly with her family, and ſhut the door of the ſtable. Happy it was for her that ſhe had time to do ſo; this noiſe being occaſioned by another immenſe valanca, the ſole cauſe of all the miſery and diſtreſs ſhe had to ſuffer for ſo long a time: ſo that, in a very ſhort time, the ſnow was lodged about 42 feet in height, 270 in length, and 60 in breadth.

The inhabitants of Bergemoletto, whom it pleaſed God to preſerve from this diſaſter, being gathered together, in order to ſum up their misfortunes, firſt counted 30 houſes overwhelmed; and then, every one calling over thoſe he knew, 22 ſouls were miſſing, of which number was their pariſh prieſt, who had lived among them 40 years. The news of this terrible diſaſter ſoon ſpread itſelf over the neighbourhood; and all the friends and relations of the ſufferers, with many others, to the amount of 300, flocked of their own accord from the adjacent villages, to give their aſſiſtance on this melancholy occaſion. Joſeph Roccia, notwithſtanding his great love for his wife and family, and his deſire to recover part of what he had loſt,

Digitized by Google

loſt, was in no condition to aſſiſt them for five days. In the mean time, the reſt were trying, if, by driving iron rods through the hardened ſnow, they could diſcover any roofs; but they tried in vain: the great ſolidity and compactneſs of the valanca, the vaſt extent of it in length, breadth, and height, together with the ſnow that ſtill continued to fall in great quantities, eluded all their efforts; ſo that, after ſome days labour, they were obliged to deſiſt till the valley ſhould begin to aſſume its priſtine form by the melting of the ſnow and ice, from the ſetting in of the warm winds, which continue to blow from the end of March, till about the 20th of April.

On the 18th of that month, they began to reſume their interrupted labours. All the perſons that were miſſing were found dead, except thoſe of Joſeph Roccia's family.—For though, aſſiſted by his two brothers-in-law and ſon, he at length penetrated to his houſe, he found no dead bodies in it. Upon this, knowing that the ſtable did not lie above 100 feet from the houſe, they immediately directed their ſearch towards it, and, having got a long pole through a hole, they heard a hoarſe and languid voice iſſue from the bottom, which ſeemed to ſay, 'Help, my dear huſband, help, my dear brother, help.' The huſband and brother, thunderſtruck, and at the ſame time encouraged by theſe words, fell to their work with redoubled ardour on the place whence the voice came; which grew more and more diſtinct as the work advanced. It was not long before they made a pretty large opening, through which the brother deſcended as into a dark pit, aſking who it was that could be alive in ſuch a place? Mary-Anne knew him by his voice, and anſwered with a trembling and broken accent, intermixed with tears of joy, "'Tis I, my dear brother, who am ſtill alive in company with my daughter and my ſiſter-in-law, who are at my elbow. God, in whom I have always truſted, ſtill hoping that he would inſpire you with the thoughts of coming to our relief, has been graciouſly pleaſed to keep us alive." The paſſage being enlarged, they were taken out with all convenient ſpeed; and being brought to a friend's houſe, and there treated on a thin diet, and in ſmall quantities at a time, as ſuiting their ſtate of inanition; when their ſtrength was a little recruited, they gave an account, that they ſubſiſted all that time on the milk of two goats which had been ſhut up with them, and about a dozen cheſnuts; that they lay in the manger, where they found ſome hay, with which they fed the goats; that, one of the goats becoming dry, the other, fortunately with kid, dropt it; that having killed the kid, the dam yielded them about a pint of milk each day till their deliverance; that the little boy of two years old died in a ſhort time after they were confined in the ſtable, as did an aſs and ſome hens that then happened to be in the ſame place; and that they ſuffered exceedingly from cold and wet, the ſnow continually dripping upon them as they lay in the manger.

Theſe poor ſufferers were relieved by the munificence of the king of Sardinia, their ſovereign, and ſeveral donations from other hands, which enabled them to rebuild their

houſe,

Digitized by Google

houſe, and ſet their other affairs to rights. In April 1757, they all enjoyed perfect health, Mary-Anne, who ſtill laboured under dimneſs of ſight, occaſioned by her being too haſtily expoſed to the light. The others ſoon returned to their uſual labours, and have ever ſince continued to lead the ſame life they did before their misfortune.

Some account of a country boy bleſſed with a moſt ſurpriſing memory; extracted from a letter ſigned G. A. and dated Bridport, June 9.

I Send you an account of a pariſh prentice boy I have met with, who is now about eleven years of age, can neither read nor write, yet has a genius greatly ſimilar to that of the famous Jedediah Buxton of Nottinghamſhire, who, although he could neither read nor write, could ſolve moſt queſtions in arithmetic, and many queſtions in algebra, by a method he had adapted to himſelf, and wrought by his memory only. I put to this boy the following queſtions, which he anſwered very readily; and I make no doubt but, as he grows up, he will come up to, if not exceed, Buxton.

I firſt aſked him the amount of the aliquot parts of a pound from a 16th to a 32d part, which he anſwered very quickly.

I next aſked him the amount of 1 to 20 incluſive, in arithmetical progreſſion; which, after a pauſe of a few minutes, and twirling his thumbs, as is uſual for him to do when at work, he gave me a true anſwer. I then told him, if he would proceed to 50, I would give him ſix-pence, and if he went on to 100, I would give him a ſhilling; he then continued his work to 50, and deſired to be excuſed the remainder till morning, when he took up the queſtion where he left off, and gave me a true anſwer.

I next aſked him, if an hundred ſtones were laid in a right line a yard aſunder, and the firſt ſtone a yard from a baſket, how far a man muſt run to fetch them into the baſket. He quickly went up to the 30th ſtone, and would have done the remainder, if I had promiſed him more reward.

He keeps a very good account, by his memory only, of the money he has given him from time to time, which is put into a box to be kept for him; and although it is very often but a penny or two-pence at a time, or whatever it is, he will tell the day every ſum was put in, and who gave it him, for two years back, and how much is now in the box, though he has not ſeen his bank told over from the firſt commencement of it.

Surpriſing inſtance of the great infectiouſneſs of ſome diſeaſes, where a free current of air is wanting, even in the moſt temperate climates; from Dr. Brockleſby's œconomical and medical obſervations.

DR. Pringle has well obſerved, 'that air, corrupted by putrefaction, is, of all other cauſes of ſickneſs, the moſt fatal and leaſt underſtood; for theſe deſtructive ſtreams work like a ferment, and ripen all diſtempers into a putrid and malignant nature: but the air in

Digitized by Google

in hoſpitals, and crowded barracks, cloſe tranſport-ſhips, and, in a word, in every other place where air is ſo pent up, not only loſes a part of its vital principle, by frequent reſpiration, but is alſo corrupted by the perſpirable matter of the body, which, as it is the moſt volatile part of the humours, is alſo the moſt putreſcent.'

We have a very melancholy confirmation of the truth of this remark, and a ſtrong inſtance of the ſubtle, penetrating nature of theſe noxious effluvia, in ſome facts that fell within the knowledge of Dr. Brockleſby during the late war; and are by him related in his *Medical obſervations tending to the improvement of military hoſpitals*, &c.

'After the unproſperous expedition (ſays this ingenious phyſician) againſt the coaſt of France in the year 1758, a very unuſual number of ſick ſoldiers were lodged every where round Newport in the Iſle of Wight, in old houſes, barns, &c. In one of theſe cloſe hovels, or miſerable hoſpitals, a poor fellow, of the ſixty-third regiment, was placed, on being landed ſick out of the tranſport. In a day or two he was ſeized with the worſt ſpecies of the malignant ſore throat I ever have ſeen, with ulcerous mortifications about the noſtrils and other parts, which carried him off on the third day.

Another patient unfortunately was placed in the ſame bed, with only freſh ſheets; for the crowds, that hourly ſickened, compelled us to be thrifty in the general uſe of bedding and blankets, ſo that he happened to be lodged in the ſame ſpot, even before death had quite chilled the putrefying body, which was diſplaced to make way for him. He was inſtantly attacked by the ſame dreadful diſorder, and, after a ſhort ſtruggle, fell a victim to it.

A third man was condemned, by hard neceſſity, to the ſame fatal abode, and ſoon ſhared the fate of his comrades. Rouſed by ſo many melancholy proofs of deadly infection, beſides what had been already attempted, I ordered freſh bedding of every ſort, the boards all around to be ſcraped, and thoroughly waſhed with vinegar. Depending on this, but rather compelled by the ſcanty ſpace that was allotted to the ſick, a fourth victim, in the ſame deplorable manner, fell a ſacrifice to this irreſiſtible contagion.

Now again the ill-fated ſpot underwent a moſt rational purification; vinegar fumes, burnt gunpowder, kindled reſinous ſubſtances, were uſed in abundance; all the contiguous parts were ſcraped, waſhed, and fumigated. A fifth man, we thought, after all this precaution, might ſafely be ventured; but, alas! the event fruſtrated our expectations, for he was attacked with the ſame diſeaſe, and not without much difficulty eſcaped periſhing in it.

Thus, after all we could do, the ſpot continued more dangerouſly infectious to the next comer, than I ſuppoſe any leprous houſe was ever known among the Iſraelites. Though no ſigns were manifeſted upon the walls (Leviticus xiv.), yet having loſt four brave men, and having with difficulty ſaved the fifth, I was as much ſatisfied of the danger belonging to it, as any farther ocular demonſtration could have conveyed to others. I there-

fore

Digitized by Google

fore prohibited any more men to be lodged there, till after a longer interval than ſeven or eight days; and yet, notwithſtanding this precaution, the ſoldier who next lay there ſuffered a like attack, though he had the good fortune to recover from it, but not without much difficulty.

This inſtance clearly demonſtrates, that nothing ſhort of ſcraping away the whole external ſurface of the floor, as well as of the walls, and thereby ſubſtituting an entire new layer of the whole inſide of the houſe, is capable to extinguiſh the ſeeds of infection in certain diſeaſes once ſown, nor to prevent them from breaking out after a long time, even in this cold northern region.' [*For the cheap, eaſy, and expeditious method taken by the doctor, to prevent the breeding of ſuch infectiouſneſs for the future, and for the ſpeedy recovery of his military patients, ſee our Projects for this year.*]

An account of an extraordinary diſeaſe among the Indians in the iſland of Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard, in New England. In a letter from Andrew Oliver, eſq; ſecretary of his majeſty's province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, to Iſrael Mauduit, eſq; F. R. S.

ABOUT the beginning of Auguſt 1763, when the ſickneſs began at Nantucket, the whole number of Indians belonging to that iſland was 358; of theſe, 258 had the diſtemper betwixt that time and the 20th of February following, 36 only of whom recovered; of the 100, who eſcaped the diſtemper, 34 were converſant with the ſick, 8 dwelt ſeparate, 18 were at ſea, and 40 lived in Engliſh families. The phyſician informs me, that the blood and juices appeared to be highly putrid, and that the diſeaſe was attended with a violent inflammatory fever, which carry them off in about five days. The ſeaſon was uncommonly moiſt and cold, and the diſtemper began originally among them; but, having once made its appearance, ſeems to have been propagated by contagion; although ſome eſcaped it, who were expoſed to the infection.

The diſtemper made its appearance at Martha's Vineyard the beginning of December 1763. It went through every family into which it came, not one eſcaping it; 52 Indians had it, 39 of whom died; thoſe who recovered, were chiefly of the younger ſort.

The appearance of the diſtemper was much the ſame in both theſe iſlands; it carried them off, in each, in five or ſix days. What is ſtill more remarkable than even the great mortality of the diſtemper, is, that not one Engliſh perſon had it in either of the iſlands, although the Engliſh greatly exceed in numbers; and that ſome perſons in one family, who were of a mixt breed, half Dutch and half Indian, and one in another family, half Indian and half Negro, had the diſtemper, and all recovered; and that no perſon at all died of it, but ſuch as were entirely of Indian blood. From hence it was called the Indian ſickneſs.

There had been a great ſcarcity of corn among the Indians the preceding winter; this, together with

Digitized by Google

with the cold moiſt ſeaſon, has been aſſigned by ſome as the cauſes of the diſtemper among them. Theſe circumſtances, it is true, may have diſpoſed them to a morbid habit, but do not account for its peculiarity to the Indians: the Engliſh breathed the ſame air, and ſuffered in ſome meaſure by the ſcarcity with the Indians; they yet eſcaped the ſickneſs. I do not ſee therefore, but that the *Sudor Anglicus*, which heretofore affected the Engliſh only, and this late Indian ſickneſs, muſt be claſſed together among the Arcana of Providence.

Attempt to account for the female cuckoo's leaving the care of hatching and rearing her young to other birds.

AMONG the many curious caſes in natural philoſophy, that uncommon one of the cuckoo is none of the leaſt worthy of our conſideration: viz. why ſuch a carnivorous bird, whoſe chief food is inſects, ſhould be ſo ſingular, as always to intruſt the hatching of her eggs, and bringing up her young, to the care of other ſmaller birds, without ever building a neſt herſelf, or being at all concerned any further about them. This ſeemingly unnatural diſpoſition, which would juſtly be accounted cruel in a rational creature, is, as we ſhall ſee, upon due examination, a piece of conſummate œconomy in her caſe, and a plain proof of the infinite wiſdom of her great Creator.

This odd action proceeds not from any principle of careleſsneſs or cruelty, but her conduct herein is founded on the ſolid reaſon of her own ſecurity. Hence we may humbly conclude, that many unaccountable, and ſometimes very ſurpriſing phænomena, which at firſt ſight appear even prepoſterous and ſtrange unto us, are originally owing only to the narrow limits of our ſhallow underſtanding, and to our own ignorance of the nature of things.

Here anatomy alone, as a ſure index, directs us to the right reaſon, why this bird alone, the cuckoo, beſtows ſo little care about continuing its ſpecies, and yet wiſe nature provides for them all as well, nay much better, in her circumſtances, than if ſhe did.

Know then, that the ſtomach of birds is ſituated quite different from what it is in other animals, and alſo in cuckoos, being almoſt joined to the back, ſecured by the bones of the reins, and covered before with the inteſtines, behind which it lies ſecurely defended, and concealed.

This ſingular ſituation of the ſtomach in birds affords them a very great facility, and ſecurity, of ſitting on their eggs and young; ſince the parts being immediately upon them, are ſoft, warm and pliable, and without danger from the compreſſion, which would be hazardous, if the weight, hardneſs, and preſſure of a large and full ſtomach, was to reſt upon them, as in the very caſe of the cuckoo.

Beſides, this ſingular ſtructure ſecures a warm covering to the egg in hatching, and to the young as ſoon as hatched; for their tender ſtomachs being defended from the impreſſion of the cold air by a thin

Digitized by Google

a thin bone, or cartilage only, would ſoon loſe the warmth neceſſary to digeſtion, if it were not ſupplied by the incubation of the mother from time to time.

Whereas, on the contrary, the ſtomach of a cuckoo lies very forward, juſt under the integuments, and actually covers the inteſtines; the very reverſe of the caſe in other birds, where it is covered by them. The cuckoo's ſtomach is a large bag, of uncommon capacity, adhering by a cellular tiſſue, or reticular net, to all the parts that environ it, reaching all the way from the breaſt bone to the vent.

From ſuch a ſtructure and ſituation of the ſtomach, it naturally follows, that it is as difficult for a cuckoo, as it is eaſy for other birds, to ſit upon her eggs and young; for the thin membranes of its large ſtomach, charged ſo long with the weight of its whole body, together with the hard aliment contained therein, would prove an intolerable compreſſion to both it and its tender young.

It alſo follows from the particular ſtructure of this bird, that its young do not ſtand in like need of being covered as thoſe of other birds do, their capacious ſtomachs being better ſecured from cold by means of lying covered under the maſs of inteſtines. All which put together is the real reaſon why the cuckoo commits the care of hatching and bringing up its young to very ſmall birds, ſuch as hedge-ſparrows, finches, and the like; wherefore it needs no neſt of its own, as it makes ſo free with thoſe of others, which in the abſence of the right owner, ſhe enters, ſeizes upon, and deſtroys all the eggs ſhe finds there, and then lays her own in their ſtead.

The young cuckoos are no loſers in the point of incubation, which they ſtand much in need of, but gainers through the great facility they have of ſupporting themſelves by their ſuperior ſtrength, or the food procured by their little benefactors, or extraordinary good ſtep-mothers, whom, in the end, like bad children, they ſtarve to death, in ſome ſenſe verifying, though after an odd manner, the old ſaying, 'The life of one animal is the death of another.'

J. Cook.

An account of that very remarkable ſpecies of pigeon called the Carrier; extracted from a curious treatiſe on domeſtic pigeons, lately publiſhed.

THE original of theſe pigeons came from Bazora in Perſia, being ſometimes brought by ſea, and ſometimes in the caravans; and are therefore by ſome ignorant people called Buſſories.

This city is ſituate about two miles diſtant from a river called Xat Arab, which is formed by the meeting of the two great rivers Tygris and Euphrates: near this place is a ſmall houſe like an hermitage, dedicated to Iza ben Mariam, that is, Jeſus the ſon of Mary: in paſſing which place, the Mahometans themſelves very devoutly offer up their prayers: there is likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of land, whoſe revenues belong to this chapel.

This pigeon is called a carrier, becauſe it is frequently made uſe of

Digitized by Google

of to carry a letter from one place to another; and such is the sagacity of this bird, that though you carry them hook-winked twenty or thirty miles, nay, I have known them to be carried threescore or an hundred, and there turned loose, they will immediately hasten to the place where they were bred. The Dutch call this pigeon bagadat, probably from a corruption of the name of the city Bagdat, which was formerly old Babylon, which Nimrod built; because they judge this pigeon in its way from Bazora to be brought through that city.

In Turkey they call them bagatins, or couriers; and the Turks and Persians make a common practice of breeding this sort of pigeons in their seraglios, where there is one whose business it is to feed and train these birds for the use afterwards designed; which is done in this manner: when a young one flies very hard at home, and is come to its full strength, they carry it in a basket, or otherwise, about half a mile from home, and there they turn it out; after this, they carry it a mile, then two, four, eight, ten, twenty, &c. till at length they will return from the furthest parts of the kingdom. This practice is of admirable use; for every bashaw has generally a basket full of these pigeons sent him from the grand seraglio; and in case of any insurrection, or other emergent occasion, he braces a letter under the wings of a pigeon, whereby its flight is not in the least incommoded, and immediately turns it loose; but for fear of their being shot, or struck by a hawk, they generally dispatch five or six; so that by this means dispatches are sent in a more safe and speedy method than could possibly be otherwise contrived.

If these pigeons, however, are not practised when young, the best of them will fly but very indifferently, and may very possibly be lost.

The ancients likewise made use of pigeons for conveying intelligence. Ovid, in his Metamorphoses, tells us, that Taurosthenes, by a pigeon stained with purple, gave notice of his victory at the Olympic games, the very same day on which he gained it, to his father at Ægina.

Thus Hirtius and Brutus, at the siege of Modena, by means of pigeons, held a mutual correspondence with each other.

We shall now proceed to the description of this bird.

The carrier is larger in size than most of the common sorts of pigeons; and some of them measure from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail, fifteen inches, and weigh near twenty ounces. Their flesh is naturally firm, and their feathers close when they stand erect upon their legs; their necks being generally long, there appears great symmetry of shape beyond most other pigeons, which are generally crowded on heaps. The upper chap of the bill is half covered from the head, with a naked, white, tuberous, surfuraceous flesh, which projects or hangs over both its sides on the upper part nearest the head, and ends in a point about the middle of the bill; this is called the wattle, and is sometimes joined by two small excrescences of the same kind

Digitized by Google

kind on each ſide of the under chap.

This fleſh is in ſome carriers more inclinable to a blackiſh colour, which is generally the more valued.

The eyes, whoſe iris, or circle round the black pupil, is generally of the colour of a reddiſh gravel, but ſhould be of a fiery red, are equally ſurrounded with the ſame ſort of ſurfuraceous matter for about the breadth of a ſhilling; this is generally thin when it ſpreads wide, and is moſt valued; yet when the fleſh round the eye is thick and broad, it ſhews the carrier to be of a good blood, that will breed very ſtout ones.

This bird was formerly eſteemed by the gentlemen of the fancy, as the king of pigeons, on account of its great ſagacity.

There are likewiſe two other ſpecies of pigeons of the carrier kind; which are chiefly made uſe of in England for the carriage of letters; eſpecially in the caſe of wagers, few perſons poſſeſſed of the original carriers caring to riſque them on trifling occaſions.—Thoſe are the horſeman and the dragoon.

The following fact relating to a dragoon pigeon may be depended upon, notwithſtanding the appearance of incredibility, as ſeveral gentlemen now living can affirm the ſame, if requiſite.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, having a ſmall wager depending, ſent a dragoon by the ſtage coach to his friend at St. Edmund's-bury, together with a note, deſiring the pigeon, two days after his arrival there, might be thrown up preciſely when the town clock ſtruck nine in the morning; which was accordingly executed, and the pigeon arrived in London, and flew to the ſign of the Bull Inn in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, into the loft, and was there ſhewn at half an hour paſt eleven o'clock the ſame morning on which he had been thrown up at St. Edmund's-bury, having flown ſeventy-two miles in two hours and half; the wager was confirmed by a letter ſent by the next poſt from the perſon at St. Edmund's-bury.

I could relate ſeveral more exploits of this nature performed by dragoons; particularly of their being thrown up and returning home by moon light, &c. but the above may be thought ſufficient.

An account of a fiſh from Batavia, called Jaculator; in a letter to Mr. Peter Collinſon, F. R. S. from John Albert Schloſſer, M. D. F. R. S.

Amſterdam, 22d Feb. 1763.

Dear Sir,

HAving lately received from Mr. Hommel, governor of the hoſpital at Batavia, many uncommon fiſhes, well preſerved; amongſt them is one as curious for its ſhape, as for its extraordinary manner of obtaining its food. It is new to me, and, I believe, hath never been obſerved by any writer on natural hiſtory.

I requeſt the favour that you will preſent this rare fiſh to the royal ſociety, as a ſmall, but ſincere, proof of the gratitude and eſteem which I really have for that reſpectable learned body.

Governor

Digitized by Google

Governor Hommel gives the following account of the jaculator or shooting fish, a name alluding to its nature. It frequents the shores and sides of the sea and rivers, in search of food. When it spies a fly sitting on the plants that grow in shallow water, it swims on to the distance of four, five, or six feet, and then, with a surprising dexterity, it ejects out of its tubular mouth a single drop of water, which never fails striking the fly into the sea, where it soon becomes its prey.

The relation of this uncommon action of this cunning fish raised the governor's curiosity; though it came well attested, yet he was determined, if possible, to be convinced of the truth, by ocular demonstration.

For that purpose, he ordered a large wide tun to be filled with sea water; then had some of these fish caught, and put into it, which was changed every other day. In a while, they seemed reconciled to their confinement; then he determined to try the experiment.

A slender stick, with a fly pinned on at its end, was placed in such a direction, on the side of the vessel, as the fish could strike it.

It was with inexpressible delight, that he daily saw these fish exercising their skill in shooting at the fly, with an amazing velocity, and never missed the mark.

In looking over that noble work of the Museum of the king of Sweden, printed anno 1754, I met with this jaculator, well engraven, and described by the learned baron Linnæus, under the title of Chætodon.

Some account of an insect, the female of which is viviparous and oviparous at different seasons, and is at once impregnated by the male for several generations.

NOthing is more common in the beginning of summer than to see the leaves of peaches, nectarines and cherries, curled up and blighted; which leaves, on examination, are found covered with little insects called Pucerons or Fleas, some blackish, others green; some winged, and others without wings. It has been found, that these blights are not owing to the insect, but rather the great number of the insects to the blights, which, by obstructing the evaporation of the vegetable juices, occasion the young leaves to be covered with a gelatinous and honey-like moisture, fit food for those destructive insects; so that the best way to get rid of them is to sprinkle the tree with fair water, or lay under it pans of water, whose vapours may have in time the same effect. But it remains a doubt whence, and by what means, these insects are conveyed upon the young sprouting leaves. Trees, in this condition, are visited by multitudes of ants, which hurt not the trees, as some erroneously conjecture, but do them service, by devouring this vermin that infests them. These are the general observations that heretofore have been made on pucerons: we shall now examine what occurs on this subject, in some late accurate naturalists.

Those insects, so remarkable for their fecundity and numerous species,

Digitized by Google

ſpecies, were, for a long time, in the rank of the animals, which had been claſſed with the true andrógynes, ſpoken of by Mr. Breynius; and this precipitate concluſion proved nothing more, than that good obſervers were ſometimes deficient in logic: for, having never catched pucerons copulating, they haſtily concluded that pucerons multiplied without copulation. This, however, was but a doubt, or, at beſt, a mere ſurmiſe;—but this ſurmiſe was believed and adopted by Mr. de Reaumur, and, though he ſupported it by ſome obſervations peculiar to himſelf, the queſtion remained ſtill undecided, till Mr. Bonnet ſeemed to have cleared it up, by taking and ſhutting up a puceron, at the inſtant of its birth, in the moſt perfect ſolitude, which yet brought forth, in his ſight, ninety-five young ones.

Repeated experiments, in this reſpect, were communicated to the royal academy of ſciences, when an unforſeen and very ſtrange ſuſpicion, imparted by Mr. Trembley to Mr. Bonnet, engaged him anew in a ſeries of ſtill more painful inquiries than the foregoing. In a letter which that celebrated obſerver wrote to him from the Hague, the 27th January, 1741, he thus expreſſes himſelf: 'I formed, ſince the month of November, the deſign of rearing ſeveral generations of ſolitary pucerons, in order to ſee if they would all equally bring forth young. In caſes ſo remote from uſual circumſtances, it is allowed to try all ſorts of means; and I argued with myſelf, Who knows, but that one copulation might ſerve for ſeveral generations?' It muſt be confeſſed that this 'Who knows' was next to avouching nothing; but, as it came from Mr. Trembley, it was ſufficient to perſuade Mr. Bonnet that he had not gone far enough in his inveſtigation. If the fecundity of pucerons was owing to the ſecret copulation Mr. Trembley ſpoke of, this copulation ſerved, at leaſt, five or more ſucceſſive generations, Mr. Bonnet therefore reared to the amount of the tenth generation of ſolitary pucerons, and had the patience to keep an account of the days and hours of the births of each generation.

It is not till the approach of winter that the females of pucerons lay eggs, and it is nearly towards that time that the males begin to appear. There is, therefore, a ſecret relation between the apparition of the males and the laying of eggs; and it is this relation we ſeek after, and which ſhould account for the copulation.

In whatever ſeaſon the belly of a female is opened, eggs are found therein; and, if in ſummer, eggs are found in it, and young ones too on the point of receiving birth. The young of the inſect, as viviparous, admit of growth in the belly of their mother; the young of the inſect, as oviparous, after going out of it. The pucerons that are born alive, grow therefore to a certain degree before their appearance in light: thoſe that are born ſhut up in eggs are not calculated for receiving ſo quick a developement, being deſtined for preſerving the ſpecies during winter, and conſequently are not to be hatched till the return of the proper ſeaſon for affording them nouriſhment.

Some

Digitized by Google

Some account of a tree, that ſpeedily grows to a great ſize, and yields flowers, pulſe, fodder for cattle, and a fine blue dye, without any manure, and in the coldeſt climate; by M. de Graffenreid, of Switzerland: to which is added, Mr. Miller's characters of the ſame curious and uſeful vegetable; with obſervations by the tranſlator of M. Graffenreid's account.

THIS tree is known by the following names.

Robinia pedimentis ſimpliciſſimis, foliis abruptis pinnatis. Lin. Sp. et Gen. Plantar.

Aſphalatus. Amœn. Ruthen. 210. t. 285.

Caragana Siberica. Ray. Hort. Lugd. Bat. 537.

The leaves of this ſpecies of Robinia are conjugated, and compoſed of a number of ſmall ſingle folioles, of an oval figure, and ranged by pairs on one common ſtock.

The flowers are leguminous, and are claſtered on a filament. Every flower conſiſts of a ſmall bell-ſhaped petal, cut into four ſegments at the edge, the upper part being rather the wideſt. The keel is ſmall, open, and rounded. The wings are large, oval, and a little raiſed. Within are ten ſtamina united at the baſe, curved toward the top, and rounded at the ſummit. In the midſt of a ſheath, formed by the filaments of the ſtamina, the piſtil is perceivable, conſiſting of an oval germen, terminated by a kind of button. This germen becomes afterwards an oblong flattiſh curved pod, containing four or five ſeeds, of a ſize and ſhape irregular and unequal; yet in both reſpects ſomewhat reſembling a lentil.

This tree grows naturally in the ſevere climates of Northern Aſia, in a ſandy ſoil mixed with black light earth.

It is particularly found on the banks of great rivers, as the Oby, Jeniſia, &c.

It is very rarely met with in the inhabited parts of the country, becauſe cattle are very fond of its leaves, and hogs of its roots; and it is ſo hardy, that the ſevereſt winter does not affect it.

The celebrated botaniſt Gmelin found it in the neighbourhood of Tobolſk, buried under fifteen feet of ſnow and ice, yet had it not ſuffered the leaſt damage.

Its culture conſiſts in being planted or ſowed, in a lightiſh ſandy ſoil, which muſt on no account have been lately manured.

It thrives beſt near a river, or on the edge of a brook or ſpring; but preſently dies if planted in a marſhy ſpot, where the water ſtagnates. If it is planted on a rich ſoil, well tilled, it will grow to the height of twenty feet, and in a very few years will be as big as a common birch tree.

In a very bad ſoil this tree degenerates, and becomes a mere ſhrub; the leaves grow hard, and their fine bright green colour is changed to a dull deep green.

The Tonguſian Tartars, and the inhabitants of the northern parts of Siberia, are very fond of the fruit of this tree, it being almoſt the only ſort of pulſe they eat.

M. Strahlemberg, author of a well-eſteemed deſcription of Siberia, aſſures us, that this fruit is tolerably pleaſant food, and very nouriſhing. Theſe peas are firſt infuſed in boiling water, to take off a certain

Digitized by Google

acrid taſte they have, and are afterwards dreſſed like common peas, or Windſor beans; and being ground into meal, pretty good cakes are made of them.

The leaves and tender ſhoots of this tree make excellent fodder for ſeveral ſorts of cattle. The root, being ſweet and ſucculent, are very well adapted to fattening hogs; and the fruit is greedily eaten by all ſorts of poultry. After ſeveral experiments ſomewhat ſimilar to the methods uſed with anil and indigo, a fine blue colour was procured from its leaves.

The ſmaller kind of this tree *Robinia*, (Lin. Sp. et Gen. Plant. n. 5, or *Aſphalatus minor*,) ſeems ſtill better adapted to anſwer this purpoſe. The ſtriking elegance of its foliage, joined to the pleaſing yellow colour of its beautiful flowers, ſhould, one would imagine, bring it into requeſt for forming noſegays, or for ſpeedily making an elegant hedge.

Beſides the qualities above recited, it poſſeſſes the uncommon advantage of growing exceedingly quick, and of being eaſily tranſplanted.

I am acquainted with but few trees, which, like this, will, within four or five years after it is ſown, bear fruit in abundance; and which, in the ſame ſpace of time, will grow fifteen feet in height, and five or ſix feet in circumference.

After all that has been ſaid with reſpect to this uſeful tree, the culture of it cannot ſurely be enough recommended, particularly in cold mountainous countries.

There are large plantations of it now in Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Iceland.

The celebrated Linnæus aſſures us, that, after the *Pinus fol. quinis*, erroneouſly called the Cedar tree of Siberia, this tree of all that are to be found in Siberia, is moſt worthy of cultivation.

Mr. Miller's characters of this vegetable, taken from his Gardner's Dictionary, edition 1759, *article Robinia.*

The empalement of the flower of this vegetable is ſmall, of one leaf, and divided into four parts; the three under ſegments being narrow, but the upper one is broad. The flower is of the pea bloom kind; the ſtandard is large, roundiſh, obtuſe, and ſpreads open. The two wings are oval, and have ſhort appendixes, which are obtuſe. The keel is roundiſh, compreſſed, obtuſe, and is extended the length of the wings. In the centre are ſituated ten ſtamina, nine of them being joined together, and the other ſtanding ſingle, terminated by roundiſh ſummits. It hath an oblong cylindrical germen, ſupporting a ſlender ſtyle, crowned by a hairy ſtigma; theſe are incloſed by the keel. The germen afterwards becomes an oblong compreſſed pod, incloſing kidney-ſhaped ſeeds.

Obſervations by the tranſlator.

This genus of plants is ranged in the third ſection of Linnæus's ſeventeenth claſs, which includes thoſe plants whoſe flowers have ten ſtamina joined in two bodies; and Tournefort places it in the third ſection of his twenty-ſecond claſs, which contains the trees and ſhrubs with a butterfly flower, whoſe leaves are, for the moſt part, placed by pairs along the mid-rib.

We

Digitized by Google

We find that the plant described by the foreign author, is Mr. Miller's tenth species of the Robinia, namely, *Robinia pedunculis simplicibus, foliis quaternatis petiolatis*, Hort. Upsf. 212. Robinia, with single footstalks, and leaves growing by fours upon footstalks. This is the *Asphalatus fruteſcens major latifolius, cortice aureo.* Aur. Ruth. 283. Greater broad leaved shrubby Asphalatus, with a golden bark.

It grows, he says, naturally in Siberia and Tartary, with a shrubby stalk eight or ten feet high, sending out several branches, which grow erect, and are covered with a smooth yellowish bark. The leaves have each two pair of oval pointed lobes, which stand upon short footstalks. The flowers are produced upon single footstalks, which come out at the joints of the branches; they are yellow, and shaped like those of the Laburnum (the first species of Miller's Cytisus) but are smaller. These appear in May, and if the plants stand in a moist soil, and shady situation, their pods will succeed the flowers, and the seeds will ripen the end of August.

This sort is propagated by seeds, which should be sown in a shady situation in autumn, and then the plants will come up the following spring: but if the seeds are sown in the spring, the plants seldom rise the same season. When the plants are come up, they will require no other care but to keep them clean from weeds till autumn, when if the plants have made any progress, they should be transplanted on a north border, at about six inches distance, where they may grow two years, and then should be planted where they are to remain, which should be in a cool moist soil.

Description of a very useful kind of cabbage for the service of man and beast, not as yet cultivated in England; extracted from a letter from the marquis de Turbilly to Mr. Mills.

THE Anjou cabbage shrub is one of the most useful leguminous plants, for country people. It will grow in almost any soil, not excepting even the most indifferent, provided it be sufficiently dunged. It is but little known about Paris, and in many other places, where it might be cultivated to great advantage.

It is large, excellent for soup, and so tender that it may be dressed with a moment's boiling. It never occasions any flatulence, or uneasiness in the stomach. It is also very good food for cattle, which eat it greedily. It likewise increases greatly the milk of cows.

This cabbage forms a kind of shrub, the great utility of which may be gathered from this; that its leaves afford nourishment to men and cattle; and its stalk, which is about the thickness of one's wrist, is used for fuel, when dry. It therefore is a common saying in Anjou, that every one of the cabbages is worth five sols (two-pence halfpenny) a year.

It sometimes happens, in extreme severe winters, that some of these cabbages are frozen; and this is looked upon as a great loss, in the countries where it is cultivated: but that accident is rare;

Digitized by Google

becauſe this kind of cabbage reſiſts froſt better than moſt others.

Such are the properties of this kind f cabbage, greatly eſteemed in Anjou, Poitou, Brittany, the Maine, and ſome other neighbouring provinces. In Anjou, farmers are even bound by their leaſes, to plant yearly a certain number of theſe cabbages, and to leave a certain number of them ſtanding when they quit their farms.

I have, near my houſe in Anjou, two well-incloſed fields, deſtined for this ſort of plantation. They are planted alternately every year, with young cabbages. When theſe are pulled up, after they have ſeeded, in the ſecond year, the ground where they ſtood is dug up, and ſowed with peas or beans, the crop of which being taken off before All-ſaints, makes room for planting of new cabbages, at the proper ſeaſon. The ſoil is looſened and enriched by the peas and beans, and by this means the land never is reſted; nor is it ever exhauſted, becauſe it is dunged whenever the cabbages are planted.

Theſe cabbages are of ſuch excellent ſervice to me, that I have often wondered at their not being cultivated in all the different countries of Europe. I believe they would ſucceed every where; and I adviſe all huſbandmen to make plantations of them. As their ſeeds are not yet ſold at Paris, the beſt way will be to procure them from one or other of the above-named provinces; and there, to be ſurer of them, from real farmers.

I wiſh that this ſhort memoir, founded on my own experience, may contribute to extend the culture of this very uſeful plant.

An account of an experiment tried to aſcertain the truth of a tranſmutation of wheat into rye, recorded in our article of Natural Hiſtory for the year 1759, p. 381.

HAving obſerved, in the Annual Regiſter for 1759, a very remarkable account of the tranſmutation of one ſpecies of grain into another, by the ſimple operation of frequent cutting, during the time of its growth, I determined to ſatisfy myſelf of the truth of this amazing circumſtance, by making an experiment of it, which you are welcome to communicate to your readers.

The fact, as related in the above collection, is to this effect: A countryman, in Sweden, having ſown a field with oats, and being greatly neceſſitated for fodder for his horſes, in ſummer, was obliged to mow the young ſhoots of the grain for their ſupport.

This he repeated, at different times, till, the winter ſeaſon coming on, he deſiſted, and took no more notice of the field till the ſpring, when, the corn ſhooting up afreſh, he permitted it to grow, and to the aſtoniſhment of the poor countryman, inſtead of a crop of oats, he reaped a crop of good rye.

I muſt own I was as much ſurpriſed at the relation, as the countryman might perhaps be, at the ſeeing ſo extraordinary a phænomenon.—I therefore made the following experiment.

On

Digitized by Google

On the 9th of May 1763, I ſowed upon a piece of good ſoil, well ſheltered from the north and eaſt winds, about a handful of oats, which I cropped on the 21ſt of the ſame month, the 17th of June, and the 3d of July.——I then diſcontinued my cutting, and took care to have the ground preſerved from any injury, in hopes that, next ſeaſon, the roots would emit freſh ſhoots, and ſo afford a completion of my trial.

But my expectations were entirely fruſtrated, not a ſingle ſhoot appearing, they having all died, as I preſume, in the winter.

If the country, in which the above phænomenon is ſaid to have been diſcovered, had been ſituated in a more temperate climate than Britain, I ſhould have concluded that the ſeverity of the winter had been the cauſe of the miſcarriage. But as that is not the caſe, I am apt to think that the account is ſpurious, or perhaps intended as a ſneer upon our experimentaliſts, who are continually in queſt of ſomething that is new.

Indeed, when one reflects ſeriouſly upon the affair, it is very improbable to think, that cutting alone could make ſo extraordinary a change, eſpecially as the oat is an annual plant.

Perhaps it may be alledged, that the frequent application of the knife to young plants retards their vigour ſo much, and gives ſuch a check to the circulation of the juices, as to produce a total mutation or change; that the faint colour of rye, when growing, and the diminutive ſize of the grain, ſeem to indicate its degeneracy; but that that change ſhould have been effected by the above method, is very unlikely, and is, I think, inconſiſtent both with reaſon and experience. For can any one imagine, that the repeated inciſion of a tender plant can add ſtrength to it, or enable it to withſtand the pinching froſts in the winter ſeaſon? On the contrary, every wound it receives only anticipates its fall, as it muſt occaſion ſuch a violent effort to overcome the effects of the knife, as to gradually exhauſt the vigour of the root, on which the ſtem ſolely depends, and thereby accelerate the death of the whole plant.

June 22, 1765. R. S. M.

Obſervations on very good eatable muſhrooms, produced by a ſort of ſtone, to which the author gives the name of Lapis Lyncurius, though it is not the lynx ſtone or the amber-colour Belemnites of naturaliſts; by Dr. John George Wolckamerus.—From the Ephemerides of the Curious.

IN the courſe of my travels in Italy, I was favoured with the ſight of a ſtone of an irregular figure, which had been taken out of a mountain in that country, and produced real muſhrooms in the form of a bonnet, to which the natives gave the name of Fungi Lyncurii. Such productions are really marvellous, and it is neither eaſy to explain how thoſe muſhrooms in a few days time are formed, nor to point out exactly the matter that ſerves for their growth.

This ſtone is of the bigneſs of an ox's head, rough and uneven on its

Digitized by Google

ſurface, and on which alſo are perceived ſome cleſts and crevices. It is black in ſome parts, and in others of a lighter and greyiſh colour. Internally it is porous, and nearly of the nature of the pumice-ſtone, but much heavier; and it contains a ſmall piece of flint, which is ſo incorporated with it as to appear to have been formed at the ſame time the ſtone itſelf received its form. This gives room to judge, that thoſe ſtones have been produced by a fat and viſcid juice, which has the property of indurating whatever matter it filtrates into. The ſtone here ſpoken of, when it has been lightly covered with earth, and ſprinkled with warm water, produces muſhrooms of an exquiſite flavour, which are uſually round, ſometimes oval, and whoſe borders, by their inflexions and different curvities, repreſent, in ſome meaſure, human ears. The principal colour of theſe muſhrooms is ſometimes yellowiſh, and ſometimes of a bright purple; but they are always diſſeminated with different ſpots, of a deep orange colour, or red brown; and when theſe ſpots are recent, and ſtill in full bloom, they produce a very agreeable effect to the ſight. But what appears admirable, is, that the part of the ſtalk which remains adhering to the ſtone, when the muſhroom has been ſeparated from it, grows gradually hard, petrifies in time, ſo that it ſeems that this fungites reſtores to the ſtone the nutritive juice it received from it, and that it thus contributes to its increaſe.

Andr. Mathiol. Com. 78. lib. 4. Dioſc. ſpeaks of this ſort of ſtones in theſe terms: "Some ſtones have been diſcovered in the kingdom of Naples, which being laid in the cellar, and watered with warm water, after being covered with a little earth, produce muſhrooms in four days time; and I have ſeen," ſays he, "ſome of thoſe ſtones at Rome and at Naples."

Julius Scaliger, exoteric. exerc. de Subtil. ad Cordan. exerc. 78. in the chapter intitled the Fungiferous ſtone, expreſſes himſelf thus: "The property of this ſtone is truly admirable. It is much in requeſt at Rome, and is ſold there very dear. I ſaw one at Naples, where it is ſaid to be found, and it appeared to me to be a ſtony and pretty thick cruſt. It is covered with a bed of earth nine inches in height, and being watered with warm water, in four days time it produces muſhrooms."

John Baptiſt Porta pretends, that this ſtone is found in ſeveral parts of Italy, and that it is not only to be met with at Naples, taken out of Mount Veſuvius, but alſo on Mount Pantherico, in the principality of Arellino: on Mount Garganus, in Apulia; and on the ſummit of ſome other very high mountains. He adds, lib. 6. Phythognom. c. 20. that the muſhrooms which grow on thoſe ſorts of ſtones, and are uſually called Fungi Lyncurii, have the property of diſſolving and breaking the ſtone of the kidneys and bladder; and that, for this purpoſe, nothing more is required than to dry them in the ſhade, and being reduced to powder, to make the patient, faſting, take a ſufficient quantity of this powder in a glaſs of white wine, which will

ſo

Digitized by Google

ſo cleanſe the excretory ducts of the urine, that no ſtones will ever after be collected in them.

As to the form of thoſe muſhrooms, their root is ſtony, uneven, divided according to its longitudinal direction, and compoſed of fibres as fine as hairs, interwoven one with another. Their form on firſt ſhooting out reſembles a ſmall bladder ſcarce then larger than the bud of a vine; and, if in this ſtate they are ſqueezed between the fingers, an aqueous ſubacid liquor iſſues out. When they are at their full growth, their pedicle is of a finger's length, larger at the top than at bottom, and becomes inſenſibly ſlenderer in proportion as it is nearer the earth. Theſe muſhrooms are alſo formed in an umbella, and variegated with an infinity of little ſpecks ſituate very near one another. They are ſmooth and even on the upper part, but underneath leafy like the common muſhrooms. Their taſte is likewiſe very agreeable, and the ſick are not debarred eating of them, when they have been dreſſed in a proper manner.

Curioſity having prompted ſome naturaliſts and phyſicians to ſubmit theſe ſtones to a chemical analyſis, in order to be more competent judges of the uſes they might be put to in medicine, there firſt came forth, by diſtillation, an inſipid water, and afterwards a ſpirituous liquor. The retort having been heated to a certain point, there aroſe an oil which had nearly the ſmell and taſte of that of guaiacum; and a very acrid ſalt was extracted from the aſhes.

An hiſtorical account of the eruptions of mount Veſuvius, in the year 1760; from a large work publiſhed at Naples, by order of the cardinal archbiſhop of that city. [*See M. D'Orville's account of Ætna in our laſt volume, p.* 96.]

IN order to form an idea of mount Veſuvius, as it was on its ſummit and the parts adjacent, in the year 1760, one muſt ſuppoſe a mountain in the ſhape of a ſugar loaf, whoſe point being taken away, leaves a ſort of platform hollow to the depth of 130 feet, forming a cup, or funnel, whoſe circumference is computed at two thirds of a mile, of about 5624 Paris feet. Its border is wide enough for two men to march there abreaſt. One deſcends from thence to the bottom of the funnel through a ſoil full of chinks, from whence exhales a ſuffocating ſulphureous ſmoke, and ſometimes flames, whoſe colour ſhews them to be of the ſame kind. Sometimes this ground riſes very near as high as the border of the cup; ſome of its chinks often cloſe, but others are perpetually formed. From the bottom of this funnel appears another opening, which is continually growing larger, a thick ſmoke frequently iſſues from it; one hears a noiſe there like the boiling of many large caldrons on a very ardent fire, or rather like that of a torrent daſhing violently on the rocks, down which it tumbles; and at certain ſeaſons are diſcovered there not only a number of paths, which the fire has made in the ſides of the abyſs, but alſo torrents of inflamed matter as dazzling as melted cryſtal.

Digitized by Google

Such is the form of the great and principal mouth of Vesuvius. There is another, but less considerable; besides, it is in a manner filled up, as its sides are covered with an immense quantity of ashes, and calcined stones. Mention is made here only of the first, and all was in the state above described, from the end of March, to the 20th of December 1760, the happy æra of the cessation of an eruption which had begun in November 1759. But on the 21st of December 1760, the shocks of an earthquake for the distance of 15 miles round Vesuvius, and after that the roaring of the sea, terrified the inhabitants of the country bordering on the mountain. The shocks were frequently repeated for three days; on the 23d they amounted to five, in the midst of which the volcano being tranquil, emitted neither flames nor smoke, when suddenly on the south of Vesuvius, near the place called *il fosso delle Campagno*, in the territory *della torre del Greco*, one mile from the king's road to Naples, two new volcanos were seen to rise and expand themselves, which began to vomit forth, with a horrible noise, smoke, flames, ashes, and a vast number of burning stones; while a third volcano, smaller than these, increased their number, and while the earth shook with more violence than ever, Vesuvius began to roar, and a black smoke issued from it; which, after being raised like a rapid whirlwind, diffused itself on all sides. The gulf threw out a prodigious quantity of ashes and pumice stones. It was near evening; but, before the sun was set, twelve other volcanos appeared at some distance from these. All the fifteen, as well as the large abyss, filled the air with their inflamed explosions, and at half past five in the afternoon of the 24th two of these volcanos began to pour forth, with a dreadful noise, torrents of burning lava, which uniting ran for eight days, burning and destroying on the right and left, as far as the sea, through a large tract of land, all that this river of fire could reach, plantations, hamlets, farms, &c. and spreading terror on all sides, which was increased by the constant eruption of some of the other new volcanos.

The above is the substance of the author's first chapter; in the 2d, he observes, that one of the most remarkable circumstances of this phænomenon, is, that some of the stones thrown out by these volcanos took up in falling to the ground 13, 16, and even 18 vibrations of the pulse. And if we suppose with the author, that on account of the extreme heat in which he breathed, not far from these volcanos, and in the midst of sulphureous vapours, we should reckon two seconds, instead of one, for the interval between two pulses, even then these stones had been raised to the height of 960 Paris feet*, since they took up 8 seconds in falling to the ground. One stone, which might weigh 260 pounds, was thrown 90 paces; another, which a man could scarce lift, was carried 290 paces; a third lighter, 280 paces; and a fourth lighter still, 390. For the above facts, the author appeals to two of his friends whom he names. Vesuvius itself, though extremely agitated all the time of the explosion

* A Paris foot is 4-5ths of an inch more than a foot English.

Digitized by Google

ploſion of the new volcanos, was not calmed with them, but only to commence again, on the 26th of Dec. with great fury its own eruptions, which continued till the 5th of Jan. following, together with repeated ſhocks of earthquakes, which greatly alarmed the city of Naples, but which by God's mercy had no other bad effects.

M. de Bottis, the author of this narrative, did not confine his obſervations to what paſſed at the foot of Veſuvius, eſpecially on the ſouth. He collected alſo what happened on the weſt and on the north of the mountain, and accompanied them with ſuitable reflections in chap. 3. There we find, that the aſhes of Veſuvius were thrown as far as Nocera, Sarno, Nola, Somma, and other places, even 12 miles diſtant; that theſe eruptions occaſioned earthquakes, even after they had ceaſed, by the ſubterraneous fires which they kindled, and whoſe effects extended by degrees to a great diſtance.

The author, who viſited many places where theſe ſhocks were moſt violent, found there, by the thermometer, a conſiderable increaſe of heat, a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, and more or leſs traces of chinks by which it was diffuſed.

In the 4th chapter, the author deſcribes the openings from which the lavas iſſued in three places, and the various materials of which they were compoſed. The bottom of them was formed of ſtones of different colours, and which (if one may ſay ſo) were petrified with a number of ingredients: ſand, antimony, talc, pyrites, and marcaſites; octoedrons, and greeniſh, fine, and almoſt tranſparent ſtones; ſaline concretions, ſulphureous incruſtations, nitre, vitriol, ſea ſalt, ſal ammoniac, &c. M. de Bottis has made a chymical analyſis of them, of which he has given the reſult.

All theſe volcanos being formed in a plain, almoſt entirely cultivated, the damage which was done to it by the torrent of lava, with which this plain was overflowed as far as the ſea, could not but be very conſiderable. Numbers of peaſants were by this means reduced to beggary, and a multitude of perſons of all ranks put in mourning, their houſes being conſumed, and their poſſeſſions ſwallowed up.

The evil did not even end there. Our author ſhews, in the 6th and laſt chapter, how fatal were the conſequences, in various reſpects, in the diſtricts bordering on Veſuvius, to which neither the eruption of flames, ſtones, and aſhes, nor the inundation of the burning lava extended. When the conflagration of the volcanos was over, their exploſions ſtopped, and the earth was at reſt; exhalations iſſued from various places, in ſome degree peſtilential, which at two different times, viz. firſt in January, and ſix months after, in July and Auguſt, occaſioned great alarms. Theſe exhalations, or, as they are called by the peaſants of thoſe parts, *Moſetes*, infected the air and the waters, killed many animals, and were fatal even to the lives of ſome perſons, as well as to the health of many others. Some approaching conflagrations were apprehended; and, indeed, one of the new volcanos began again to ſend forth, in July, much ſmoke; ſome flames alſo iſſued from it; the earth round about

Digitized by Google

about was perceived to ſhake; but it was abandoned through fear; and ſince that time no mention has been made of any eruption, either of Veſuvius, or of the ſmall mountains which have riſen as it were out of its boſom.

On the extraordinary wholeſomeneſs and extreme deliciouſneſs of the waters of the Nile; with an attempt to illuſtrate thereby a paſſage in ſcripture; from a very curious work lately publiſhed, intitled, Obſervations on ſeveral paſſages of ſcripture as illuſtrated by voyages and travels into the Eaſt.

THERE are a few wells in Egypt, but their waters are not drank, being unpleaſant and unwholeſome; the water of the Nile is what they univerſally make uſe of in this country, which is looked upon to be extraordinarily wholeſome, and at the ſame time extremely delicious.

The author of the notes on le Bruin mentions this laſt circumſtance, and takes notice of the Egyptians being wont to excite thirſt artifically, that they might drink the more of it; nor is there any reaſon to doubt of the fact, ſince Maillet, who reſided a long time in Egypt as conſul to the French nation, has affirmed the ſame thing: the only point in which they differ being, that Maillet ſays, they do this by ſalt, the other by ſpices. The account of Maillet, as it is given us by the publiſher of his remarks, is indeed ſo very curious, that I ſhall ſet it down here at length.

"The water of Egypt," ſays Maillet, "is ſo delicious, that one would not wiſh the heat ſhould be leſs, nor to be delivered from the ſenſation of thirſt. The Turks find it ſo exquiſitely charming, that they excite themſelves to drink of it by eating ſalt. It is a common ſaying among them, that if Mohammed had drank of it, he would have begged of God not to have died, that he might always have done it. They add, that whoever has once drank of it, he ought to drink of it a ſecond time. This is what the people of the country told me, when they ſaw me return after ten years abſence. When the Egyptians undertake the pilgrimage of Mecca, or go out of their country on any other account, they ſpeak of nothing but the pleaſure they ſhall find at their return in drinking the Nile water. There is nothing to be compared to the ſatisfaction; it ſurpaſſes in their eſteem that of ſeeing their relations again and their families. Agreeably to this, all thoſe that have taſted of this water, allow that they never met with the like in any other place. In truth, when one drinks of it the firſt time, it ſeems to be ſome water prepared by art. It has ſomething in it inexpreſſibly agreeable and pleaſing to the taſte; and we ought to give it perhaps the ſame rank among waters, which Champagne has among wines. I muſt confeſs however it has to my taſte too much ſweetneſs. But its moſt valuable quality is, that it is infinitely ſalutary. Drink it in what quantities you will, it never in the leaſt incommodes you. This is ſo true, that it is no uncommon thing to ſee ſome perſons drink three buckets of it in a day, without finding the leaſt inconvenience. . . . .

When

Digitized by Google

When I give ſuch encomiums to the water of Egypt, it is right to obſerve, that I ſpeak only of that of the Nile, which indeed is the only water there which is drinkable.—Well-water is deteſtable and unwholeſome: fountains are ſo rare, that they are a kind of prodigy in that country; and as for rain-water, it would be in vain to attempt preſerving that, ſince ſcarce any falls in Egypt."

The embelliſhments of a Frenchman may be here; but the fact however, in general, is indubitable.

A perſon that never before heard of this delicacy of the water of the Nile, and of the large quantities that on that account are drank of it, will, I am very ſure, find an energy in thoſe words of Moſes to Pharaoh, (Exod. vii. 18.) 'The Egyptians ſhall loath to drink of the *water* of the *river*,' which he never obſerved before. They will loath to drink of that water which they uſed to prefer to all the waters of the univerſe, loath to drink of that which they had been wont eagerly to long for, and will rather chuſe to drink of well-water which is in their country ſo deteſtable.—And as none of our commentators, that I know of, have obſerved this energy, my reader, I hope, will not be diſpleaſed that I have remarked it here.

Curious obſervations on the ſmell and bath of the earth; extracted from baron Van Swieten's commentaries on Boerhaave's aphoriſms.

PHyſicians uſually adviſe their conſumptive patients to ruſtication, not only that they may enjoy a pure and freely circulating air, but that, as their ſtrength increaſes, they may, diſengaged from all care, exerciſe their body by the ſlighter labours of agriculture, and other country amuſements.

There may perhaps be another cauſe why ruſtication will be of benefit in conſumptions. It is well known, that, after ſome days drought, on the falling of rain that humects the earth, there ariſes a grateful ſmell, which all are very ſenſible of; and this is commonly attributed to the vegetables, which, before ſapleſs, but now refected by rain, perſpire more copiouſly. But Reaumer obſerved, that a like fragrancy is alſo perceptible after rain when the corn has been cut down in the fields, where there only remains dry ſtubble; and, examining the matter more attentively, he found that dry earth is without ſmell, but, as ſoon as it is humected to the degree of having the conſiſtence of ſoftiſh pap, it then diffuſes a ſtrong ſmell; but, if more water is added, the ſmell is diminiſhed, nay, even quite diſſipated. Neither does it ſeem an eaſy matter to exhauſt that power of producing ſmells which the earth is poſſeſſed of. Every day, during a fortnight, he made cakes of moiſtened earth, and, having dried and wetted them over again, he could not perceive that the earth was leſs fragrant after all theſe repeated experiments, if it was again wetted. He further obſerved, that this fragrancy does not diffuſe itſelf to any thing of a great diſtance, without being much diminiſhed, and ſoon entirely gone. Certainly in ſeveral parts from the ſurface of the earth vapours aſcend to a ſmall height which kill animals.

Digitized by Google

mals. It has been obſerved, that this expiration of the earth ceaſes, if thunder and ſtorms ſoon follow: while they continue, it begins to return, and, when over, the ſame fragrancy of the earth for ſome hours affects the ſmell of a man as he walks along over a conſiderable tract of ground. There is no one, I believe, but has ſometimes made this obſervation; and hence the earth, when moiſtened to a certain degree, ſeems to exhale fragrant odours, and indeed various in various places, as we are ſenſible of from their diverſity. They are for the moſt part of a ſalubrious quality; as ſome perſons quite faint and languid in the ſummer heats perceive themſelves wonderfully refreſhed, whilſt after rain they ſnuff up the fragrant odour. In ſome places thoſe effluvia are perhaps bad, and may be the cauſes of endemic and epidemic diſeaſes.

It will perhaps ſeem ſurpriſing that I attribute ſomething peculiar for curing a conſumption to this property of the earth, when thoſe effluvia floating in the air, if good, may be conſidered under the denomination of wholeſome air. But there is ſtill another reaſon for this aſſertion, being ſome years ago credibly informed by a worthy gentleman, that it is cuſtomary throughout the kingdom of Granada in Spain, to cure the phthiſic by a bath of the earth, which I afterwards read in the works of Francis Solano de Luque, who was ſo famous for his predictions of the criſis of diſeaſes by only feeling the pulſe. He ſays that he had uſed the earth bath very ſucceſsfully for curing the phthiſic, and among many others that he had reſtored a perſon in a hectic fever, that had been deſpaired of, to perfect health, by three times applying the ſame remedy. This was performed in the following manner: he had a pit dug in the earth, where there had been no ſort of plants ſown, and, into it putting his patients up to the neck, he covered them with the ſame earth that was dug out, and ſo left them till they began to ſhake with cold. Whilſt they remained in the pit, he gave them ſome nouriſhment if they had an occaſion for it; and, when they began to ſhake, he had them taken out of the pit, and wrapped up in linen moiſtened with roſe-water, and in two hours after their whole body rubbed over with the *unguentum reſumptivum* of Zacutus, a Portugueſe. Others commended an ointment, prepared of the leaves of ſtramoneum and hog's lard, with which they rubbed the back-bone, and rolled the whole body up in ſwathes imbued with this unguent. He adviſes a new pit to be dug, if it ſhould be neceſſary to repeat the earth-bath, and obſerves that it may be uſed with ſafety only from the end of the month of May to the month of October. He philoſophiſes, in a wonderful manner, on the effect of this bath, and believes that the earth abſorbs into it morboſe miaſmas, &c. The earth, even in the ſummer heats, being ſeldom or never dried up to ſuch a depth, it is very credible that the moiſt earth, thus made fit for diffuſing its effluvia, touches on all parts the naked ſkin of the body, and perhaps in this manner is of ſervice, rather for exhaling a ſalutary fragrancy, than reſorbing noxious miaſmas from a ſick body.

Digitized by Google

On the gold found amongst the sands of some rivers of France, and the origin of it; from the rev. Mr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts.

IN a paper drawn up by Mr. Guettard, from the observations of Mr. Pailhès, and published in the volume of the French memoirs for the year 1761, the gold found in rivers is reckoned an object of more importance than it has been usually represented. It is said that the mint of Thoulouse received commonly every year two hundred *marcs*, or one hundred pounds weight, of gold collected from the Ariege, Garonne, and Salat; and that since the year 1750, twelve pounds have been carried into the *bureau* of Pamiers, though this *bureau* comprehends at most an extent of only two leagues round, and though the whole of the gold is not sent thither, strangers and hawkers buying it up every day.

It has been generally thought that the particles of gold, found among the sands of these rivers, have been torn off by the violence of the stream, in passing over some rich beds or veins. But the observations of Mr. Pailhès, in the memoir before mentioned, seemed to prove, that the gold is not confined to any particular spot, but disseminated, though very sparingly, through all the adjacent earths; and that the particles found in the rivers proceed from part of the banks washed down by floods and rains, the lighter earth being carried away by the current, while the gold particles, with the ponderous black sands and flints, settle to the bottom. The author relates, that those who employ themselves in collecting the gold, sometimes anticipate the effect of the floods, by privately cutting down or undermining the banks, that the gold particles may be separated, which occasions frequent law-suits between them and the proprietors of the grounds. That in the town of Pamiers, situated on one of the celebrated auriferous rivers, Ariege, on digging for wells or foundations of buildings, the earth thrown up is always found to contain particles of gold: that he has discovered abundance of auriferous tracts in other parts of the territory of Foix, insomuch that he imagines it would even be more difficult to procure water for the washing than to find the gold: and that besides the gold met with in detached particles, the flints that accompany them contain also gold, which may be separated to advantage by stamping and washing. A quantity of these flints was sent by Mr. Pailhès to the academy, but in the assays made of them they appeared to be merely ferrugineous, yielding near half their weight of iron, without any mark of gold.

On the vast quantity of gold and silver incorporated in most kinds of common sand, or so closely adhering thereto, and in such minute particles, as not to be perceivable by the eye, or separable by the common methods of washing or picking; from the rev. Mr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts.

BOYLE conjectures, that besides the grains of gold which lie

Digitized by Google

lie detached among ſands, there may be many particles ſo minute and cloſely fixed to the ſand, as not to be perceivable by the eye, or ſeparable by the common methods of waſhing or picking; that many ſmall portions of the metal may be incorporated alſo with the body of the ſand, and that by ſkilful management they might be extracted. Experiments, he ſays, confirmed him in this perſuaſion; later experiments have verified it, and ſhewn the exiſtence of gold in ſands to be even more extenſive than he ſeems to have apprehended. Many of the common ſands, particularly the yellow, red, black, and thoſe of a black colour inclining to violet, appear to be rich in gold: Becher and Cramer preſume that there is no ſand in nature entirely free from it. Hellot relates, that in eleven aſſays of one kind of ſand, made by M. Lieberecht, by a proceſs deſcribed in the ſequel of this ſection, the yield of noble metal turned out conſtantly from 840 to 844 grains on the quintal, or 921,600 grains*, excluſive of what remained in the ſcoriæ, which were ſtill found to be rich; that different parcels of ſand, taken up at no great diſtance from one another, differed in degree of richneſs, ſome having afforded above 1000 grains, others only 30, and others yielding none by the treatment which had ſucceeded ſo well for the reſt; and that of the metal thus obtained from ſands, two thirds are commonly gold, and the reſt ſilver. Yet, notwithſtanding the great richneſs of theſe ſands, no means have hitherto been diſcovered of availing ourſelves of the metal they contain, or of extracting it to advantage in the large way. Becher indeed undertook to obtain gold with profit from the common ſea ſands, and entered into engagements with the ſtates of Holland for eſtabliſhing a mineral work on this foundation; but though experiments made on little quantities promiſed very conſiderable gain, and though one trial in large is likewiſe ſaid to have proved ſucceſsful, yet as he communicated the whole proceſs to the commiſſioners appointed to examine the affair, and as he has ſhewn that ſuch a work might be carried on more advantageouſly in Holland than in other parts of Europe, its never having been proſecuted in Holland affords a ſtrong preſumption of its not being ſufficiently lucrative. The exiſtence of gold in ſands is nevertheleſs an intereſting fact, at leaſt to the philoſopher, and further examination may perhaps find means of making it turn to account. [*We ſhould give, in our*

* That is, on an average, about 914 parts of noble metal, or 609 of gold, and 305 of ſilver, on one million of this auriferous ſand; whereas, according to Frezier in his voyage to the ſouth ſea, and captain Bretagh's account printed in Harris's collection, the common yield is no more than five or ſix ounces of gold upon the caxon of fifty hundred pounds of the mineral; the richeſt mines afford only ten or twelve ounces, and thoſe which are but juſt rich enough to pay the charges of working them, yield only two ounces on that quantity; which laſt produce is, ſuppoſing the pound here mentioned to conſiſt of 12 ounces, but about 33 parts in one million of the mineral. But, then, the ſeparation of the noble metal united to, or intimately mixed with ſea ſand, is, it ſeems, vaſtly more difficult and expenſive.

to

Digitized by Google

Projects, the method mentioned by Mr. Lewis for this purpose, but that few persons would understand it, but such as are conversant in metallurgy; and those, we dare say, will be better pleased to read it in the original.

General observations on the mixtures of platina with other metals; from the rev. Mr. Lewis's Philosophical Commerce of Arts. [*See our last vol. p.* 119.]

IT appears from the foregoing experiments, that platina, unfusible by itself in the strongest fires of our furnaces, and proof against the most active unmetallic fluxes, melts with, or is dissolved by, every one of the common metallic bodies: that the different metals dissolve it with different degrees of force, and this not in proportion to the degree of their own fusibility. That there are remarkable differences in its relation to different metals, in regard to the change which it produces in the quality of the metal: that it hardens, and diminishes the malleability of, all the malleable metals, but seems to communicate some degree of toughness to one which of itself has none, viz. cast iron; that it diminishes the malleability of tin more, and of gold less, than of the other metals; that, in certain quantities, it debases the colour of all the metals, communicating to some its own whiteness, as to copper, and producing with others a new colour, as with bismuth, lead, and gold; that it preserves copper and iron from tarnishing or rusting in the air, but occasions lead and bismuth to tarnish in a remarkable manner.

Though platina, when its quantity is not very large, becomes fluid with most of the metals in a moderate fire, a strong one seems to be always requisite for its perfect and total solution. Compositions of copper, of silver, and of lead, with one third their weight of platina, which had flowed thin enough to run freely into the mould, and appeared to the eye perfectly mixed; on being digested in aquafortis till the menstruum ceased to act, left several small grains of platina in their original form. Upon viewing these with a microscope, some appeared to have suffered no alteration: others shewed a multitude of small, bright, globular protuberances, as if they had just begun to melt.

Mixtures of copper, silver, and lead with smaller proportions of platina, which had been kept in strong fusion for some hours that the platina might be wholly incorporated, were digested and boiled in fresh portions of aquafortis, till the platina was left by itself in fine powder, free from any thing that aquafortis could extract. These powders were exposed to very vehement fires, without addition, with the addition of borax, with alcaline salts, and with flint glass: they proved as unfusible as the platina at first, neither melting, nor communicating any colour to the salts or glass. It appears therefore that the platina is only simply dissolved by the metals in fusion, and does not by their means become truly fusible itself.

As platina unites with several metals into compounds of new qualities, such as the ingredients neither possess separately, nor can be conceived, on any known mechanical principles, to produce by their simple junction; and as such new

Digitized by Google

properties seem to be in no metallic mixture more conspicuous than in those which platina affords; it follows that the dissolution of platina by metals is by no means a superficial mixture, but as perfect and intimate a coalition as we have grounds to believe that of any one metal to be with any other.

On the great energy of the reflective power in white substances, especially the silver when polished; from the same ingenious author.

IN making the foregoing experiments on platina (viz. with a large concave mirrour, like those recorded in our last vol. p. 11.) it was observed that the whiteness of the calcareous stones and the antimonial calx are of great disadvantage to their fusion, by reflecting great part of the sun's rays, so that the subject cannot undergo the full activity of the heat thrown upon it by the burning glass; that the case is the same with metallic bodies, which melt so much the more difficultly in the focus, as they are the more white and polished: that this difference is so remarkable, that in the focus of the concave whose effects we have been speaking of, so fusible a metal as silver, when its surface was polished, did not melt at all. [*A fact, perhaps, as surprising as any recorded in the whole circle of Natural History.*]

Wonderful property of magnets to cure the tooth-ach.

I Observed some time since, that Mr. Von Aken, an apothecary at Orebo in Sweden, had made trials on 30 people for curing the tooth-ach with the artificial loadstone. 18 of these he perfectly cured by one single application of the magnetical bar, holding it on the tooth for three minutes only; 9 wanted a second application of it before they they were relieved; and 3 of them found only a momentary ease from their pains. On drawing the teeth of these three, a quantity of corrupt matter was found under them, which probably hindered the effect of the magnet.

The relation of so easy and simple a method of relieving people in a pain wich is so extremely troublesome, struck me and gave me pleasure. I tried it therefore on several subjects, and found it not to fail in one instance, though the pain had lasted a considerable time in some, and the teeth rotten; it is true, in one the pain was not removed till after it had, by repeated applications, brought on a plentiful salivation, which quite carried it off. The only direction I gave for the application of it, was to put the north pole to the tooth, and to hold the bar as much as could be in a perpendicular direction to it, for about three, four, or five minutes, taking care to keep it on the tooth some time after the pain was removed. This very easy method of getting relief I cannot but recommend to every one; and therefore, I have sent you this, though I know some will not try it, because it is so easy. These artificial magnets may be bought in the shops in London at seven-pence or eight-pence each, in a black paper case; they are generally six inches long, and have the inches marked on them.

Little Chelsea,
Nov. 19. H. BOESNIER DE LA TOUCHE.

Digitized by Google

PROJECTS.

IN a matter of so much use and curiosity, as that of investigating an easy and expeditious method to ascertain the longitude at sea, it is almost impossible, that any particulars should not be highly interesting. The steps alone towards such a discovery must be more worthy of attention than the actual discovery of many other things. If, therefore, we have so long deferred giving any continued account of the proceedings towards solving that important problem, it has been merely, because we were in constant expectation of seeing the final result of them, and were willing to join both in one narrative, the better to make both appear in the light they deserve. Accordingly, Mr. Harrison, whose ingenuity and patience are above all praise, having brought his timekeeper to such perfection, as to more than answer the most sanguine expectations of the public, and more than deserve the highest premium offered, for such an essential service to commerce and navigation, by several legislatures of Europe; and having, besides, obtained great part of that offered by our own; we now present our readers with the following account of the whole affair, from Mr. Huygen's conceiving the thoughts of such an improvement in the measuring of time, to Mr. Harrison's receiving the happy earnest of his well-earned reward.

A succinct account of the proceedings relative to the discovery of the longitude at sea, by means of artificial time keepers, particularly Mr. Harrison's; extracted from the several pieces which have lately appeared on that important subject; and from others that have not as yet been published.

IT is well known, that the longitude of any place is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first meridian and the meridian of that place; and that this arch is proportional to the quantity of time that the sun requires to move from the one meridian to the other; which is at the rate of 24 hours for 360 degrees; one hour for 15 degrees; one minute of time for 15 minutes of longitude; and 4 seconds of time for one minute of longitude. Consequently, the difference of longitude between any two places may be easily determined, provided the difference of time between them can be found. If, therefore, a machine can be so constructed as to keep equal time at sea, notwithstanding the irregular motion of the ship; and the variations of heat and cold, of dryness and moisture, of the friction of bodies in motion, and of the fluidity of oil, which variations alone are well known to cause very con-

Digitized by Google

ſiderable irregularities in the motion of the beſt time-keepers, even at land; the difference of time between any place and that to which ſuch machine was originally ſet, may be found; and, conſequently, the longitude, by a ſimple reduction of the difference of time into degrees and minutes.

This is what Mr. Harriſon has attempted, and, according to the accounts before us, completed, to a degree of accuracy more than ſufficient to entitle him to the largeſt reward offered by parliament for the diſcovery of the longitude.

The firſt who attempted making a time-keeper for diſcovering the longitude at ſea, was the celebrated M. Huygens of Zulichem; who, in 1664, invented the pendulum-watch, with which Major Holmes, in a voyage from the coaſt of Guinea the following year, predicted the longitude of the iſland of Fuego, to a very great degree of accuracy. This ſucceſs encouraged M. Huygens to improve the ſtructure of his watches; but experience ſoon convinced that able mathematician, that, unleſs ſome expedient could be diſcovered for preventing the motion of the ſhip, and the above-mentioned variations in the temperature of the weather, &c. from having any effect on the motion of the machine, it could never anſwer the intention of diſcovering the longitude in long voyages; and this he was never able to perform.

In 1714, a bill was paſſed for giving to the perſon, who ſhould diſcover the longitude at ſea, a reward proportioned to the degree of accuracy that might be attained by ſuch method, viz. a reward of 10,000l. if it determines the ſaid longitude to one degree of a great circle, or ſixty geographical miles; 15,000l. if it determines the ſame to two-thirds of that diſtance; and 20,000l. if it determines it to half that diſtance; adding, that half of ſuch reward ſhall be due and paid when the ſaid commiſſioners, or the major part of them, do agree, that any ſuch method extends to the ſecurity of ſhips, within eighty geographical miles from the ſhores, which are places of the greateſt danger; and the other half, when a ſhip, by the appointment of the ſaid commiſſioners, or the major part of them, ſhall thereby actually ſail, over the ocean, from Great Britain to any ſuch part in the Weſt Indies, as thoſe commiſſioners, or the major part of them, ſhall chuſe, or nominate for the experiment, without loſing her longitude beyond the limits above mentioned.

In conſequence of this encouragement, Mr. John Harriſon, who had been at firſt led by mere curioſity into a conſideration of the foregoing cauſes of irregularity, from variations in the temperature of the weather, in artificial time-keepers, after various expedients, happily contrived to remove ſome, and to balance others againſt one another, ſo as, in effect, to remove them all; and made a pendulum-clock, that by the year 1726 was found to keep time ſo exactly with the heavens, as not to err above one ſecond in a month, for ten years together; and in the year 1729 he made drawings for, and began, ſuch improvements to his machine, as prevented its motion from being inter-

Digitized by Google

interrupted by the agitation and various accidents to which it must be exposed at sea.

Mr. Harrison having brought his time-keeper to this degree of accuracy, he obtained a certificate in the year 1735, signed by Dr. Halley, Dr. Smith, Dr. Bradley, Mr. John Machin, and Mr. George Graham, importing, that the principles of his machine promised a very great and sufficient degree of accuracy.

It was then thought necessary to have recourse to experience; and accordingly Mr. Harrison's machine, in the year 1736, was put on board a man of war, and by its exact measure of time, in the ship's return from Lisbon, corrected an error of almost a degree and a half, in the computations of the ship's reckoning.

This success encouraged Mr. Harrison to contrive a second machine upon the same principles, but of a construction somewhat different; and, that no encouragement might be wanting, the commissioners of longitude gave him the sum of 1250l. This machine was finished in 1739, and various experiments were made, by which it appeared, that the motion of the time-keeper was sufficiently regular and exact for finding the longitude of the ship, within the nearest limits proposed by parliament.

But, not yet satisfied with his success, Mr. Harrison undertook a third time-keeper, still upon the same principles, but of a more plain and simple construction, of a much smaller size, and less subject to any disorder.

This time-piece was finished in 1758, and soon after a fourth, improperly called a watch; but Mr. Harrison, being persuaded that his third machine was sufficiently exact, to entitle him to the highest reward mentioned in the act of queen Anne, applied to the commissioners for orders to make a trial of that instrument to some port in the West Indies, as directed by the said statute.

Pursuant to this request, Mr. Harrison, on the 12th of March 1764, received verbal orders for his son, Mr. William Harrison, to proceed directly to Portsmouth by sea with the third machine; and himself, on notice being sent him from the secretary of the Admiralty, was directly to proceed to Portsmouth by land with the watch, or fourth machine, to be ready to sail on the 12th of April. Instructions were to be sent after them what to do during, and at the end of the voyage. Accordingly Mr. William Harrison repaired to Portsmouth, and continued there till the beginning of September; when not being able to get any information about his voyage, he with the machine returned by sea to London, where he arrived on the 19th of the same month.

On the 14th of October, Mr. Harrison received instructions for the voyage, which was then agreed to be made with the watch only; and he again proceeded to Portsmouth, where, observations of equal altitudes being taken by Mr. Robertson, master of the Royal Academy there, the watch was set to the true time of that place; and on the 18th of November 1761, Mr. Harrison sailed from Portsmouth, for Jamaica, in the Deptford, commanded by capt. Digges.

On the 8th of December, by ob-

Digitized by Google

ſervation, the Deptford was in the latitude of 35° 17′ N. and, by the watch, in the longitude 15° 17′ W. from Portſmouth; but, by the ſhip's reckoning, in only 13° 50′; and moſt of the ſhip's company were ſo confident of their reckoning being right, that they wanted to ſteer more to the weſtward in order to make the iſland of Porto Santo, as they were in want of beer, and afraid of loſing time. The captain, however, though he offered to lay five to one that the ſhip was three days run too far to the eaſtward, refuſed to alter his courſe, as Mr. Harriſon affirmed, that if the above iſland was accurately laid down in the maps, they muſt ſee it the next morning.

His prediction proved true; for at ſeven in the morning the iſland appeared; upon which both the captain and crew were very thankful to Mr. Harriſon for keeping the ſhip's reckoning by the watch, as otherwiſe they ſhould not have ſeen the iſland of Madeira at all.

In this voyage, the Deptford, which had forty-three ſhips under her convoy, twenty of them of near 20 guns each, arrived at the Madeiras three days before the Beaver, which had ſailed from Portſmouth ten days before the Deptford; which was owing to the Beaver being deceived in her longitude, by truſting to the log, for want of a more perfect method of finding it.

In going from the Madeiras to Jamaica, the time-piece alſo corrected the errors of the log, which were much greater than in the voyage from Portſmouth to the Madeiras; the maſter of the Deptford being three degrees ſhort of the true longitude, and the reckoning of ſeveral ſhips under his convoy varying five degrees.

But the watch ſhewed the longitude ſo exactly, that the Deptford made the iſland of Deſeada, and all the other iſlands, in her way to Jamaica, exactly as foretold by it; which proves, that the ſuppoſition of the watch's not keeping equal time during the voyage, was not well grounded. At the arrival at Jamaica, the time of that place was aſcertained by obſervations of equal latitudes.

The longitude, therefore, deduced from a compariſon between the time ſo aſcertained and that ſhewn by Mr. Harriſon's watch, being within one minute and fifteen ſeconds of the longitude deduced from the moſt accurate obſervations of Mercury, in its tranſit over the ſun in the year 1743, and with which all the obſervations at London and Paris, agreed within 23 ſeconds, amounts to a demonſtration, that Mr. Harriſon had performed all that is required by the ſtatute of the 12th of queen Anne, to entitle him to the greateſt reward mentioned in that act; and, conſequently, that whatſoever further experiments have been made, or hereafter may be made for the further ſatisfaction of the curious, or for the real improvement of the invention (and which Mr. Harriſon is very willing ſhould be made), ought to be without prejudice to the right he has acquired, by virtue of his compliance with an act of parliament.

The Deptford arrived at Jamaica on the 19th day of January, 1762, and Mr. Harriſon ſailed for England in the Merlin, within two days after he had made the neceſſary

Digitized by Google

lary obſervations, having firſt procured a certificate from governor Lyttelton, and the captain and firſt lieutenant of the Deptford, of his having conformed to the orders of the commiſſioners.

In returning from Jamaica, in the Merlin, the weather was very tempeſtuous, ſo that the watch was forced to be placed on the counter, to avoid being perpetually expoſed to the ſea-water. There it ſuffered continual violent agitations, which, though they neceſſarily ſomewhat retarded its motion, yet did not occaſion any ſuch conſiderable error as would have made Mr. Harriſon's right to the greateſt reward queſtionable, had it depended on this voyage only: for the watch, in its going and return, loſt only 1 minute 54 ſeconds and a half, which amounts to little more than 18 degrees and a half of longitude, whereas that act does not require a greater exactneſs than 30 degrees.

The Merlin, in her paſſage from Jamaica, met the Eſſex, captain Schomberg, on the 23d of March, when Mr. Harriſon's account of longitude agreed with the reckoning of the Eſſex, who had ſeen the Scilly lights the evening before.

The 26th of March, Mr. Harriſon arrived at Portſmouth, and, as ſoon after as the weather permitted, made obſervations of equal altitudes, which were tranſmitted to the commiſſioners of longitude, with thoſe formerly made, and governor Lyttelton's certificate.

The 3d of June following, at a board of longitude, theſe obſervations were referred to three gentlemen, ſtrangers to Mr. Harriſon, who were deſired to make calculations thereupon; and at the ſame time, ſome objections being ſtarted againſt the obſervations of equal altitudes made by Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Harriſon effectually anſwered them.

It has been objected, that the longitude of Jamaica was not ſufficiently known: but let the longitude of Jamaica be what it will, yet the time-keeper erred but 18 minutes and a half of longitude in the voyage going and returning to Portſmouth, which is little more than half the error allowed by the ſtatute of the 12th of queen Anne, which is 30 minutes of longitude in a voyage to the Weſt Indies.

It has been likewiſe objected, that, poſſibly, the inſtrument did not keep equal time during the whole voyage. To this it might be anſwered, that the act of queen Anne does not require that it ſhould; for that the errors could never be ſuppoſed great, which could ſo compenſate one another, as at the end of the voyage to come within the time required; and, in the preſent caſe, it is moſt abſurd to ſuppoſe, that errors, if any there were, which aroſe from heat and cold, could correct one another, even with the help of a thermometer, ſo as not to be perceptible at the end of the voyage, although they might cauſe an inequality during the voyage; for the voyage to Jamaica was in December, at which time the ſhip paſſed from extreme cold to extreme heat, and the voyage back was four months after, in a very different temperature: but there is no need of having recourſe to ſuch an anſwer; for the finding the Madeiras, the iſland of Deſeada and the other iſlands in the paſſage to Jamaica, and the agree-

Digitized by Google

ing with the reckoning of the Eſſex in her return home, are ſufficient proofs that the watch always kept its time to a greater degree of exactneſs than the act required.

Mr. Harriſon, however, to ſhew his readineſs and deſire to give all imaginable ſatisfaction, even to the moſt ſcrupulous objector, propoſed, by the advice of ſome gentlemen of the royal ſociety, that the clock ſhould be ſent on board a ſhip, and let to roll ſome months in the Downs, where it would meet with all the various agitations it could be liable to in the longeſt voyage; and that, likewiſe, an aſtronomical clock ſhould be ſet up in the governor's houſe in Deal-caſtle; and that the ſaid clock ſhould be regulated by an equal altitude inſtrument, at leaſt once a week.

That, in order to compare the time ſhewn by the clock at land, with the time ſhewn by the time-keeper on board the ſhip, a flag ſhould be hoiſted on Deal-caſtle, about 12 o'clock of the day, on which the compariſon was to be made. That the perſons in charge of the time-keeper on board, ſhould attend to this ſignal to have the time-keeper ready, and, in a convenient time after, haul down the flag, as a ſignal to mark the time ſhewn both by the time-keeper on board, and by the clock at land. That this ſhould be done at leaſt once a week, during ſuch time as would be thought proper; and theſe times, thus marked, and the day of the month, be written down in the preſence of witneſſes, and ſealed up, and ſent to the ſecretary of the admiralty, not to be opened until the whole experiment was over. That a thermometer ſhould alſo be kept in the ſame box with the time-keeper, and the air in that box heated to the greateſt degree of heat known in Jamaica, for ſuch time as ſhould be appointed by the commiſſioners. Laſtly, that the greateſt and leaſt heights of this thermometer, on each day of compariſon, ſhould be alſo written down, and ſent ſealed up with the times, as above.

That the time-keeper ſhould be kept in a box, with ſeveral locks and keys, the keys to be kept by Mr. Harriſon and the officers of the ſhip; and that the aſtronomical clock ſhould be locked up in the room where it ſtands, and the keys of the ſaid room put in poſſeſſion of ſome proper perſon to be named by the commiſſioners of longitude, and by Mr. Harriſon; and that no perſon ſhould be allowed to take the time from the ſaid clock by a watch, or otherwiſe.

This method, no doubt, if properly followed, would remove all objections in regard to the rolling of the veſſel, and the caſual differences of heat and cold in the weather.

But to proceed in our narrative of what was actually done; Mr. Harriſon having, by the perſuaſion of ſome friends, and the advice of the board of longitude, by petition, on the 3d of March 1763, ſet forth the foregoing facts to the houſe of commons, and prayed aſſiſtance of parliament; an act was paſſed, which, reciting that the utility of the time-keeper had been proved in a voyage to Jamaica, enacted, that Mr. Harriſon ſhould receive 5000l. part of the reward, upon his diſcovering the principles, on which his inſtrument was made, ſo that others might be conſtructed in like manner, to commiſſioners named in the

Digitized by Google

the act; and that the reſidue ſhould be paid, as ſoon as future trials ſhould have aſcertained, that the longitude could be diſcovered by the ſaid inſtrument within the limits preſcribed by the act of queen Anne, and the major part of the commiſſioners ſhould certify the ſucceſs of theſe trials.

But the commiſſioners, differing in opinion concerning the execution of the act, Mr. Harriſon, inſtead of receiving any part of the 5000l. was ordered to make a ſecond trial of his inſtrument to the iſland of Barbadoes, under the circumſtances directed by the lords of the admiralty.

Upon this, in December 1763, Mr. Harriſon, by a written circular invitation, prevailed on twelve noblemen and gentlemen, of unqueſtionable abilities and integrity, to meet daily at his houſe in Red-lion-ſquare, to examine and witneſs to the going of the time-keeper which he intended to ſend on this new trial to Barbadoes, in ſuch manner as they ſhould among themſelves deem moſt ſatisfactory. Accordingly, they agreed to compare it every day with a regulator, fixed in the ſame houſe, which, for thirty years together, had ſeldom been known to vary from the rate of mean ſolar time more than about one ſecond in a month; and that the going of the ſaid regulator itſelf ſhould likewiſe be aſcertained by means of an accurate inſtrument alſo in the houſe for obſerving the ſun's tranſit over the meridian as often as the weather would permit.

The time-keeper was thus compared with the regulator for eight ſucceſſive days, and, immediately after each compariſon, was wound up, and then ſealed up in a box, with as many of the company's ſeals as they choſe to affix to them; the regulator being alſo ſealed up in like manner.

The reſult of all the compariſons was, that the time-keeper gained upon the regulator, for the moſt part, about one ſecond a day, and ſometimes a ſmall matter more; it having, upon the laſt compariſon, been found to have gained 9 ſeconds and 6 tenths of a ſecond in the whole eight days, that intervened between the firſt and laſt of theſe compariſons.

After theſe trials Mr. Harriſon took his time-keeper aſunder, in order to make ſome farther ſmall improvement in it; but had not time to execute his purpoſe before Mr. William Harriſon, his ſon, was ordered, along with it, on board the Tartar man of war, then lying in Long-reach, and commanded by Sir John Lindſay, the ſaid ſhip being appointed to take the machine on board, and proceed with it for the iſland of Barbadoes, upon the ultimate trial of its perfection.

In conſequence of this order, the ſaid Mr. Harriſon the ſon, at the requeſt of Mr. James Short, F. R. S. on the 13th of Feb. 1764, came to the ſaid Mr. Short's houſe in Surry-ſtreet, in the Strand, and there compared the time-keeper with Mr. Short's regulator, made by the late Mr. Graham, which was that day adjuſted to mean ſolar time, by a nice tranſit-inſtrument; when the time-keeper was found to want two ſeconds and a half of the ſaid mean ſolar time. Immediately after this compariſon, Mr. Harriſon ſet off in a boat

Digitized by Google

a boat from Surry-ſtairs, with the time-piece, for Long-reach.

The ſhip, according to order, proceeded to Portſmouth, from which place Mr. Harriſon was, before he ſailed, to ſend an account of the rate at which he found his time-keeper to go, he being to abide by ſaid rate during the voyage. This he accordingly did; and his declaration was to the following purpoſe, viz. that when Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtands at 42, the time-keeper gains three ſeconds in 24 hours; when at 52, two ſeconds; when at 62, one ſecond: when at 72, it neither gains nor loſes: and, when at 82, it loſes one ſecond a day: but that, as the inequalities were ſo ſmall, he would abide by the rate of its gaining one ſecond a day for the voyage; that, nevertheleſs, he would not be underſtood, that future time-keepers will be liable to the like difficulties in being brought to perfection, ſince it is no difficult matter to keep a track once marked out.

The ſhip ſailed from Spithead, the 28th of March, and met with hard and contrary gales, eſpecially in the bay of Biſcay. On the 18th of April ſhe made the iſland of Porto Santo, North-eaſt of that of Madeira, as ſet forth in the following certificate of the captain.

Madeira, April 10, 1764.

"I do hereby certify, that yeſterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. William Harriſon took two altitudes of the ſun, to aſcertain the difference of longitude, given by the time-keeper, from Portſmouth; according to which obſervations, he declared to me, we were, at that time, 43 miles to the eaſtward of Porto Santo. I then ſteered a direct courſe for it, and at one o'clock this morning we ſaw the iſland, which exactly agreed with the diſtance mentioned above.

Given under my hand, on board his majeſty's ſhip the Tartar.

JOHN LINDSAY."

The ſhip arrived at Barbadoes, the 13th of May. Mr. Harriſon, all along during the voyage, declared how far they were diſtant from that iſland, according to the beſt ſettled longitude he could procure before he left England. The day before they made it, he declared the diſtance: and in conſequence of this declaration Sir John ſailed till eleven at night, when it proving dark, he thought proper to lie by, Mr. Harriſon declaring that then they were no more than eight or nine miles from land; which accordingly, at day-break, they ſaw from that diſtance.

On the 4th of June, Mr. Harriſon ſailed from Barbadoes, with the time-keeper, on board the New Elizabeth, Capt. Robert Manley, bound for London. On the 12th of July, Mr. Harriſon declared they were 50 leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard; preſently after which they ſpoke with an outward bound brig from Liverpool, which had the day before taken her departure from the Scillys, and reckoned herſelf, by the log, at about 25 leagues weſt from the ſaid iſlands, (always allowed to be 20 leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard), ſo as to make her diſtance weſt from the Lizard 45 leagues; whereas the New Elizabeth, by the log, found the run to the Lizard

53

Digitized by Google

53 leagues; whereupon Capt. Manley averred, that the time-keeper had ſhewn the diſtance of the Lizard much more exactly than the brig's reckoning, though the brig had ſeen the Scillys but the evening before.

Capt. Manley now made directly for the Thames, and he and Mr. Harriſon arrived in a boat at Surry-ſtairs, the 18th of July, about half paſt three in the afternoon; when it was found, upon comparing the time-keeper with Mr. Short's clock, examined that day by the tranſit-inſtrument, that, allowing for the variations of the themometer, as ſpecified in Mr. Harriſon's journal, Mr. Harriſon's time-keeper wanted 15 ſeconds of the mean ſolar time; but that, without allowing for ſuch variations, and abiding by his declaration of the uniform gain of one ſecond a day, it had then gained 54 ſeconds, from its departure from Surry-ſtreet, till its arrival there again after 156 days, or 22 weeks and 2 days abſence.

Mr. Harriſon, ſoon after his ſon's return, preſented a memorial to the commiſſioners of longitude; whereupon they met again on the 18th of September 1764, and came to ſeveral reſolutions with reſpect to determining, whether Mr. Harriſon's time-keeper had or had not been effectual within the words of the ſtatute of queen Anne. And Mr. Harriſon by petition applied to them for the certificate on which his title to receive the reward was to be founded.

In conſequence of this petition, the commiſſioners, on the 9th of February 1765, unanimouſly came to the following reſolutions:

"Mr. Harriſon's memorial, which was laid before the board, was again read; and the commiſſioners preſent, having taken into conſideration the difference of longitude between Portſmouth, in Great Britain, and Bridge-town, in his majeſty's iſland of Barbadoes, reſulting from a mean of correſponding aſtronomical obſervations, made at both places, agreeable to the reſolution of this board, of the 4th and 9th of Auguſt 1763, and to the inſtructions given in conſequence thereof; and having compared the ſaid difference with the difference of longitude between the ſaid places, given by Mr. Harriſon's time-keeper; they are unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſaid time-keeper has kept its time with ſufficient exactneſs, and without loſing its longitude, in the voyage from Portſmouth to Barbadoes, beyond the neareſt limit required by the act of the 12th of queen Anne; but even conſiderably within the ſame: but, in regard the ſaid Mr. John Harriſon hath not yet made a diſcovery of the principles upon which his ſaid time-keeper is conſtructed; nor of the method of carrying thoſe principles into execution, by means whereof other ſuch time-keepers might be framed, of ſufficient correctneſs to find the longitude at ſea, within the limits by the ſaid act required, whereby the ſaid invention might be judged practicable and uſeful in terms of the ſaid act, and agreeable to the true intent and meaning thereof; the commiſſioners do not therefore think themſelves authoriſed to grant any certificate to the ſaid Mr. John Harriſon,

Digitized by Google

riſon, until he ſhall have made a full and clear diſcovery of the ſaid principles and method, and the ſame ſhall have been found practicable and uſeful to their ſatisfaction. But they are notwithſtanding of opinion, that application ſhould be made to parliament for leave to pay the ſaid Mr. Harriſon, upon his producing his time-keeper to certain perſons to be named by this board, and diſcovering to them the principles, and manner of making the ſame, ſo much as will make the ſums already advanced to him 10,000l. excluſive of what he has received on account of improving his ſaid time-keeper; and moreover to pay him the remainder of the reward of 20,000l. on proof being made, to the ſatisfaction of this board, that his method will be of common and general utility in finding the longitude at ſea, within the neareſt limits required by the above-mentioned act of the 12th of queen Anne."

Mr. Harriſon's ſon, who was attending, was then called in; and being acquainted with theſe reſolutions, deſired that a copy of them might be ſent to his father, and then withdrew; when the commiſſioners reſolved, that a copy of the ſame be ſent to Mr. John Harriſon accordingly, in anſwer to his before-mentioned memorial.

Application was accordingly made to parliament, and a bill in conſequence of it was paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for granting Mr. Harriſon 10,000l. upon the diſcovery of the principles of his time-keeper, and 10,000l. more, when ſuch other time-keepers ſhall have been made and tried, to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners of longitude.

At a ſubſequent meeting at the admiralty, on the 28th of May 1765, the act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for explaining and amending thoſe of the 12th of queen Anne, and 26th of George II. was read: after which the board went into the conſideration of proper means for carrying the ſaid act into execution; and having diſcourſed ſome time upon that part of it which relates to giving a reward to Mr. John Harriſon, upon his diſcovering the principles of his watch or time-keeper, his ſon who was attending, was deſired to inform the board in what manner his father propoſed to diſcover the ſaid principles. He anſwered, that he was commiſſioned by him to deliver to the board the identical drawing from which his ſaid watch or time-keeper was made, with explanations thereof in writing; and that his father expected that the commiſſioners will, upon receipt of the ſaid drawings and explanations, give him a certificate to enable him to receive the firſt reward directed to be paid him by the above-mentioned act; and that he is not authorized by his father to offer any other mode of diſcovery. He then withdrew.

The board then took into conſideration the method of diſcovery propoſed by Mr. Harriſon; and being unanimouſly of opinion, that drawings and written explanations alone would not be a ſufficient and ſatisfactory diſcovery of the principles of the ſaid watch or time-keeper, agreeable to the before-mentioned act, they reſolved,

Digitized by Google

ſolved, that Mr. Harriſon muſt comply with what is under-mentioned, before they can give him the certificate he requires, viz.

1. That he ſhall diſcover fully, by drawings and a written explanation, the principles upon which his ſaid watch is conſtructed, and deliver the ſame to the board upon oath.

2. That he ſhall give a farther explanation, by word of mouth, and experimental exhibitions, where judged neceſſary, of the ſaid principles, and of every thing relative to the conſtruction of the ſaid watch; producing the ſame; taking it to pieces; and anſwering, upon oath, to every queſtion propoſed by the board, and ſuch perſons as may be appointed by them for the examination thereof.

3. That, on receiving his certificate, he ſhall make over the property of the three ſeveral time-keepers, and the watch.

Mr. Harriſon's ſon was then called in; and theſe reſolutions having been read to him, and a copy given him to ſhew to his father, he withdrew.

At another meeting at the Admiralty on the 30th of the ſame month, Mr. Harriſon was called in, together with his ſon, and diſcourſed with concerning the method propoſed for the diſcovery of the principles of his watch or time-keeper; and conſented (at leaſt in the apprehenſion of the commiſſioners) to do it agreeable to the reſolutions of laſt board.

The board then took into conſideration the nomination of proper perſons to be preſent when the diſcovery ſhall be made: and, after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Harriſon and his ſon were again called in; and ſome perſons, who were named by the commiſſioners, having been objected to by them, the board came to the following reſolutions, which were agreed to by Mr. Harriſon, viz.

That, in addition to ſuch of the commiſſioners who ſhall chuſe to be preſent, three gentlemen ſkilled in mechanics, and three watchmakers, be appointed to attend when the above-mentioned diſcovery ſhall be made.

That the former be lord Charles Cavendiſh; the rev. Mr. John Michell, late Woodwardian profeſſor at Cambridge; and the rev. Mr. William Ludlam, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; and that the latter be Mr. Thomas Mudge, and Mr. William Mathews, of Fleet-ſtreet; and Mr. Larcum Kendal, of Furnival's Inn Court.

And, in caſe any of the former ſhould refuſe, that then Mr. John Bird, mathematical inſtrument maker in the Strand; and, in caſe any of the latter ſhould refuſe, that then Mr. Juſtin Vulliamy, of Pall-mall, or ſuch other perſons, as the commiſſioners ſhall think fit, be deſired to ſupply their places.

That the ſecretary do write to the above-mentioned Mr. Michell and Mr. Ludlam, and alſo to Mr. Mudge, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Kendal, to know if they will undertake to give their attendance when the diſcovery ſhall be made; and if they will, to deſire they will meet the commiſſioners at this place on this day fortnight.

Lord Egmont was pleaſed to undertake to write to the ſame purpoſe to Lord Charles Cavendiſh.

That

Digitized by Google

That it be an inſtruction to ſuch of the above-mentioned gentlemen and watchmakers, as may be inclined to attend, to meet Mr. Harriſon as ſoon as poſſible, and to continue their meetings with him without interruption: and that they be enjoined not to make any diſcovery of the principles of the watch to any but the board, *without leave of the commiſſioners.*

At a meeting at the admiralty on the 13th of June following:

The rev. Mr. Michell and Mr. Ludlam, together with Mr. Bird, (lord Charles Cavendiſh having declined to come), and Mr. Mudge, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Kendal, who were attending in conſequence of the reſolution of the laſt board, were introduced; and after ſome converſation about the manner, in which it was expected Mr. Harriſon ſhould diſcover the principles of his time-piece, Mr. Harriſon himſelf, and his ſon, were likewiſe called in; and being informed that the board was now ready to fix upon a time for his making the above-mentioned diſcovery, agreeable to the reſolutions of the two laſt boards, which had been communicated to them, and to which he had before given his aſſent; he denied ever having given ſuch aſſent, and abſolutely refuſed to do it agreeable to thoſe reſolutions; and, at the ſame time, referred the board to a letter, which he ſaid he had delivered at their laſt meeting, containing his objections thereto. The board, not recollecting any thing of that letter, were naturally led into an inquiry concerning it; and thereupon found, that ſuch a one had been diſcovered, lying upon the table, by ſome of the commiſſioners who remained after the laſt board broke up, and had been given by them to the ſecretary; but it did not appear to whom the ſaid letter had been delivered, or how it came upon the table. It was then called for, and read in the words following, viz.

"My lords, and gentlemen,

On Tueſday I received, by the hand of my ſon, your reſolutions on that day; the firſt of which is what I thought you would demand, therefore my ſon was commiſſioned to comply with it.

The firſt part of the ſecond reſolution, viz. "That I ſhall give a farther explanation by word of mouth," may alſo be complied with; but it muſt be mentioned who I am to give this farther explanation to, for I will never attempt to explain it to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners, and who they may appoint; nor will I ever come under the directions of men of theory. As to the other part of this your ſecond reſolution, viz. "Experimental exhibitions, where judged neceſſary, relative to the ſaid watch, producing the ſame, taking it in pieces, and anſwering upon oath to every queſtion propoſed by the board, and ſuch perſons as may be appointed by them for the examination thereof;" theſe are the terms which I cannot comply with.

As to your third reſolution, that I certainly will comply with, when I have got my juſt reward.

I cannot help thinking but I am extremely ill uſed by gentlemen who I might have expected a different treatment from; for if the act

Digitized by Google

act of the 12th of queen Anne be deficient, why have I so long been encouraged under it, in order to bring my invention to perfection? and, after the completion, why was my son sent twice to the West-Indies? Had it been said to my son, when he received the last instruction, There will, in case you succeed, be a new act at your return, in order to lay you under new restrictions which were not thought of in the act of the 12th of queen Anne; I say, had this been the case, I might have expected some such treatment as I now meet with.

It must be owned that my case is very hard; but I hope I am the first, and, for my country's sake, shall be the last that suffers by pinning my faith on an English act of parliament. Had I received my just reward, for certainly it may be so called after 40 years close application in the improvement of that talent which it had pleased God to give me, then my invention would have taken the course which all improvements in this world do, that is, I must have instructed workmen in its principles and execution, which I should have been glad to have had an opportunity of doing: but how widely this is different to what is now proposed, viz. for me to instruct people that I know nothing of, and such as may know nothing of mechanics; and if I do not make them understand to their satisfaction, I may then have nothing! hard fate indeed to me, but still harder to the world, which may be deprived of this my invention, which must be the case, except by my open and free manner of describing all the principles of it to gentlemen and workmen, who almost at all times, have had free recourse to see my instruments; and if any of those workmen shall have been so ingenious as to have got my invention, how far you will please to reward them for their piracy, must be left for you to determine; and I must sit myself down in old age, and thank God I can be more easy in that I have made the conquest, and though I have no reward, than if I had come short of the matter, and by some delusion had the reward. I am, lords and gentlemen, your humble servant,

JOHN HARRISON."

May 30, 1765.

Mr. Harrison was then told by a majority of the commissioners present, that, with regard to experimental exhibitions, to which he seemed to make so much objection, all that the board meant thereby was, that in case there should be any particular operations relating to the construction of his time-keeper, which could not be sufficiently explained by words, so as to convey a full and clear idea of the method of executing the same, in such case the board would expect to see the operation performed, or the experiment made. The method of tempering his springs was instanced as one of those operations or experiments; and it was supposed there might be others of the like nature. Upon which Mr. Harrison, probably, not judging the expectations of the commissioners sufficiently definite, left the board abruptly, declaring, 'that he never would consent to it, so long as he had a drop of English blood in his body.' His son also withdrew.

The

Digitized by Google

The following form of an oath, grounded upon the above-mentioned reſolutions of the 28th and 30th of the preceding month, was, however, drawn up, viz.

" Weſtminſter, to wit,

I John Harriſon do ſwear, that the annexed drawings and written paper contain a full explanation of the principles upon which my watch or time-keeper for diſcovering the longitude is conſtructed: and I further do ſwear, that I will give to the commiſſioners appointed by act of parliament for the diſcovery of the longitude at ſea, and to the reverend Mr. John Michell, the reverend Mr. William Ludlam, Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Mathews, and Mr. Larcum Kendal, who have been choſen by them to be preſent at the diſcovery, ſuch further explanation by word of mouth, and by experimental exhibitions, where judged neceſſary, as ſhall be required of me relative to the conſtruction of the ſaid watch or time-keeper; and that I will produce the ſame, take it to pieces, and anſwer truly to every queſtion propoſed by the ſaid commiſſioners, and the other perſons above mentioned, or any of them, relating thereto.

Mr. Harriſon's ſon, his father being gone, was then called in; and the ſaid form having been ſhewn to him, he was aſked, if he thought his father would take it previous to the diſcovery; he anſwered in the negative, and told the board, that his father had declared before he went, 'that he would have nothing further to do with it.'

Upon this Mr. Harriſon's ſon, having been firſt deſired to withdraw, the board unanimouſly reſolved, that the terms which had been propoſed to Mr. Harriſon, for a diſcovery of the principles and conſtruction of his watch or time-keeper, were reaſonable and proper; and that, as he had ſo peremptorily refuſed to comply therewith, they did not think themſelves authoriſed to give him any certificate, or that it was to any purpoſe to treat with him any further upon the matter, till he altered his preſent ſentiments.

But notwithſtanding this miſunderſtanding between the commiſſioners and Mr. Harriſon, another board was held at the admiralty on the 18th of July, when Mr. Harriſon gave in the following letter.

" My lords and gentlemen,

Having ſeen a printed account of the proceedings of the hon. the board of longitude, and that the hon. board have reſolved, that by my refuſal to comply with the terms propoſed by them, they do not think themſelves authoriſed to give me any certificate, or that it is to any purpoſe to treat with me any further upon this matter, till I alter my preſent ſentiments;

I humbly beg leave, to prevent any miſtakes, to mention in writing my ſentiments to this hon. board, which are, and always were (however unfortunately miſunderſtood), that I ſhall be always ready to give a full diſcovery of the principles and conſtruction of my time-keeper, which, if this hon. board think proper, I will ſtill do by drawings and explanations in writing; and I alſo will explain

Digitized by Google

plain on oath or make any experiment which * of the six gentlemen appointed by the board may think neceſſary, and a time limited when I ſhall be intitled to receive even one moiety of the reward, which I apprehend myſelf juſtly intitled to by the ſtatute of the 12th of queen Anne. And I hope you will not think either me or my ſon wanting in reſpect due to the commiſſioners, in refuſing to undertake any thing, which we did not know whether it was or was not in our power to perform; much leſs can I be blamed if I refuſe on oath, the terms of which I do not underſtand, but ſeems to me to be an obligation to make any experiments, which may be required of me by any of the hon. commiſſioners, or whom they may appoint, without ſpecifying what ſuch experiments may be, or where or when they are to be made. And if in my letters to this honourable board there are any expreſſions which may have given offence, I hope the honourable board will conſider that my time has been ſo fully employed in obeying their commands, that I am unacquainted with the proper forms of addreſs; and rather do juſtice to the integrity of my ſentiments, than blame the coarſe manner in which they are expreſſed, and judge me by my works, and not by my writings.

Red-lion-ſquare, July 18th, 1765. I am, &c.

JOHN HARRISON.

Some time after this, the difference between the board and Mr. Harriſon was compromiſed in the following manner, viz. That Mr. Harriſon ſhould diſcover the principles of his watch to ſix gentlemen, who ſhould attend in a body at Mr. Harriſon's houſe, from time to time, till they were ſufficiently acquainted with the conſtruction of it; and that, in caſe any difficulty ſhould ariſe among the ſaid ſix gentlemen, the matter ſhould be referred to the earl of Egmont. Accordingly, the two Mr. Harriſons were ſworn the following morning, to diſcover, truly and faithfully, the whole of the invention.

This engagement they ſo faithfully complied with, that on the 22d of Auguſt they obtained the following certificate.

"We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed do certify, that Mr. John Harriſon has taken his time-keeper to pieces in the preſence of us, and explained the principles and conſtruction thereof, and every thing relative thereto, to our entire ſatisfaction; and that he alſo did to our ſatisfaction anſwer to every queſtion propoſed by us or any of us relative thereto; and that we have compared the drawings of the ſame with the parts, and do find that they perfectly correſpond.

Red-lion-ſquare,
Aug. 22d. 1765.

Nevil Maſkelyne,
John Michell,
Will. Ludlam,
John Bird,
Thomas Mudge,
William Mathews,
Larcum Kendal."

* Here a blank was left for the commiſſioners to fill up.

And

Digitized by Google

And the commiſſioners of longitude ſoon after granted Mr. Harriſon the following certificate to the commiſſioners of the navy.

Certificate of the commiſſioners of the longitude, to the commiſſioners of the navy, relating to Mr. Harriſon's time-keeper.

Gentlemen,

Whereas, by an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſions of parliament, (for explaining and rendering more effectual two acts for providing public rewards for ſuch perſons as ſhould diſcover the longitude at ſea, one made in the 12th of the reign of queen Anne, and the other in the 26th year of the reign of king George II.), it is amongſt other things enacted, that one moiety of the greateſt reward, which is directed in and by the ſaid act of the 12th of queen Anne, to be paid to the firſt author or authors, diſcoverer or diſcoverers, of a proper method for finding the ſaid longitude at ſea, ſhall be paid to Mr. John Harriſon, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, when, and ſo ſoon as the principles upon which his watch, or time-keeper, is conſtructed, are fully diſcovered, and explained to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners appointed by the above-mentioned acts, for the diſcovery of the longitude at ſea, or the major part of them; and when, and ſo ſoon as the ſaid John Harriſon hath aſſigned to the ſaid commiſſioners, for the uſe of the public, the property of the three ſeveral time-keepers, which in and by certain articles (which he hath entered into with your board) he agreed to deliver up, and alſo the property of the aforeſaid watch, or time-keeper, deducting from, and out of the ſaid moiety ſo to be paid to the ſaid John Harriſon as above-mentioned, the ſum of 2500l. already advanced and paid to him. And whereas the ſaid John Harriſon hath fully diſcovered and explained the principles upon which his ſaid watch, or time-keeper, is conſtructed, to the ſix perſons named in the margin,* who were appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners to receive the ſaid diſcovery, and explanation, as appeared by their reports made to us, the major part of the ſaid commiſſioners, at our late meeting, on the 12th of laſt month; and whereas the ſaid John Harriſon hath, ſince that time, aſſigned to us, and the reſt of the commiſſioners for the diſcovery of the longitude, for the uſe of the public, the property of the ſaid watch, and of the three ſeveral other time-keepers above-mentioned; we do, in purſuance of the directions contained in the aforeſaid act of the laſt ſeſſions of parliament, hereby certify the ſame to you, and deſire you to make out a bill upon the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, for the ſum of 7500l. to be paid to the ſaid John Harriſon, which, with the ſum of 2500l. already advanced, and paid to him, (which is to be deducted as before mentioned) will be a moiety of the greateſt reward provided by the aforeſaid act of the 12th of queen Anne; which ſaid ſum of 7500l. is to be paid

* Rev. Mr. John Michell, rev. Mr. William Ludlam, Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Matthews, Mr. Larcum Kendal.

out

Digitized by Google

out of any money in the said treasurer's hands, unapplied to the use of the navy.

And whereas it was agreed, at our said late meeting, that the said Mr. John Michell, and Mr. William Ludlam, should be allowed 50l. each, to defray the expences which they had been put to in coming up to London, and staying here some days to attend Mr. Harrison, to receive the said discovery; and that the said Mr. John Bird, Mr. Thomas Mudge, Mr. William Mathews, and Mr. Larcum Kendal, should be allowed 25l. each, to compensate for their loss of time, whilst attending Mr. Harrison for the same purpose;

We do desire you to make out bills upon the treasurer of the navy, for the sum of 50l. to be paid (out of any money that may be in his hands, unapplied as aforesaid) to each of the two former, for defraying their said expences; and for the sum of 25l. to be paid to each of the four latter, to compensate for their loss of time accordingly.

And whereas Mr. George Witchell has undertaken to compute, correct, and print one thousand copies of general tables, invented by him for finding the effects of the parallax and refraction, which tables we think will be useful to navigation, and for which we are to make him a certain allowance: and whereas, at our late meeting, we did, upon his representation that he was in want of money to enable him to go on with the said work, agree that he should have an impreſt of 100l. on account; we do further desire you to make out a bill upon the treasurer of the navy, for the sum of 100l. to be paid, by way of impreſt (out of any money that may be in his hands, unapplied as aforesaid) unto the said George Witchell. to enable him to go on with the above-mentioned tables, for finding the effects of parallax and refraction.

Dated at the admiralty the 28th day of October, 1765, and signed and sealed by the thirteen commissioners then present.

Mr. Ludlam likewise presented the board of longitude with the following short view, &c. which has since appeared in the public papers.

A short view of the improvements made or attempted in Mr. Harrison's watch.

The defects in common watches, which Mr. Harrison proposes to remedy, are chiefly these:

1. That the main spring acts not constantly with the same force upon the wheels, and through them upon the balance.

2. That the balance, either urged with an unequal force, or meeting with a different resistance from the air, or the oil, or the friction, vibrates through a greater or less arch.

3. That these unequal vibrations are not performed in equal times.

4. That the force of the balance-spring is altered by a change of heat.

1. To remedy the first defect, Mr. Harrison has contrived, that his watch shall be moved by a very tender spring, which never unrolls itself more than one eighth part of a turn, and acts upon the balance through one wheel only. But such a spring cannot keep the

Digitized by Google

watch in motion a long time. He has therefore joined another, whoſe office is to wind up the firſt ſpring eight times in every minute, and which is itſelf wound up but once in a day.

2. To remedy the ſecond defect, Mr Harriſon uſes a much ſtronger balance-ſpring than in a common watch. For if the force of this ſpring upon the balance remains the ſame, whilſt the force of the other varies, the errors ariſing from that variation will be the leſs, as the fixed force is the greater. But a ſtronger ſpring will require either a heavier or a larger balance. A heavier balance would have a greater friction Mr. Harriſon therefore increaſes the diameter of it. In a common watch it is under an inch, in this of Mr. Harriſon's two inches and two tenths.

3. Had theſe remedies been perfect, it would have been unneceſſary to conſider the defects of the third ſort. But the methods already deſcribed only leſſening the errors, not removing them, Mr. Harriſon uſes two ways to make the times of the vibrations equal, though the arches may be unequal. One is to place a pin, ſo that the balance-ſpring, preſſing againſt it, has its force increaſed; but increaſed leſs when the vibrations are larger; the other to give the palates ſuch a ſhape, that the wheels preſs them with leſs advantage, when the vibrations are larger.

4 To remedy the laſt defect, Mr. Harriſon uſes a bar compounded of two thin plates of braſs and ſteel, about two inches in length, riveted in ſeveral places together, faſtened at one end, and having two pins at the other, between which the balance-ſpring paſſes. If this bar be ſtraight in temperate weather (braſs changing its length by heat more than ſteel) the braſs ſide becomes convex when it is heated; and the ſteel ſide, when it is cold: and thus the pins lay hold of a different part of the ſpring in different degrees of heat, and lengthen or ſhorten it, as the regulator does in a common watch.

The two firſt of theſe improvements, any good workman, who ſhould be permitted to view and take to pieces Mr. Harriſon's watch, and be acquainted with the tools he uſes, and the directions he has given, could, without doubt, exactly imitate. He could alſo make the palates of the ſhape propoſed; but for the other improvements, Mr. Harriſon has given no rules. He ſays, that he adjuſted thoſe parts by repeated trials, and that he knows no other method. This ſeems to require patience and perſeverance; but with theſe qualifications other workmen need not deſpair of ſucceſs equal to Mr. Harriſon's. There is no reaſon to ſuſpect that Mr. Harriſon has concealed from us any part of his art.

If our opinion of the excellence and uſefulneſs of this machine be aſked, I muſt fairly own, that nothing but experience can determine the uſe of it with certainty; however, I think it my duty to declare to the board the beſt judgement I can form.

The firſt of Mr. Harriſon's alterations is, I believe, an improvement, but not very conſiderable. Probably if the other defects in common watches could be removed,

Digitized by Google

the changes in the force of the main ſpring would not occaſion ſuch errors as would make them uſeleſs at ſea.

The next alteration ſeems to be of greater importance I ſuppoſe that it contributes more to the exactneſs of the watch, than all the other changes put together. But it is attended with ſome inconvenience. The watch is liable to be diſordered, and even ſtopt, by almoſt any ſudden motion, and, when ſtopt, does not move again of itſelf. But as it has gone two voyages without any ſuch accident, it may ſeem that this danger at ſea is not conſiderable.

The principle on which Mr. Harriſon forms the alterations of the third ſort is, that the longer vibrations of a balance moved by the ſame ſpring, are performed in leſs time. This is contrary to the received opinion among philoſophers and workmen. But if Mr. Harriſon is right, yet whether the method he has propoſed will correct the errors, or not, is to me quite uncertain.

The laſt alteration before mentioned is ingenious and uſeful; but that it can be made to anſwer exactly to the different degrees of heat, ſeems not probable.

WILLIAM LUDLAM.

Remarks upon the above ſhort view, &c. by a friend of Mr. Harriſon's.

As there are ſome expreſſions in the above ſhort view, which may have as bad an effect on the public againſt Mr. Harriſon's invention, as they have, it is to be feared, already had at the board of longitude, the following remarks upon them will not, I hope, be thought impertinent.

Mr. Ludlam ſets out by enumerating ſome defects in common watches, which Mr. Harriſon propoſes to remedy; next he attempts to explain the remedies made uſe of by Mr. Harriſon againſt theſe defects. He then ſays, that ſome of theſe improvements a good workman may without doubt exactly imitate; but as to others of them, 'Mr. Harriſon has given no rules, but ſays that he adjuſted thoſe parts by repeated trials, and that he knows no other method. This ſeems to require patience and perſeverance; but with theſe qualifications, other workmen need not deſpair of ſucceſs equal to Mr. Harriſon's.'

Mr. Ludlam ſeems to complain here, that Mr. Harriſon has given no rules. I ſhould be glad to know what rules are made uſe of to bring a common regulator to time; and, if it has one of Mr. Harriſon's compound pendulums, by what rule it ſhall be made ſo, that, immediately on its being firſt ſet a going, it ſhall neither go faſt nor ſlow with heat or cold, nor faſt nor ſlow in general. Before a clock is ſet a going, no man can tell by any rule at what rate it will go; and the only method to regulate it, is by repeated trials of its performance. The improvements, which Mr. Ludlam here ſays that Mr. Harriſon has given no rule for, are exactly ſimilar with this. Mr. Ludlam muſt be ſenſible that experience alone can be the rule.

Many perſons, who are acquainted how long Mr. Harriſon has been improving his invention, may judge from the above words,

Digitized by Google

that if a workman will apply 30 or 40 years, he need not despair of success equal to Mr. Harrison's; but it was not till the year 1757, that Mr. Harrison first thought of reducing his improvements into this small size, in which Mr. Ludlam examined them; so that he had not only the time-keeper then to make, but also a great number of tools, which must always be the case in new inventions; notwithstanding which, this time-keeper was ready to go to sea by the beginning of the year 1761. If the three watch-makers, who were appointed to receive this invention, were to be asked, how long they should be in making one of the best common watches, provided they had all their tools to prepare first, I believe they would frankly own, that it would have taken half this time to have completed such a watch; and were these three watch-makers, who are undoubtedly as good workmen as ever took tools in hand, each of them to make such a common watch, and all use the same patience and perseverance, yet it does not follow, as a natural consequence, that when these watches were finished, they should all go alike; no! patience and perseverance is only the finishing of the work, and not the foundation to build upon.

Mr. Ludlam, in giving his opinion of this invention to the board, says, the first of Mr. Harrison's alterations is, he believes, an improvement, but not very considerable, &c. Mr. Harrison told them, that he did not know whether or not this might be omitted, when his watches came into general use; but that he did not at present chuse to omit it, as it certainly was the business of every man who invented any thing, to make use of all the improvements that tended to perfection, as, if afterwards his invention should be found sufficiently correct without this or that improvement, it then might be omitted. Mr. Ludlam, therefore, is right in saying, that, if all the other defects in common watches could be removed, this would not be of such consequence as to make them useless at sea.

Mr. Ludlam then says, that the next alteration seems to be of greater importance, and supposes that it contributes more to the exactness of the watch than all the other changes put together. But that it is attended with some inconvenience, and that the watch is liable to be disordered, and even stopt, by almost any sudden motion, &c. Now I do affirm, that no motion that can be communicated to it from a ship, or other carriage, can ever have the least tendency to stop it. For a ship to make it stand, she must yaw so quick as to keep time with the watch's balance, which makes five vibrations in a second, and this she must do for some time together.

The last alteration Mr. Ludlam mentions, he says is ingenious and useful, but that it can be made to answer exactly to the different degrees of heat, seems not probable. But by Mr. Harrison's invention of the gridiron pendulum, may not a clock be made to go fast with heat, or slow with heat, and the contrary with cold; and, therefore, must there not be a medium between the two, where it will do neither? The principles of the contrivance in the watch against the effects of heat and cold are the same

with

with thoſe of the contrivance in the pendulum; and conſequently the ſaid contrivance in the watch can be ſo adjuſted, that heat ſhall make it gain or loſe; or it may be adjuſted ſo, that no degree of heat ſhall make it either gain or loſe; and the rule for adjuſting it ſo, is the going of the time-keeper.

Efficacious method of treating drowned perſons; yet ſo plain and eaſy, that thoſe who happen to be preſent at ſuch melancholy accidents may put it in practice, without any aſſiſtance from perſons converſant in phyſic or ſurgery.

FIRST pull the cloaths, if any, off the body, and wrap it in the warmeſt coverings that can be had; then remove it to the next houſe, and place it, in a warm bed, head and every other part, between the blankets, on the back, and in a horizontal poſture.

Then begin gradually to rub the extremities, viz. the arms, legs, and thighs, and likewiſe the belly, from the groin upwards to the pit of the ſtomach, and alſo the ſmall of the back, with warm cloths; continue to rub them ſo for a conſiderable time, that the blood may thereby be gradually, yet effectually, warmed and put into motion; too ſudden an application of heat would be deſtructive. Bladders filled with warm water, or bricks heated and wrapped in flannel, may now be applied to the ſoles of the feet, under the arm pits and between the thighs. The ſmoke of tobacco may next be blown up the fundament; a thing very eaſily done, even with a common tobacco pipe, by introducing the ſmall end, and when lighted, covering its mouth with a thin ſilk handkerchief, or a piece of paper pierced through with pin-holes, and then blowing ſtrongly through ſuch paper or handkerchief. The ſmoke will by that means paſs into the inteſtines.

This practice, how inſignificant ſoever it may appear in the eyes of ſome perſons, is, notwithſtanding, of the higheſt importance for the irritating of the inteſtines, which the heat and acrimony of the tobacco ſmoke will effectually do; and for exciting the muſcles ſubſervient to reſpiration to renew their action, on which life immediately depends.

The covering of the head with blankets is likewiſe of great conſequence, for thereby the lungs are guarded againſt the too ſudden ingreſs of the air, upon the renewal of reſpiration, which would be dangerous.

Sneezing ſhould be provoked, by applying ſomething acrid to the noſe, ſuch as ſpirits of hartſhorn, or ſal-volatile, or even by blowing common ſnuff up the noſtrils.

When life begins to return, a few ounces of blood ſhould be taken away from the arm.

Though many bodies, which had lain ſeveral hours under water, have by theſe means alone, or ſome ſuch ſimilar treatment, been frequently reſtored to life; yet the advice and aſſiſtance of perſons converſant in phyſic and ſurgery ought not to be neglected, when it can poſſibly be procured. Only the method above laid down ſhould in the mean time be carefully purſued.

Digitized by Google

As this method is not designed for the view of such gentlemen, bronchotomy need not be mentioned, as that operation cannot be performed by any other.

Cheap, easy, and expeditious method of constructing houses which have been found to be very useful hospitals for the recovery of the sick; and therefore may probably make very wholesome places of residence for the healthy; with remarks on the best method of procuring a free circulation of air in common buildings.

THE first thing to be done is to chuse a dry and airy situation, on a gravelly or chalky soil if possible; upon this lay down the plan of your building, making one end of it face that quarter, from whence the purest and healthiest winds may be expected to blow, of a breadth that can be conveniently roofed. Then, if boarding does not come so cheap, drive stakes, at about six feet distance from each other, into the ground, so as to stand about six feet above it; and, interlacing them with wattles, coat the wattles on the side next the weather, with fresh straw; and make the roof in the same manner, but thicker, or of thatch in the usual way, with a hole at the very top of it, to open occasionally. Let the end of the building facing the wholesomest quarter lie open some feet back, so as to form a porch, where the convalescents may take the air without danger of any injury from the weather. A large chimney and kitchen grate may be erected at the other end. If the soil happens to be chalky or gravelly, you may hollow it four or five feet deep, within a foot or eighteen inches of the walls, but let the steps into this hollow lie far enough within the porch, that no water may get into it; and, if of chalk, the steps may not grow slippery in wet weather. From time to time open the vent-hole at the roof, by means of which all the unwholesome infectious air, as being warmer, and consequently lighter than that which is pure and wholesome, will be driven out by the rushing in of the fresh air; a purpose, which the little openings, that may be left in the sides and roofs of such rude and hasty buildings, will, even of themselves, answer so well, as sufficiently to compensate any cold they may let in, even in the coldest months. Let the floor likewise be scraped three or four inches deep every five or six days, and what comes off removed to some distance. Halls of this kind, fifty feet long, and twenty broad, cost but a trifle to build; yet, with these precautions (even without the addition of clean straw for every new patient to lie on, inclosed in clean washed sacks fit for the purpose, which come infinitely cheaper than the bare cleaning of flock or even feather beds, supposing it possible to clean such beds), proved of infinitely more advantage in the recovery of sick soldiers, than the low-roofed rooms of the farm-houses of the Isle of Wight, or even the better accommodations of Carisbrooke Castle in the same island, in which there perished four times the number of sick that there did in these temporary receptacles; which were first thought of by doctor Brocklesby, on occasion of some terrible in-

Digitized by Google

infections of which we have given an inſtance from him in our Natural Hiſtory, page 88

Is it not ſurpriſing, that we have not availed ourſelves more of the above diſcovery in natural hiſtory, being, perhaps, the moſt important the moderns can boaſt of, in that moſt uſeful ſcience, viz. the ſuperior lightneſs of unwholeſome and infectious air! The upper ſaſhes in moſt houſes, even of thoſe who pretend to ſome knowledge in theſe matters, are generally immoveable, by means of which no part of the foul air above the level of the loweſt rail of the other ſaſh's greateſt riſe can eſcape by the window; and, if it eſcapes by the doors, it is generally, for want of a vent in the higheſt part of the roof, merely to accumulate in the upper ſtory of the houſe, and add to the infection, which the great quantities of old furniture uſually ſtored up there are, of themſelves, but too apt to create, when care is not frequently taken to open the windows of it. Thus, the chief benefit to be expected from lofty rooms is in a great meaſure loſt. Whereas, were the upper ſaſhes contrived to come down, all the air might be eaſily changed, and that almoſt inſenſibly, by letting them down an inch or two. Nay, the upper ſaſh might be often let entirely down with leſs danger or inconvenience from cold, than the lower thrown up the tenth part of an inch, though the doing of the former would be attended with infinitely more advantage to the health of the inhabitants than the latter. It is, perhaps, on this principle, that we are to account for the good health enjoyed by the poor, who live crowded in damp cellars, and often with great numbers of rabbits, poultry, and even ſwine about them. Theſe cellars are open to the ſtreet, with doors reaching from the floor to the very ceiling, but never ſo cloſe at bottom or at top as to prevent a free circulation of air: in conſequence of which, that all-vivifying fluid, as faſt as it is ſpoiled by paſſing through the lungs of the inhabitants and their ſtock, or is infected by their inſenſible perſpiration, excrements, &c. is driven out and replaced by the freſh air.

Much, therefore, as the conſtruction of party-walls may be thought worthy of the interpoſition of parliament, to prevent the ſpreading of fire, the conſtruction of windows, to prevent the breeding and ſpreading of ſickneſs, ſeems to deſerve it infinitely more, as the latter is a conſtant and general evil, and, beſides, infinitely more dangerous from the ſecret manner in which it ſteals upon us.

Method of building chimneys that will not ſmoke.

SCARCE any thing can render a houſe more diſagreeable than bad venting chimneys. Beſides the pernicious conſequences that attend it with regard to health, the ſmoke ſullies and ſpoils linen and other cloaths, dirties and diſfigures the furniture, ruſts the metals, and duns the complexion. In fine, the troubles attending it are univerſal.

Workmen have different methods of drawing up the funnels of chimneys, generally according to their own fancies and judgements, and ſometimes according to the cuſ-

Digitized by Google

toms of places. They are ſeldom directed by ſound rational principles.

It will be found, for the moſt part, that the ſmoking of chimneys is owing to their being carried up narrower near the top than below, or zigzag all in angles: in ſome caſes, indeed, it is owing to accidental cauſes, but, for the moſt part, to thoſe two above mentioned. Where they are carried up in the pyramid or tapering form, eſpecially if the houſe be of a conſiderable height, it is ten to one but that they ſometimes ſmoke. The air in the rooms, being rarified, is forced into the funnel of the chimney, and receives from the fire an additional force to drive up the ſmoke. Now, it is evident, that the further up the ſmoke flies, the leſs is this force that drives it; the ſlower it muſt move; and conſequently the more room in proportion it ſhould have to move in; whereas in the uſual way it has leſs, by the ſides of the chimney being gathered cloſer and cloſer together.

The method I propoſe of carrying up chimneys will be objected to by ſome thus. The wider a chimney is at the top, ſay they, the more liberty has the wind to blow down. Very true; but is it not reſiſted in going down, both by the form of the chimney, and other evident cauſes, ſo that it muſt return again? In the other way, when the wind blows down, the reſiſtance being leſs, the wind and ſmoke are, if I may uſe the expreſſion, impriſoned, and make the ſmoke puff out below.

The writer of this was much troubled with that bad companion; to get rid of which a great many things were deviſed by different workmen. A kind of barrel was ſet upon the top of the chimney, and a vane to turn the vent ſide from the wind; but it did not anſwer expectation. About the grates alterations were often made, in the methods commonly made uſe of, but to no purpoſe. The chimneys were even pulled down to as little advantage, every workman pretending he could infallibly remedy the evil. One of them was made with crooks this way and that way, as if that would adminiſter relief.

At laſt, it was found neceſſary to have it done in another way; and this appeared to be the only rational one.

A vent was carried up as perpendicular as poſſible, at leaſt without angles, and made about three or four inches wider at top than bottom; and the funnel gathered in a throat, directly above the fire-place, and ſo widening according to this direction.

This ſame method, having been made uſe of ſeveral times ſince, has never failed.

What is remarkable, the houſe where this method was tried, is ſituate under a high mountain, to the ſouthward, from which ſtrong blaſts blow down upon it, but we do not at preſent find any inconvenience from them. When the doors ſtand open, the draught is ſo ſtrong, that it will carry a piece of paper out at the head of the chimney.

Some of the beſt workmen follow this method, but it is far from being general. And it is on this account that theſe ſentiments are publiſhed.

Yours, &c.

Dumfries, Aug. 9, 1765. J. M. C.

Eaſy

Digitized by Google

Easy method of making seed, sown in the field, germ and take root in the driest seasons; from the learned doctor Haselquist's observations on subjects of natural history, during his voyage to Palestine, published by the celebrated Linnæus.

IT is well known, that in some parts of Egypt very little rain falls in the whole year; the amazing fertility of their soil entirely depending on the annual overflowing of the Nile.

Farmers are very sensible, that when corn is sown, the land should not be over dry, as in that case it will frequently perish, instead of germing, and putting forth its root and blade. Now in Egypt, at one of their sowing seasons, the earth appears to be quite parched up, so that, without some artificial remedy, it would be to little purpose for them to lay their corn in the ground. This remedy consists in moistening the bottom of each furrow made by the last ploughing in the following very easy and simple manner.

The ploughman throws over his shoulder a leathern bag full of water with a pipe running from the bottom of it under his arm, into the upper end of a tube that goes from one of the plough-handles to the back of the plough share.

It is easy to conceive, that, when the above-mentioned pipe and tube are of a bore proportioned to the quantity of water requisite to make the seed germ, the tube, as the plough goes forward, and with its share opens a furrow, must sprinkle the bottom of it with water, and thereby make a moist bed for the seed.

In Egypt, the effects of this slight watering are astonishing; and I have no doubt but that the practice might, to great advantage, be introduced in England.

In a dry spring, our farmers are greatly puzzled to get their barley and oats into the ground; and they frequently wait week after week for rain, till it is at length almost too late to sow the corn at all: now, I should imagine, that were they to use some such method as that above described to moisten the land on which the seed is to be sown, it would nearly answer the same purpose as a moderate rain. It is amazing to think, how small a quantity of water, properly applied, will be of infinite service.

When the water is applied in the manner above-mentioned, the moistened earth and seed are covered by the next bout of the plough; so that there is no immediate danger of the water being exhaled by the attractive heat of the sun: and, indeed, I have not the least doubt, but that three gallons of water, applied in this manner, would do as much service as twenty sprinkled over the surface of the land in the ordinary way with a watering pot or engine.

I could, you may well imagine, enlarge a great deal more on the subject; but I cannot conceive there is any necessity for doing it, as the intelligent part of your readers will undoubtedly understand my meaning.

I must, however, before I conclude, say a word or two more about Haselquist, to whom I am indebted for the above hint.

This gentleman was born in Sweden, where he studied, under the great Linnæus and others, botany

Digitized by Google

tany and phyſic, in the firſt of which he made an aſtoniſhing progreſs. Prompted by his public ſpirit, he undertook a voyage to Paleſtine, on purpoſe to examine into the natural hiſtory of that country, which had till then been unnoticed by any naturaliſt. In this voyage he made many diſcoveries of great importance, to which the learned of Europe are now no ſtrangers.

It is true, he loſt his life in the expedition, but he has left behind him a name that will continue to the lateſt ages. His journal and obſervations were digeſted and publiſhed by the great Linnæus, who thought it a tribute juſtly due to the memory of his pupil and friend.

Inſtance of the great advantages that might be expected from planting the reſinous pine-tree on ſandy plains and heaths, &c. compiled from the papers of the late M. Rondeaux, of Rouen in Normandy: with remarks.

THE conſumption of fire-wood, in the city of Rouen, is ſo much increaſed, that the inhabitants are with great difficulty ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of it.

This important object engaged the attention of M. Pecquet, intendant-general of the foreſts, from the inſtant he was appointed to that office. He endeavoured to find out the means of making ſome advantage of 3000 acres of land in the foreſts of Rouvray, which were not of the leaſt uſe.

The plan he laid for this purpoſe, was ſeconded by an arret of the council, dated February 17, 1750, which ordered 400 acres of this land to be replanted in the ſpace of one year with birch-trees, and 300 more to be planted every ſucceeding year.

The ſucceſs of this ſcheme has ſufficiently proved the propriety of it. It has even ſurpaſſed the hopes that were entertained of it; for, in the winter 1756, they were obliged to cut the 400 acres planted in 1750. The produce of this cutting was as large as could be wiſhed; but, notwithſtanding the care that was taken in making theſe plantations, all parts did not ſucceed alike. The ſoil is ſo very dry in ſome quarters, that though the greateſt diligence was uſed to ſupply the place of ſuch plants as died, yet, after all, ſome ſpots remained bare.

M. Rondeaux, who for near twenty-eight years had, by the office he enjoyed, the care of the foreſts about Rouen, undertook the ſuperintendance of all this work.

He made it his particular ſtudy to find ſome method of again ſtocking, with ſome other kind of wood, ſuch parts of this tract as would not bear birch-trees.

The inſtructions he received from various parts all agreeing in one point, namely, that the moſt ſandy and dry ſoil was beſt adapted to the growth of the reſinous pine-tree, convinced him that he might obtain his ends, by planting that tree in ſuch parts as were found to be incapable of bearing any other.

In order to do this, without breaking up the ſoil, and preparing the land as if corn was

to

Digitized by Google

to be ſown; ſome very freſh ſeed of the pine muſt be procured, and ſown in the months of February or March. As to nurſeries, they are entirely out of queſtion, for pines will not bear tranſplanting.

M. Rondeaux, having received theſe inſtructions from the country of Guyenne, the heaths of Bourdeaux, and the ſandy ſoils about Dionne, was willing to try what ſucceſs he might hope in the affair.

For this purpoſe, in the year 1756, he got ſome new pine ſeed from Bourdeaux. His principal experiments were made in two places, where the ſoil ſeemed but little adapted to bearing wood; one was in the foreſt of Rouvray, and the other in the eſtate of Madrillet, which is contiguous to it, and where the proprietors gave him leave to break up twenty-five or thirty perches of land.

The ſeed came up very well; the pine-trees are very thick; and experience has convinced M. Rondeaux, that the worſt ſoils and ſuch as are abſolutely eſteemed good for nothing, are beſt ſuited to this tree.

The great and general utility of pine-trees is well-known; and, indeed, but for them, half the province of Guyenne would be uninhabitable. They there make of them vine-props, laths, maſts, and yards; they uſe them alſo for building, and for all other ſorts of carpenters work.

They begin to notch theſe trees when twenty years old, in order to extract their gem or reſin, from which they afterwards make much pitch and oil of turpentine; and continue doing this for twenty years. The reſin alſo makes candles for the common people. One man may take care of four or five thouſand trees, which will yield 100 or 120 quintals of reſin yearly.

When theſe trees produce no more reſin, they burn them to make pitch and tar for caulking and paying ſhips bottoms.

The wood, when it is dry, burns very well, and the bark, being ſtripped off, is proper for tanning; the wood may alſo be burnt into coal with which the blackſmiths find that their iron works better than with ſtronger fuel.

Many people having conſulted M. Rondeaux, with reſpect to the advantages that may be made by planting this wood, in conſequence of his report, made ſeveral experiments, which convinced them of its utility; ſo that there is not the leaſt doubt but that in a little time all the heaths, dry commons, barren hills, and other poor lands, will be ſtocked with this wood, which could not fail being every way productive of great advantages.

All this might be done with very little expence either of time or trouble, for the pine-tree requires no culture, as it will ſow itſelf; and the firſt purchaſe of the ſeed will amount but to a trifle.

Remarks.

All this is ſaid of France; but may it not be applied to England? Why might not Hampſtead-heath, the ſoil of which is very ſandy, and turns at preſent to but little account, Putney-common, Wandſworth-common, and a great deal more land in the counties of Middleſex, Surrey, Kent, Hertfordſhire,

Digitized by Google

ſhire, and Berkſhire, all convenient for the metropolis, where the timber would be ſo uſeful for ſo many purpoſes, be planted in this manner? We have, indeed, ſome domeſtic facts to prove that they may; but theſe facts are come ſo late to hand, that we muſt defer giving them till another opportunity.

It is, beſides, worth obſerving, that on the pine-trees which grow in France, in the county of Gex, between Mount Jura and Switzerland, and which would probably thrive equally well in England, there breeds a ſpecies of caterpillars, which ſpin, in common, cocoons of the ſize of an ordinary melon, whoſe ſilk is of a ſilver white, very ſtrong, and has accordingly been found to anſwer extremely well in ſtockings, though plucked off rudely with the hand, and then ſpun into thread, inſtead of affording it, without that trouble, like the cocoons of the common ſilk worm. It might, indeed, be very difficult to obtain ſilk in one continued thread, from theſe pine ſilk worm cocoons, as they are always formed about branches, as about an axis; but though difficult, not perhaps impoſſible, by cutting off theſe branches. Nay, further trials may render the operation eaſy. Theſe caterpillars ſpin from the beginning of ſpring till ſome time after the firſt fall of ſnow, ſo that if they but yield ſilk in proportion to their food, they muſt yield vaſt quantities of it, ſince the trees they inhabit are never bare of leaves. Some cocoons formed by theſe caterpillars were once to be ſeen on the pines in the royal gardens at Montpellier.

M. de Reaumur ranks this ſpecies of caterpillars amongſt thoſe which are called *proceſſionary*, from their marching from one place to another in large bodies of five or ſix hundred, and in great order, generally the ſame in which ſome birds traverſe the air; firſt, a ſingle caterpillar; then two, one at each ſide of the firſt; then three; and ſo on to the number the ground will permit. But in whatever order they march, they keep their ranks as well as the beſt diſciplined ſoldiers. But they never march but from one tree to another, and that only in ſearch of food, and by night. There are ſeveral kinds of this caterpillar, or at leaſt they derive their food from a variety of trees.

We cannot conclude this ſubject without wiſhing, that ſome able hand would oblige us with an account of the diſcoveries made in foreign parts, relating to inſects. Such an account might lead us to the knowledge not only of many uſeful materials of manufacture, but the method of working them up. The caterpillars above mentioned are not the only ones, beſides the mulberry one, that yield ſilk, ſome of which has been alſo ſucceſsfully tried in the making of ſtockings and paper. Beſides, there are ſome of theſe inſects which make a moſt beautiful appearance, and yet do no ſenſible injury to the vegetables they feed on, or, if they do, make ample amends for it by their utility in feeding poultry. As a further inſtance of the truth of what we have been ſaying, there is a kind of waſp, whoſe neſt or hive is of a ſort of ſtuff about a crown in thickneſs, ſo like paſteboard, that the beſt workman would be proud of its grain, whiteneſs, and compactneſs. Theſe hives are from thirteen to ſix-

Digitized by Google

fixteen inches long; in the ſhape of a common bell, but ſomewhat larger in proportion. They are cloſed at the bottom all to a hole of about half an inch diameter. The cells are made of the ſame kind of ſtuff with the outſide.

An account of the diſcovery lately made of ſeveral vegetables, many of them fit for the uſe of man, and all for that of cattle; ſome of which, beſides, by enduring the hardeſt froſt, and growing during the reſt of winter, even in the open field, ſeem intended by Providence to make the earth yield her tribute the year round, and thereby ſecure the moſt uſeful part of the brute creation from any danger of want in the moſt rigorous ſeaſons, &c.; extracted from a letter addreſſed by Sir James Caldwell, bart. F. R. S., to the Dublin Society.

Gentlemen,

AS I think it my duty to communicate to the public whatever knowledge I acquire, that may be of public benefit, and as there can be no channel of ſuch communication ſo eligible as that of a number of gentlemen aſſociated together for the benefit of their country, with a particular view to ſuch communications; I take the liberty to addreſs to you the following facts and principles.

When I was laſt July (1764) in London, I heard of a very extraordinary perſon with reſpect to ſpeculative and practical agriculture, and immediately determined to viſit him, with a view to make Ireland a ſharer in the improvements which England is now reaping from his intelligence and induſtry.

This perſon's name is Bartholomew Rocque; he is a native of France, but has lived forty years in England; he is a farmer, and now lives at Walham-green, a village about three miles ſouth-weſt of London, lying between Chelſea and Kenſington. Here he has lived about twenty years, is become very eminent, and has received premiums from the London ſociety for his diſcovery of various kinds of artificial graſs, of which I ſhall give you the beſt account that my memory can furniſh from the many converſations I have had with him.

About four years ago the late Mr. Wych, chairman of the committee of agriculture of the London ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, came to him, and told him he had been thinking, that, as there are many animals which ſubſiſt wholly upon the fruits of the earth, there muſt certainly be ſome plant or herb which is fit food for them, that naturally vegetates in winter; otherwiſe we muſt ſuppoſe the Creator, infinitely wiſe and good, to have made creatures without providing for their ſubſiſtence; and that, in fact, if there had been no ſuch plants or herbs, many ſpecies of animals would have periſhed before we took them out of the hands of nature, and provided for them dry meat, at a ſeaſon when indigenous plants having been indiſcriminately excluded, under the name of weeds, from cultivated fields and places ſet apart for natural graſs, green or freſh meat was no longer to be found.

Rocque allowed the force of this reaſon-

Digitized by Google

reaſoning: but ſaid the knowledge of a graſs, or artificial paſture, that would vegetate in winter, and produce green fodder for cattle, was loſt; at leaſt, that he knew no ſuch plant.

Mr. Wych, however, knowing how very great the advantage would be of diſcovering a green fodder for winter and early in the ſpring, as it would in ſome meaſure preclude the inconvenience, trouble, and expence, of making hay, and prevent alſo the diſtreſs that happens when this reſource fails, which is no uncommon caſe, wrote to Bern, and alſo to ſome conſiderable places in Sweden, ſtating the ſame argument, and aſking the ſame queſtion: his anſwers to theſe letters were the ſame that had been given by Rocque: they allowed that there muſt be ſuch a plant, but declared that they did not know it.

Mr. Wych then applied again to Rocque, and recommended it to him to ſearch for the plant ſo much deſired, and ſo certainly exiſting: Rocque ſet about this ſearch with great aſſiduity, and finding that a pimpernell called burnet was of very ſpeedy growth, and grew near as faſt in winter as in ſummer, he took a handful of it, and carried it into his ſtable, where there were five horſes, every one of which eat of it with the greateſt eagerneſs, ſnatching it even without firſt ſmelling it.

Upon the ſucceſs of this experiment, he went immediately to London, and bought all the burnet-ſeed he could get, which was not more than eight pounds, it having been uſed only in ſallads; and he paid for it after the rate of four ſhillings a pound.

Six of the eight pounds of ſeed he ſowed on half an acre of ground in March, in the year 1761, with a quarter of a peck of ſpring-wheat, both by hand; the ſeed being very bad, it came but thin: however, he ſowed the other two pounds, the beginning of June, upon about ſix rod of ground: this he mowed in the beginning of Auguſt; and at Michaelmas he planted off the plants on about twenty rod of ground, giving each plant a foot every way, and taking care not to bury the heart. Theſe plants bore two crops of ſeed the year following, the firſt about the middle of June, the ſecond about the middle of September; but the June crop was the beſt: the year after it grew very rank, and produced two crops of ſeed, both very good. As it ought not to be cut after September, he let it ſtand till the next year, when it ſheltered itſelf, and grew very well during all the winter, except when there was a hard froſt; and even during the froſt it continued green, though it was not perceived to grow. In the March following it covered the ground very well, and was fit to receive cattle.

If the winter is not remarkably ſevere, the burnet, though cut in September, will be eighteen inches long in March, and it may be fed from the beginning of February till May: if the cattle are taken off in May, there will be a good crop of ſeed in the beginning of July. Five weeks after the cattle are taken off, it may be mowed, if that is preferred to its ſtanding for ſeed. It grows at the rate of an inch a day, and is made into hay like other graſs.

It may be mown three times in one

Digitized by Google

one ſummer, and ſhould be mown juſt before it begins to flower. Six rod of ground has produced eleven hundred and fifty pounds at the firſt cutting of the third year after it was ſowed: and in autumn 1763, Rocque ſold no leſs than three hundred buſhels of the ſeed.

Miller, in his celebrated Botanical Dictionary, ſays, that burnet is a very hardy perennial plant, and will thrive almoſt in any ſoil; but, according to Rocque, the ſoil in which it flouriſhes moſt is a dry gravel; but it ſhould be well manured for a good crop*. Lime is very good for this purpoſe, as the plant requires warmth and ſalts.

The longeſt drought never hurts it, for it is always in ſap; and I ſaw a very exuberant and vigorous plant growing from between two bricks in a wall in Rocque's ground, without any communication with the ſoil; for he had cut away all the fibres of the root that had ſtretched downward, and penetrated the earth, long before I ſaw it †.

Such were the experiments that were made upon the burnet when it was found to be food for horſes; and it afterwards appeared that it was equally fit for cows and ſheep, and that they were equally fond of it; but the ſheep muſt not be ſuffered to crop it too cloſe.

It ſhould be ſowed by the broadcaſt; and the ſeaſon for ſowing is from February to Auguſt. It may be tranſplanted; but Rocque ſays, that is not the beſt method; though, if there happened to be patches where it has not come up well, he adviſes to fill them up with plants taken from other places where they may be too thick.

The firſt year care muſt be taken to keep it clear of weeds; the next year it will choke the weeds, and it may therefore be ſaid to weed itſelf.

Rocque ſays, that if no ſeed is left among the hay, yet it will be nouriſhing food: and that he has a horſe which he keeps upon nothing elſe, that is in good heart, and looks well.

He aſſured me alſo, that burnet will cure horſes which have the greaſe, and that he cured one which was thought incurable, but that it is only the firſt crop that has this effect.

Rocque has alſo cultivated another artificial graſs called *Timothy-graſs* ‡.

This was, in the beginning of the year 1763, brought over from Virginia by Mr. Wych; and Rocque ſowed it in the months of September, October, and November laſt, in land ſo boggy and wet, that no horſes could ſtand upon it; and therefore he was forced to dig it: it was a black boggy ſoil, and had never had any dung upon it; but as it was neceſſary totally

* Mr. Rocque ſeems now to think it will bear good crops without manure, and of courſe is of more value to the farmer than lucerne, which requires rich land well mended. E. R.

† Mr. Rocque has now (July 1765) two plants in this ſituation. E.

‡ It was called *Timothy*, becauſe it was brought from New York to Carolina by one Timothy Hanſon: but if they had a mind to perpetuate the memory of this perſon, they ſhould ſurely rather have called it by his ſurname than his chriſtian. C.

to

Digitized by Google

to kill the weeds and natural grass, he planted beans upon it the May before. The Timothy that he sowed in November, as it was a wet season, was covered with water four months; yet the plant kept green during the whole time under water, which did it no harm.

If this grass is cut in full sap, it will grow again very soon, but not otherwise; and its roots are so strong, and so interwoven with each other, that they render the wettest, softest land, on which a horse could not find footing, firm enough to bear the heaviest cart. This immediately struck me, as being peculiarly adapted to Ireland, where there is in many parts wet and boggy land.

Though a wet soil suits it best, yet there is no soil in which it will not thrive. It is, however, difficult to be got out of upland pasture, and therefore not fit for such ground as may be brought into tillage.

If it is sown in August, it will be fit to mow the latter end of May, or the beginning of June. Horses are very fond of this grass, and will leave lucerne to eat it. It is also preferred by black cattle and sheep; for a square piece of land having been divided into four equal parts, and one part sowed with lucerne, another with saintfoin, a third with clover, and a fourth with Timothy, some horses, black cattle, and sheep, were turned into it, when the plants were all in a condition for depasturage, and the Timothy was eaten quite bare before one of them touched a blade of the clover, lucerne, or saintfoin.

I saw also, at Mr. Rocque's, a grass called *flote-fescue*, a grass of the same kind with the Timothy, but finer, and reckoned the richest that grows: this will flourish though covered with water, and must be managed in the same manner as the Timothy.

The celebrated Linnæus, in his *Flora Suecica*, or Swedish Flora, says, the bran of this grass will cure horses of the botts, if they are kept some hours afterwards from drinking.

Rocque has also growing in his ground another grass, called *fold-mead**, which Mr. Wych brought, in the year 1763, from America with the Timothy: it is a plant of great verdure and fine appearance; but as very little of the seed has grown, there has been no opportunity for experiment. In some future correspondence with this great artist in agriculture, I may probably learn more of it.

Some gentlemen in Virginia have lately sent over to the London society a seed of the plant which they call *orchard grass*, of which they give the following account. It is in great estimation in New England; it delights in a moist rich soil, but will grow in almost any; and its peculiar excellency is, that it will thrive under the greatest shade, and under the dripping of trees, without growing rank and sour. When cows are put into it, they may rather be said to devour than eat it. Sheep are equally fond of it; but when it is young, they bite it too near the tender roots.

As the seed of this grass has come but very lately over, no trial has been made of it as yet;

* The fold-mead grass and the bird grass are the same.

but

Digitized by Google

but the gentlemen who give this account of it, are of the greateſt credit and probity.

I gained alſo another piece of intelligence from Rocque, which is equally intereſting: he ſays that white-beet is a moſt excellent paſture for cows; that it vegetates during the whole winter, conſequently is very forward in the ſpring, and that the moſt profitable way of feeding cows is to mow this herb, and give it to them green all the ſummer. It grew in his garden, during a very great drought, no leſs than four feet high, from the thirtieth of May to the third of July, which is no more than one month and four days.

In ſummer it grows more than an inch a day, and is beſt ſown in March: a buſhel is enough for an acre, and will not coſt more than ten ſhillings. It thrives beſt in a rich, deep, light ſoil; the ſtalks are very thick and ſucculent, and the cows therefore ſhould eat them green.

The ſeed of the great cabbage of Anjou was not long ago ſent to Mr. Wych by the marquis of Turbilly; and this alſo was ſown by Rocque in July. It grew all the winter faſter than any other cabbage; and when cut, produced excellent ſprouts in great plenty.

It was laſt July when I ſaw it, five feet high, and boils very green.*

This rural philoſopher alſo delivered the following ſage precepts, which I received for the advantage of all to whom your benevolence and public ſpirit ſhall think proper to communicate them.

To aſcertain at what time graſs grows the faſteſt, cut it when it is about eighteen inches high, and weight it; in about ſix weeks cut it again, and weigh it, and ſo from time to time at equal intervals; and that interval in which it is moſt increaſed in its weight is certainly the ſeaſon in which its growth is greateſt.

To know which grows the faſteſt of ſeveral kinds of graſs, the drills muſt be equal in length and number, and the ſoil the ſame. To know what ſoil produces the greateſt vegetation, other things muſt be equal, and the ſoil different.

Some kinds of graſs that are ſhort will weigh more than others that are long, becauſe ſome furniſh more at the bottom than others at the top.

It would turn to a very good account if ſome ingenious perſon was employed to collect and claſs all the graſſes, and make experiments upon them.

Perhaps, Mr. Rocque's culture of lucerne exceeds any thing that you have experienced. If the land be good, the produce is incredible; it has been mowed five times in a ſeaſon. Rocque has ten acres in lucerne: and in the ſeaſon of 1762, he ſold the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth mowings at a ſhilling a rod, which came to thirty-two pounds an acre. He then mowed it a fifth time, and this mowing produced him about three pounds an acre; ſo that in that year he made no leſs than thirty-five pounds an acre of

* For an account of this valuable plant, ſee our article of Natural Hiſtory, p. 99.

Digitized by Google

all the ground that he covered with this graſs. He does not, however, in general, approve mowing it ſo often; for he ſays, that it bleeds too much, and two much air is given to the natural graſs which the ground is inclined to bear.

In the culture of all artificial graſs, the natural graſs is to be conſidered as a weed, which, if not at firſt wed out of the ground, will ſoon deſtroy and overpower the artificial graſs.

I have added a very particular account of the inſtructions given by Rocque for the cultivation of lucerne from his own experience.

The ſeeds of the other kinds of graſs and plants that are mentioned in this paper I have brought over with me, and ſhall immediately ſet myſelf to cultivate them with all the diligence and ſkill in my power; and, if I am not precluded by earlier experiments, or better intelligence, I ſhall take the liberty to communicate the reſult to the ſociety.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES CALEWELL.

It appears from the foregoing account, how wrong it is to diſcourage theory. Without theory there can be no improvement in any ſcience or art; for what is the idea of an improvement, before it is reduced to practice, but theory? This is the kind of theory that ought to be encouraged; the theory that leads to uſeful practice. But both are not always to be expected in one and the ſame perſon. Many men may ſuggeſt improvements, who have neither leiſure nor opportunity to make experiments. If it had not been for Mr. Wych's theory of burnet, the practical culture of it would never have been undertaken by Mr. Rocque.

For the cultivation of theſe graſſes, we muſt refer our readers to the Muſeum Ruſticum, &c. A performance, which no country landlord, or farmer, ſhould be without; for though every thing in it may not be new to every reader, there are few which will not be ſo to many. The ſpirit that now prevails for bringing agriculture to perfection, is ſo ſtrong and ſo univerſal, that we ſhould never have done, were we to do more than give a general account of the improvements making in that moſt agreeable and uſeful of all the arts.

Some account of the reſult of ſeveral experiments made in Ireland, by Mr. John Wynne Baker, under the direction of the Dublin ſociety, on the culture of the common cabbage, the turnep-cabbage, boorcole, and turneps in the open field, and after the Tullian method, with an accurate compariſon of the advantages of each in the feeding of ſheep and horned cattle.

THE turnep-cabbage is ſo called, becauſe the ſtalk, after riſing to ſome diſtance from the ground of the thickneſs, and in the manner, of other cabbages, ſwells ſuddenly into a roundiſh knob, a little more long than thick, but in other reſpects not unlike the common turnep.

By this peculiar formation of its ſtalk, together with its being perennial, this ſpecies of cabbage is diſtinguiſhed from all others. From the top of this turnep riſe a number of leaves, of a greeniſh-red, or ſometimes greeniſh-purple colour; which anſwer to the radi-

Digitized by Google

tal leaves in other plants. They do not, though this plant is truly of the cabbage kind, ever close together, and form a compact globular or oblong mass, as in the common species; but keep their erect growth, or turn outwards.

From among these leaves spring a number of other stalks, of which those that are nearest the extremity branch, and send out flower stalks, spreading horizontally; whilst those that are more in the centre, grow erect, and without branches. On these stalks are leaves springing out alternately, and of the same colour with the others. The flowers are small and yellow, and succeeded by long cods, full of seed, of the size of that of mustard, and a light-brown colour. It may be justly doubted, whether or no this plant be originally a native of England; though it is at present found growing wild in some places near Dover. But, from its general character, which does not agree with the indigenous plants of the same kind, from its being unknown to the earlier botanic writers, or at most, known only in the view of an exotic; and from its being now to be met with wild, only in the one place mentioned, it is most probable, that what is there found, was the produce of seed conveyed originally thither by some accident, and which has since propagated itself, and spread spontaneously, as it easily might, from its perennial nature and extreme hardiness. It is frequently cultivated in gardens, where there are collections of vegetables, but, for the most part, rather as a curious than an esculent plant. Though certainly, the turnep, or knob, is at least as wholsome as either any turnep or cabbage, and is much liked by some; and the leaves are also thought good by others, but, in general, both are said to be strong, and seldom admitted to the table with us. This plant, however, affords sprouts, which, after they have undergone the action of a strong frost, are exceeding good; and may consequently be had at the time when all others fail. The lying in very small room, proportionably to the quantity of solid substance, and the keeping good much longer than any other sort of vegetables of a similar nature, are qualities, moreover, which fit this plant in a most peculiar manner for the use of seamen, as is ingeniously remarked by Mr. Baker, in his report to the Dublin society. They may be said to be invincible by the winter in or out of the ground. The turnep, which is of a much more compact substance than that of the common turnep, though much more juicy, and not liable to grow spongy, when old, like the common turnep, has been found to keep neat twelve months exposed in the open air, to all the extremes of heat and cold; nay, standing in the ground, when wounded by sheep.

It appears from Gerard, that there were, in his time, two kinds of this plant, one of which he calls *Caulorapum rotundum*, or round rape-cole; and the other, *Caulorapum longum*, or long rape-cole. The difference of these two kinds consisted in the stalk of the latter swelling into a knob, immediately at its issuing from the earth; in this knob being about twice as long as thick; and in its shooting forth smooth indented leaves,

Digitized by Google

which leaves the round kind wanted.

No traces of more than one kind of this plant are to be found in gardens, or in late writers. If, therefore, the *round* and *long* kinds, mentioned in this manner by Gerard, were really different ſpecies, the long is now loſt. But it ſeems more probable, that this was only a degeneracy of the plant, by means of the *farina* of the common kind of cabbage.

Mr. Miller, however, who mentions it in his Gardener's Dictionary, and whoſe account of it agrees with the foregoing, ſays that it never varies, for that he had cultivated it many years, and never found it to alter.

If there were really two original kinds, or this difference aroſe from a permanent ſeminal variation, it would merit attention under the preſent circumſtances to recover them; ſince it frequently happens in correſpondent caſes, that where there are two allied ſpecies, the one has qualities which fit it to a particular purpoſe in a very ſuperior degree to the other. This plant was rare in Gerard's time in our country; as he mentions his having the ſeed from Spain: and indeed it was ſo little known, that he ſays it is to be ſown and ſet as cucumbers and melons: and that it was then accounted a dainty meat. It did not, however, make its way to the table in common, or even as a curioſity into gardens, much more at that time than ſince. For Parkinſon, who wrote after Gerard, and enumerates many more ſpecies of cabbage than him, does not take the leaſt notice of it. Tournefort, and moſt of the later writers, mention this plant under the various names of *Braſſica congylodes*, *Braſſica caule rapum gerens*, *Braſſicæ caulescente orbiculari carnoſo foliis ſeſſilibus*, *Braſſica radici napiformi*. But they do little more with regard to it, than give the name and deſcription.

Till lately we ſee, therefore, this plant was only conſidered, either as a kind of curioſity in botanic or other gardens, where there were collections of different kinds of plants, or as an eſculent herb: but, in this latter view, it ſeems not to have acquired any great reputation, as it is ſo ſeldom, even notwithſtanding Miller's recommendation, met with on the table here; though I am well informed, that, in ſome of the factories in the Eaſt Indies, it has been cultivated from European ſeed, and is much liked.

In the preſent view of cultivating it for feeding cattle, the late Mr. North, gardener, near Lambeth, was the firſt to recommend it, under the article of cabbage; of which he ſays, there are four ſpecies that may be cultivated to great advantage for cattle; to wit, the *white cabbage*, the *hardy curled ſavoy cabbage*, the *turnep-cabbage*, and the *green curled cabbage*. But it appears in the minutes of the ſociety of arts, &c. that ſome little time before the publication of Mr. North's pamphlet, on the inquiry ſet on foot by the late Mr. Wych, concerning a proper food for cattle in hard winters, this plant, together with the Chineſe or white vetch, and the Siberian medicago, were propoſed to the committee of agriculture for their conſideration, by a gentleman well known to that ſociety; and this plant

Digitized by Google

plant was particularly recommended for its hardineſs in the ground, its quality of not rotting, though long kept, its nutritive property, and the fondneſs which cattle ſhew for it, when offered to them as food.

Mr. Baker, nevertheleſs, muſt have the honour of being the firſt who really introduced this plant into uſe, as an article of huſbandry. For it was on the authority of his judicious experiments, the ſame gentleman, who formerly recommended the turnep-cabbage, as above-mentioned, to the London ſociety, induced them now to offer a premium for its culture: and there is no one object of a ſimilar nature, hitherto taken into conſideration, either by this ſociety, or that of Dublin, which bids fairer for great public utility; as this plant ſeems to anſwer all the ends of what was ſought for, with ſo much pains and attention, in the reſearch ſet on foot by Mr. Wych, after a proper *winter pabulum* (as it was called by him) for cattle in ſcarce winters.

The boorcole is not only good for cattle, but excellent for the table. It bears cutting, and, in a month or ſix weeks after being cut, affords a new crop.

An Iriſh acre of fallow ground planted with cabbages by Mr. Baker on the 6th or 7th of July 1764, at the diſtance of two feet from each other, in the middle of ridges five feet aſunder, and hoed in the Tullian method, by the 8th of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of one ridge, cabbages weighing about 7l. 6 oz. each on an average, and, in the whole, 52,038lb.

The ſame ground planted with turnep-cabbages at the ſame time, and at the ſame diſtances, and hoed in the ſame manner, by the 17th of December following, produced, by a computation, founded on the produce of one ridge, turnep-cabbages, weighing, after cutting off the ſtalks below the turnep, and the roots, as being no part of the food of ſheep, above 8 lb. 2 oz. each on an average, and in the whole, by the Iriſh acre, 57,761lb.

The ſame ground planted with boorcole at the ſame time, and at the ſame diſtances, and hoed in the ſame manner, by the 18th of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of two perches in length, plants weighing near 5 lb. 10 oz. each on an average, and in the whole, by the Iriſh acre, 40,096lb.

All the above plants not only grew very luxuriantly, as it is eaſy to imagine from the above account; but were, in the hotteſt weather, infinitely more brittle in their leaves, a certain indication of health in ſuch vegetables, than any to be ſeen in the neighbouring gardens.

An Iriſh acre of the ſame ground planted with turneps in the middle of July 1764, and hoed in the ſame manner, by the middle of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of part of it, 105,590 lb.

Whereas the ſame quantity of the ſame ground planted at the ſame time, and cultivated in the common way, with the ſame kind of root, though much better manured and more ploughed. by the middle of December following, produced, by a computation founded on the produce of part of it, but 96,970 lb.

Difference in favour of the Tullian method, 8,620lb.

Digitized by Google

A sheep, of about 20lb. a quarter, was found to consume 15lb of cabbage, or turnep cabbage, a day, and 20lb. of turneps; at which rate an acre of the first of these plants would subsist a sheep 2602 days,—of the second, 2883 days,—of the third (drilled) 5279 days; which number of days, divided by 365, will give the number of sheep that might be constantly fed on every acre.

Fat cattle were found to eat 168lb. of cabbages a day. A stall-fed bullock, computed to weigh about 500lb. was found to consume about 216lb. of turneps, a day; store-cattle and dairy-cows, 72lb. a day, besides 7lb. of hay. Mr. Baker fed a milch cow four days upon turneps, without finding out any bad taste in her milk, which makes him doubt if such bad taste may not be owing to the leaves that fall on the turneps; as the leaves of trees, when eat by cows, have constantly that disagreeable effect.

Mr. Baker is fully persuaded, that an acre will yield near as great a quantity of cabbages as of turneps, with proper seed and good management, at an extraordinary expence of but four or five shillings, which would be a great advantage, considering how much farther cabbages go than turneps in feeding sheep and black cattle. Mr. Baker was greatly deceived in his seed, which he bought for the large, late, Dutch cabbage.

To the foregoing instance of the great fertility of the earth, when properly cultivated, we cannot help adding, that Mr. Robert Billing, farmer at Wesenham in Norfolk, having, in the year 1763, sowed 30 acres with carrots, in consequence of a premium offered by the London society of arts, &c. but in the common way, had from them 17 cart loads an acre, and many carrots two feet long, and from twelve to sixteen inches in circumference, every load of which he computed might be equal in point of subsistence for cattle to two loads of turneps, or 3-5ths of a load of hay. He found one load of this root suffice nine horses one week, which is one horse 63 days. Consequently one acre might suffice one horse 1071 days, which is within a trifle at the rate of three horses to an acre constantly feeding. He found these carrots to be excellent, not only for feeding horses, but even for fattening black cattle both young and old, and hogs; and, accordingly, on a moderate computation, made in that way, by the produce of his 30 acres, 136l. besides having fine corn next year on the same land. Note, the Irish acre is to the English as 49 to 30¾.

The Dublin society, to encourage Mr. Baker in his trials, voted him 200l. and the London society of arts, &c. have, in consequence of the above facts, offered,

For the best cheap machine for slicing turneps, in order to feed cattle, that will dispatch large quantities with more ease and expedition than by any method now practised, 20l.

To be produced to the society on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1766.

For raising and duly cultivating the turnep-cabbage, for the feeding of cattle and sheep, on the greatest number of acres (not less than three;) and giving an account of the soil, culture, time of taking up, produce, and their effects on cattle and sheep fed with them, 20l.

For

Digitized by Google

For the next greateſt number of acres (not leſs than two) 15l.

The certificates, agreeable to the above conditions, to be produced to the ſociety on or before the third Saturday in March 1767.

The ſame premiums are continued for the year 1767; and the certificates are to be produced on or before the firſt Wedneſday in Nov. 1768.

An account of the proceſs ſo much ſpoken of by the ancients under the name of CAPRIFICATION, *in which one ſpecies of fig-tree, whoſe fruit never comes to perfection, is uſed to make another ſpecies bear a moſt extraordinary quantity.*

THE wild fig-tree, called by botaniſts *caprificus*, is in every thing like the garden fig-tree, all to its fruit of anſwering no other purpoſe but that of caprification, ſo much ſpoken of by the ancients; a moſt ſingular proceſs, yet very little underſtood by the moderns, till monſ. de Tournefort, and monſ. de Godheu, knt. of Malta, gave an account of it; which account is as follows:

The inhabitants of the iſlands in the Archipelago live chiefly upon dry figs, which they eat with a little barley-bread; and for this reaſon they are very attentive to the bearing of their fig-trees.

In theſe iſlands, and at Malta, they cultivate two kinds of fig-trees, one a garden fig-tree, which bears, indeed, a great deal of fruit, but ſuch as would never come to perfection without the aſſiſtance of the other, which is the wild fig-tree we have mentioned. This laſt yields, every year, three different ſpecies of fruit, called *ſornites*, *cratirites*, and *orni*, which are not good to eat, but are neceſſary to make the fruit of the garden fig-tree ripen by the operation called *caprification*.

The *ſornites*, which may be called autumnal figs, make their appearance in the month of Auguſt, and hold, but without ripening, till November. They contain certain little worms, hatched from eggs dropt there by flies which frequent the wild fig-tree in great numbers. In the months of October and November, theſe worms turn to flies, and of themſelves pierce the ſecond figs called *cratirites*, which do not appear till the end of September, and may, therefore, be called winter figs. The autumnal figs fall ſoon after their flies have left them; whereas the winter figs continue on the tree till the month of May following, and contain the eggs dropt into them by the flies of the autumnal figs. In May, the third ſpecies of figs, called *orni*, and which we may call ſpring figs, begin to appear; and when they are grown to a certain ſize, and begin to open at the eye, are in that place pierced by the flies produced by the winter figs.

In the months of May or July, when the worms bred in theſe figs are ready to ſally forth in the fly ſhape, the peaſants gather them, and tranſport them to the garden fig-trees; and it is in this, that the great nicety of caprifications conſiſts. For, if they delay it too long, the ſpring figs fall, and moſt of the garden figs, for want of flies, wither away and periſh. The peaſants, therefore, every morning, viſit their wild fig-trees and their

Digitized by Google

garden fig-trees; and carefully examine the eye of the fig; for this part of the fruit indicates not only when the flies are about to iſſue from the wild figs, but when they may be applied with ſucceſs to pierce the garden figs. They then place theſe ſpring wild figs on the garden fig-trees, which are fit to receive them. The flies, which iſſue from the wild figs, enter by the eye into the garden figs, then about the bigneſs of a walnut, and lay in them eggs, whoſe worms cauſe the garden figs to attain their proper degree of bigneſs and maturity.

The peaſants are ſo well acquainted with theſe precious moments, that they ſeldom let them ſlip. In that caſe, however, they have ſome little reſource left, which conſiſts in ſcattering over the garden fig-trees, the flowers of a plant, called *aſcolimbos*, as the ſummits of theſe flowers ſometimes contain flies fit to do their buſineſs. Perhaps the flies bred up in the wild figs frequent theſe flowers for the ſake of food.

The conſequence of this operation is ſuch, that theſe garden fig-trees, which would ſcarcely yield 25lb. of ripe figs and fit for drying, yield 280lb. It muſt, however, be owned, that this practice exhauſts the trees, for every ſecond year they yield but very little fruit.

The effects of caprification are, certainly, fit to ſtimulate our curioſity. By opening the garden fig-trees at different periods, the following changes may be obſerved. At firſt the flies are ſeen running about with the fig. Some time after, the kernels are very large, and contain, as M. Godheu expreſſes it, living almonds, that is, worms feeding on theſe kernels; which proves, that the flies breed in theſe figs. When nearly ripe, flies may be ſeen iſſuing from theſe kernels, and taking to the air, the moment they have dried their wings.

There are certain flies, which drop their eggs into the eyes of pears, on their beginning to knit; and the worms bred from theſe eggs enter the fruit by the piſtil, and feed on its ſubſtance. Theſe pears grow much quicker than others, and fall of themſelves. M. Duhamel ſuſpects, that, the worm having deſtroyed the organs which lead to the kernels, the nutricious juices flow in greater quantity to the fleſh of the fruit. May it not be owing to the extravaſation of the juices, as appears by the galls occaſioned by the ſting of inſects? The difficulty is not as yet cleared up. But there appears to be ſome analogy between what happens to wormy fruit, and the effects occaſioned by caprification, ſince the caprified figs are never ſo good as thoſe left to the care of nature. The heat of the ſun is not alone ſufficient to dry the caprified figs; they require that of an oven, which gives them a diſagreeable flavour. Beſides, this operation is requiſite to deſtroy the unhatched eggs, that might remain in them.

It may appear ſurpriſing that the Greeks, inſtead of multiplying more than they do the fig trees of Italy and Provence, ſhould patiently ſubmit to the drudgery of removing the flies from one fig-tree to another; when, after all, they can expect but bad figs from ſo much trouble. But the vaſt increaſe obtained by this means in ſo principal a part of their ſubſiſtence, will

Digitized by Google

will accounnt for it. The greatneſs of the quantity makes more than amends for the badneſs of the quality.

The African millet recommended as a moſt uſeful plant to the attention of the European farmers; by Mr. Tſchiffeli of Switzerland.

THIS millet is a plant which merits the huſbandman's utmoſt attention, and that for the following reaſons:

1. It thrives in all ſorts of ſoils.

2. It neither requires much dung, nor a great deal of tillage.

3. It is not ſubject to the depredations of birds, which are very fond of panic and common millet.

4. It yields very large returns.

5. Laſtly, it does not exhauſt the land in proportion to the largeneſs of the crops.

The ſeed of this ſort of millet comes originally from Africa, where it ſupplies the inhabitants with food, as here, wheat, and other grain, with us. But they are miſtaken who thence conclude, that it will thrive only in hot countries.

Providence has endowed it with ſuch excellent qualities, that it may, with ſucceſs, be cultivated in countries much colder than Switzerland.

The firſt ſeed of it I received was from Mr. Engel, magiſtrate of Echalens, whoſe attention in promoting the improvement of agriculture is well known. He had procured it from Pomerania, it being ſent to him by the celebrated doctor Schreber, in the ſpring of the year 1760. I had from him about a ſpoonful.

In the month of May of the year, I ſowed it on a gravel ſoil, hard and ſtony, very much expoſed to the north wind, and which the year before had borne ſome very indifferent here.

In the month of February preceding, ſome human ordure had been laid on this land; and in May, the clods were all broken before the ſeed was ſpread.

Having ſo ſmall a quantity of ſeed, I took care to ſpread it very thin, and to this do I aſcribe the ſtalks running to the height of eight feet and more. The ears were above ten inches long, and I am perſuaded that if a ſhower of hail had not fallen on it, the ſpoonful would have produced me at leaſt a peck.

I reckon this accident occaſioned the loſs of half my ſeed; I had, however, enough left to divide with my friends in Switzerland, as well as elſewhere.

In the month of May 1761, I ſowed about a quart of ſeed or near a pound, on ſome land, from which I had firſt pared off the turf, and afterwards burnt it. The ſpace on which I ſowed the ſeed was about twenty paces long, and ten broad.

Some time before harveſt I perceived I ſhould have allotted three times as much ground for that quantity of ſeed. The ſtalks, which were very cloſe, were interwoven one with the other like the hairs of a bruſh. They were ſcarcely five feet in height, and the ears alſo were much ſhorter than the preceding year; this, however, did not prevent my reaping about ſeven pecks, or above fifty for one. This year, 1762, I ſowed above four pounds of ſeed, about half a peck, on ſome pretty good land, being in quantity

Digitized by Google

tity about thirty ſquare rods or perches.

Laſt year the ſame land bore potatoes; and as I had laid on no freſh manure for the millet, and had neglected to plough it before the winter, for it was only turned over with a ſpade before ſowing, I imagined I had not ſown the ſeed too thick: but in this I was greatly miſtaken.

The millet came up almoſt as thick as the year before, and I had not the courage to thin it, which would have been right; the ſtalks and ears were ſhorter than the firſt year.

Notwithſtanding this, by the goodneſs of Providence, I was enabled to reap twenty buſhels, being 640 pounds, of courſe a return of 160 for one.

There can then be no reaſon to doubt, but that moderate land, ſown thin, and properly prepared, will produce, one year with another, 100 buſhels of millet per acre. For I got as much in proportion, though my land was but ſlightly tilled, and I manifeſtly ſowed my ſeed too thick. This is certainly a moſt wonderful increaſe, in what light ſoever we behold it.

What grain have we, which in our fields will yield a return of 150 for one, and which, at the ſame time, will ſell ſo well, for in price it is on a footing with wheat? It is true, it yields a heavy, crumbly, and indifferent bread; but if it is made into pottage, it is excellent, very nouriſhing, and of exquiſite flavour. Not only my ſervants and workmen are very fond of millet thus prepared, but I myſelf prefer it to the beſt rice, which will not grow in this country, and comes at a much higher price.

The millers, whoſe reputation is not of the beſt, return you a good third of a buſhel of millet meal for every buſhel you ſend them, after deducting toll, bran, waſte, &c. Now, I know by experience, that this quantity, when it is made into pottage with milk, will ſerve at leaſt fifty men for a meal. Surely they cannot be fed at a cheaper rate.

In times of ſcarcity millet muſt be of great uſe, as with the addition of potatoes the poor might live comfortably.

I will with great pleaſure ſupply thoſe with ſeed who cannot conveniently afford to buy it.

An acre of land requires, at moſt, but ten pounds of ſeed; and I can, from my own experience, venture to aſſert, that millet does not impoveriſh land in proportion to its produce. The land I ſowed in 1760 and 1761 yielded the following year fine plants of Dutch clover and rye graſs in a great plenty, with reſpect to the crops, as the neighbouring land.

Hint for the extraction of ſugar from the ſtalks of a certain kind of African millet, the ſame, probably, with that recommended in the preceding article.

THERE is an obſervation made by the ingenious and ſenſible Adanſon, in his voyage to Senegal, which deſerves attention. *Page* 69. *Engliſh edition.*

He gives an account of a large kind of millet, called Guir-natt, or Guinea corn: *Milium arundinaceum, ſubrotundo ſemine, Sorgo nominatum.* C. B. Pin. 26. It is the common food of the negroes and

Digitized by Google

and moors; the ſtalks are very large and compact, and full eight feet high, the juice of it is ſweet and pleaſant; and he adds, he does not at all doubt, but that the ſtalks of millet, treated the ſame manner as ſugar-canes, would afford a very proper juice for making ſugar.

It is now almoſt forgot that the ſugar-cane came from Goa, was tranſplanted into the Weſt-Indies, and requires an expenſive and laborious culture. May not this millet, which is the food of the country of Guinea, and in great plenty, be cultivated in the Weſt Indies, or ſome of the new conquered iſlands, with leſs expence and trouble, and anſwer all the purpoſes of ſugar, and be equally as good.

ANONYMOUS.

Eaſy method of preparing fleſh meat without ſpices, and with very little ſalt, yet ſo as to keep good, and always ready for eating, for two or three years, and in the warmeſt climates; from the book, intitled, Obſervations on ſeveral paſſages of ſcripture, as illuſtrated by voyages and travels into the eaſt.

THERE are other ways in theſe hot countries of potting fleſh for keeping, beſides that of contuſion, mentioned by St. Jerome, and practiſed in our country. Jones, in his *Miſcellanea Curioſa*, gives us this deſcription of the Moriſh Elcholle, which is made of beef, mutton, or camel's fleſh, but chiefly beef, and which "they cut all in long ſlices, ſalt it well, and let it lie 24 hours in the pickle. They then remove it out of thoſe tubs, or jars, into others with water; and when it has lain a night, they take it out, and put in on ropes in the ſun and air to dry; when it is thoroughly dried, and hard, they cut it into pieces of two or three inches long, and throw it into a pan or caldron, which is ready, with boiling oil and ſuet ſufficient to hold it, where it boils till it be very clear and red, if one cuts it, which, taken out, they ſet to drain: when all is thus done, it ſtands till cool, and jars are prepared to put it up in, pouring the liquor they fried it in upon it, and as ſoon as it is thoroughly cold, they ſtop it up cloſe. It will keep two years, it will be hard, and the hardeſt they look on to be beſt done. This they diſh up cold, ſometimes fried with eggs and garlick, ſometimes ſtewed, and lemon ſqueezed on it. It is very good any way, either hot or cold."

Some account of an attempt made to rear in Holland and France a kind of Eaſt-India ſheep, which, beſides being much more prolific, yield almoſt as good wool as any European ſheep, and in much greater quantity.

IN the courſe of the laſt century, the Dutch convinced by the ſucceſs with which pigeons, turkey-cocks, and other foreign animals, had been tranſplanted into Europe, that others, when once accuſtomed to the air of that quarter, might likewiſe become more fruitful in it, brought from the Eaſt Indies a kind of ſheep, larger than the common ſheep of Europe, and clothed with a wool little inferior

to

Digitized by Google

to that of England; and this kind of ſheep ſucceeded ſo well in the Texel and Eaſt Friſeland, that the ewes uſed to have four lambs a year. This agrees with the obſervation, that ſheep generally thrive much better, when removed from a hot to a cold, than when removed from a cold to a hot climate.

The ſheep of this ſpecies bred in the Texel give fleeces weighing from ten to ſixteen pounds, and of a wool, ſo long, ſo fine, and ſo ſilky, that it paſſes for Engliſh wool. Some of this breed, which the Dutch had permitted the Flemmings to tranſplant into the neighbourhood of Liſle and Varneton, ſucceeded ſo well, that the whole race has thence taken the name of Flemmiſh ſheep.

The Swedes, though ſituated in a more ſevere climate, tried the ſame experiment on ſome Engliſh ſheep, with ſuch ſucceſs, that they now can boaſt of wool of their own growth equal to that of England, or Spain itſelf.

On the great advantage of giving premiums to farmers, manufacturers, and artiſts, with a propoſal for the increaſe of apiaries in Ireland, by conſidering bees in the light of manufacturers; addreſſed to the Dublin ſociety, by Sir James Caldwell, bart. F. R. S.

THE offer of pecuniary rewards to thoſe who excel in any uſeful art or manufactory, has a much more powerful and extenſive influence than appears at the firſt view: the benefit is much greater to him that obtains ſuch a reward, than the mere acquiſition of the ſum to which it amounts; for it confers an honourable diſtinction upon him, to whom an increaſe of reputation is an increaſe of wealth. A reward of an hundred pounds offered to an artificer who ſhall excel in his profeſſion, excites an emulation in proportion to the ultimate advantages it will produce to the winner, which is, probably, not only in the eſtimation of fancy, but of reaſon, more than twenty times the ſum. The benefit that it produces to the public, is alſo in proportion to the benefit it confers on the individual; for the more powerfully it excites emulation, the more effectually it muſt produce improvement: it is at once both the cauſe and the reward of merit, in proportion, not to its intrinſic value, but its relative importance to the competitors: and in this view, the money appropriated to encourage ingenuity and diligence, is more improved than by any other application; for its value to the individual is increaſed, perhaps, as an hundred to one, by the manner and circumſtances in which he acquires it; and with reſpect to the nation, the encouragement of arts and manufactures is an advantage infinitely greater than could ariſe, not only from employing the inconſiderable ſums which are given in premiums another way, but from the whole produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, if they could be tranſported into this kingdom, and wrought by the very hands that now ply the loom, or cultivate the ground.

Nor is the advantage of theſe rewards confined to the artificer, by whom they happen to be obtained: ſetting aſide the national advantages ariſing from the general

Digitized by Google

general improvement which the competition neceſſarily produces, the competitor acquires ſome degree of eminence and honour, merely by entering the liſts: if the ſcale hangs doubtful between ſeveral, the gain of all is nearly equal; for the mere pecuniary reward is but a very inconſiderable part of the whole; and even thoſe whoſe performances do not hold the judges in ſuſpenſe, will be drawn out of a ſtate of obſcurity, in which ſuch abilities, as they poſſeſs, might be buried for ever; they will at leaſt be known; they will have their partiſans; they will be ſtimulated to new efforts to juſtify the partial opinions of their friends, who will naturally encourage them, in hopes that they will ſucceed.

The advantages that have already accrued from the Dublin ſociety, an inſtitution eſtabliſhed upon theſe principles, and with theſe views, are ſo manifeſt and important, and the ability and integrity of the members are ſo well known, that the laſt ſeſſion of parliament gave them the diſpoſal of ten thouſand pounds of the public money, and the preſent ſeſſion has given eight thouſand more.

As a new ſubject of public attention, and of this ſociety, with reſpect to the rewards which they may hereafter offer, the encouragement of apiaries in this kingdom is now propoſed to their conſideration.

BEES have been often the theme of the poet, the legiſlator, and the philoſopher; they have been conſidered as emblems both of public and private virtue, of ſubordination, diligence, and ingenuity; they have been exhibited in many characters, and have been the ſubject of many volumes; and the bee may very juſtly be now recommended to the Dublin ſociety as a manufacturer, the maker of honey and of wax.

The excellence of a manufacture depends upon its being fabricated of cheap materials, ſo as to be valuable chiefly by the labour and ſkill of the artiſt, upon the facility with which it may be eſtabliſhed, and the uſefulneſs of the commodity to the public.

In all theſe particulars, the manufacture both of honey and of wax, muſt be allowed to excel. Theſe articles are extracted by an inſtinct, wonderful indeed in its nature, but exerciſed with ſpontaneous facility, from a great variety of odoriferous plants, which, after this extract has been made, are as beautiful and as uſeful as before; the honey and wax are clear gain, like the corn picked up by poultry at a barn door: as this would be trodden under foot, and waſted, if not brought to our table, tranſmitted into the chicken that preſerves it; ſo would the honey and wax, with all their ſalutary, pleaſing, and uſeful qualities, periſh in the flowers that produce them, if not extracted and fabricated by the bee. The little dwellings in which theſe manufacturers carry on their work, are conſtructed at the ſmalleſt expence, and the conſtruction of them furniſhes employment for the lame and the decrepit, thoſe whom age and infirmity would otherwiſe leave to ſuffer, rather than to enjoy exiſtence in total inactivity, weary to themſelves, and a burden to others. The importance of theſe articles of trade deſerves a more particular conſideration.

That there is a conſumption of wax

Digitized by Google

wax in this kingdom, [Ireland], greater than its produce, is undeniable, becauſe conſiderable quantities of it are imported; and that it is more for our advantage to produce than to import it, will ſcarcely be denied: the encouragement of apiaries therefore with a view to the wax only, muſt be allowed to be a meaſure directly tending to the public benefit. It may, perhaps, be ſaid, that the principal conſumption of wax being in candles, one of the laſt refinements of a luxurious age, it would be more eligible to prevent than to provide for its gratification: but without ſhewing the folly of indiſcriminately declaiming againſt luxury, or ſhewing, what would be eaſy to ſhew, that without the gratification, and even multiplication, of artificial wants, no nation, in the preſent conſtitution of things, could long ſupport itſelf in a ſtate of plenty and independence; it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that no reaſon can be given why wax candles ſhould not be ſubſtituted for tallow, by thoſe who can afford it, which will not equally prove that tallow candles ſhould not have been ſubſtituted for the lamps of rancid and fœtid oil uſed by our anceſtors.

In a commercial view the great conſumption of wax in candles, if we could produce a ſufficient quantity at home, would be a national benefit; becauſe it greatly increaſes our exports of tallow, from which a very conſiderable profit accrues.

It may alſo be obſerved here, that there is great probability of the government's increaſing the conſumption of wax in candles ſtill farther, by directing wax candles to be burnt on board the navy. A propoſal for this purpoſe has already been laid before the admiralty in England, in ſupport of which it is alledged, that the burning tallow between decks, where candles of ſome ſort muſt always be uſed, greatly increaſes the noxious and putreſcent vapours which thoſe cloſe places render ſo fatal to lives, which it is of the utmoſt importance to preſerve; that the great heat of thoſe places cauſes the tallow to melt, ſo as to occaſion great waſte; that tallow candles become ſo ſoft as frequently to bend, and at length fall down, by which fires have often happened, and are perpetually liable to happen; and, in one word, that they are the cauſe of great filth, danger, and ſickneſs. Theſe reaſons, which will probably weigh with the ſtate, did actually determine one of our admirals, ſeveral years ago, to burn wax on board his own ſhip, at his own expence, which he declared was attended with ſuch advantages, that he would have continued it if the charge had been ten times as much as he found it; for, he ſaid, the difference between wax and tallow for the year did not amount to more than ten pounds †.

Under theſe circumſtances, the encouragement of apiaries becomes the more a national concern; for

* It muſt be remembered this is ſpoken of Ireland.

† This was told to a friend of Sir James Caldwell, by admiral Knowles, of himſelf, in the manner above related.

if

Digitized by Google

if we can not only ſupply our increaſed home conſumption of wax, but export it, we ſhall turn the balance of commerce, in a very conſiderable article, in our favour, which is now againſt us, and muſt be more ſo, if, upon the increaſed conſumption of wax, we muſt increaſe our imports in that article.

Beſides the uſe of wax in candles, which is of all modern luxuries the moſt ſalutary and agreeable, it is an article abſolutely neceſſary in many manufactures and trades, and in the public offices; it is alſo of great medicinal virtue.

As to honey, it is certainly a neceſſary of life, the want of which can be ſupplied only by ſugar: in proportion as honey, a home produce, can be made cheap, ſugar, a foreign commodity, will be leſs bought, and conſequently leſs will be imported. Of honey we make mead, a moſt pleaſing and ſalutary liquor: of honey is alſo made a kind of mum, called old ale, which in ſome families in Ireland is in great eſtimation. If honey is made cheap, it will greatly leſſen the conſumption of made wines, the principal ingredient of which is ſugar; and the good effect will be, not only the ſubſtitution of a home for a foreign commodity, but of a wholeſome for a pernicious liquor. But honey is ſtill of more importance for medicinal than alimentary purpoſes: no phyſical writer, from Hippocrates to Huxham, has mentioned it without the higheſt encomium: it is penetrating and deterging, and is therefore good in obſtructions of all kinds, eſpecially thoſe ariſing from viſcid humours. It is alſo a ſovereign remedy in the conſumption, a diſeaſe peculiar to this country, ariſing from its great moiſture, which produces infarctions of the breaſt, with difficult perſpiration, and other morbid ſymptoms. The inhabitants of Ireland in general have cold conſtitutions, the natural effect of their food and manner of life. This conſtitution renders them liable to phlegmatic diſorders, for which honey is a moſt excellent remedy, and from which it is a certain preſervative. Honey therefore ſhould be brought within the reach of the poor; for the life and health of the poor are of infinitely more importance to the ſtate, than the life and health of the rich.

The bee therefore ſeems to have a claim to the attention of the public in general, and in particular to the liberality of this ſociety, with reſpect to both the commodities which he fabricates, honey and wax. This country is extremely well adapted, by circumſtances and ſituation, both to his nature and trade, the climate being temperate, the ſpring early, the verdure perpetual, and the herbage abundant. This may appear, from honey and wax being mentioned, as articles of commerce and exportation, in all the old books of geography. The following propoſal is therefore offered to the conſideration of the ſociety.

I. That one hundred pounds ſhall be allotted for the encouragement of apiaries, to be diſtributed on the third of October, 1765, in proportions, upon the conditions, and under the regulations following:

To the perſon having the greateſt

Digitized by Google

...t weight of honey and wax, ...ove fix hundred weight, includ...g the hive and the bees, 30l.

To the perſon having the next ...greateſt weight, above five hundred ...weight, 25l.

To the perſon having the next ...greateſt quantity, above four ...hundred weight, 20l.

To the perſon having the next ...greateſt quantity, above three ...hundred weight, 15l.

To the perſon having the next ...greateſt quantity, above two hundred weight, 10l.

II. That the hives ſhall be weighed in the groſs, the bees being alive, which is known by experience not in the leaſt to prejudice them, by a proper perſon, in the preſence of the miniſter or curate of the pariſh, or any juſtice of the peace in the neighbourhood, or any other perſon of a reputable character, known to a member of the ſociety, and a perſon appointed by the proprietor of the bees *.

III. That a certificate of ſuch weight, and the number of hives, ſhall be ſigned by ſuch miniſter, or curate, or juſtice of peace, or reputable perſon.

IV. That the perſon weighing the hives ſhall make an affidavit of their number and groſs weight; that they are of the uſual ſize and thickneſs: and that, to the beſt of his knowledge, no fraud has been practiſed to increaſe their weight †.

V. That the proprietor of the bees ſhall alſo make an affidavit, that the number of old hives ſo weighed, atteſted, and certified, have been all his property ſix months before; and that all the new hives ſo weighed, atteſted, and certified, are ſwarms from the old hives; and that, to the beſt of his knowledge, none of thoſe hives were above ſix Iriſh miles from his dwelling-houſe when weighed and certified, or for ſix months before.

VI. That ſuch certificate and affidavits ſhall be produced by the claimants of the premiums, as the condition upon which alone they can receive it.

To this propoſal the author can think of no objection, except the premiums that have already been given for honey. But as theſe premiums have been very ſmall, and very much confined in the application, few perſons in the kingdom, on that account, have increaſed their ſtock of bees; it is therefore hoped, that this preſent propoſal does not ſtand precluded: the general utility of a premium for theſe articles being acknowledged, even by the very meaſure that has proved ineffectual for the purpoſe. The previous offer of premiums on theſe articles, there-

* The weighing of bees is by no means difficult: it is to be done after ſun-ſet, in the following manner: A linen cloth is ſlipped between the hive and the ſtool, and knotted at the top of the hive, which is then lifted up by the knot, and put into the ſcale: after weighing, the hive is again put on the ſtool, and the cloth ſlipped from under it.

† Straw, ruſh, or bent hives, have been found, by long experience, to anſwer beſt; and no perſon ſhall be entitled to the premium that makes uſe of any other kind.

fore,

Digitized by Google

fore, rather ſupports than ſubverts the meaſure now propoſed.

By this meaſure, it is hoped, bees will be greatly increaſed in a ſhort time; for as the proprietors could not keep ſuch numbers of bees without employing the poor, to the extent of ſix miles round them, to take care of them, which they would gladly do for a ſmall gratuity, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that, perceiving the advantages derived to the owners from the bees they look after, they would be induced to ſet up hives, and keep bees for themſelves. From this ſingle object, however inconſiderable, a habit of attention might be acquired by thoſe who are now totally idle: hope of advantage might be awaked in the breaſts of thoſe whoſe induſtry is now depreſſed by deſpondency, and the advantages would be ſtill more important and extenſive than any that have been yet ſuggeſted, which are ſurely more than ſufficient to juſtify an experiment which may be made at ſo ſmall an expence as one hundred pounds.

It is to be obſerved, that this country, in many parts, abounds with heath and furze, which bloſſom in September, and are excellent paſturage for bees.

Deſcription of a very curious and uſeful bee-hive invented by Mr. Thorſley, near the Manſion-houſe, London.

MR. Thorſley having found, from near ſixty years experience, that bee-hives invented by him would be productive of much greater profit to the owners of bees, and alſo render that cruel and ungenerous practice of deſtroying theſe animals not only unneceſſary but pernicious, preſented a bee-hive of this conſtruction to the London ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. who readily purchaſed another of his hives filled with honey, &c. that they might be inſpected by the curious, and brought into univerſal uſe. Nor did the ſociety ſtop here: perſuaded that the invention would prove of the greateſt advantage to this country, they publiſhed a premium of two hundred pounds, in order to introduce either Mr. Thorſley's, or ſome other method of a ſimilar kind, whereby much larger quantities of honey and wax might be procured, and, at the ſame time, the lives of theſe laborious and uſeful inſects preſerved.

The bottom part of this bee-hive is an octangular box, made of deal boards, about an inch in thickneſs, the cover of which is externally ſeventeen inches in diameter, but internally only 15½, and its height 10 inches. In the middle of the cover of this octangular box is a hole, which may be opened or ſhut at pleaſure, by means of a ſlider. In one of the pannels is a pane of glaſs, covered with a wooden door. The bee-hole at the bottom of the box is about 3½ inches broad, and half an inch high. Two ſlips of deal, about half an inch ſquare, croſs each other in the centre of the box, and are faſtened to the pannels by means of ſmall ſcrews. To theſe ſlips the bees faſten their combs.

In this octangular box the bees are hived, after ſwarming in the uſual manner, and there ſuffered

Digitized by Google

to continue till they have built their combs, and filled them with honey, which may be known by opening the door, and viewing their works through the glaſs pane, or by the weight of the hive. When the bee-maſter finds his laborious inſects have filled their habitation, he is to place a common bee-hive of ſtraw, made either flat at the top, or in the common form, on the octangular box, and draw out the ſlider, by which a communication will be opened between the box and the ſtraw-hive; the conſequence of which will be, that thoſe laborious inſects will fill this hive alſo with the product of their labours. When the bee-maſter finds the ſtraw hive is well filled, he may puſh in the ſlider, and take it away, placing another immediately in its room, and then drawing out the ſlider. Theſe indefatigable creatures will then fill the new hive in the ſame manner. By proceeding in this method, Mr. Thorſley aſſured the ſociety, that he had taken three ſucceſſive hives, filled with honey and wax, from one ſingle hive, during the ſame ſummer; and that, after he had laid his inſects under ſo large a contribution, the food ſtill remaining in the octangular box was abundantly ſufficient for their ſupport during the winter. He added, that if this method was purſued in every part of the kingdom, inſtead of that cruel method of putting the creatures to death, he was perſuaded, from long experience, that wax would be collected in ſuch plenty, that candles made with it might be ſold as cheap as thoſe of tallow are at preſent.

Mr. Thorſley has alſo added another part to his bee-hive, which cannot fail of affording the higheſt entertainment to a curious and inquiſitive mind. It conſiſts of a glaſs-receiver 18 inches in height, 8 inches in diameter at the bottom, and in the greateſt part 13. This receiver has a hole at the top about an inch in diameter, through which a ſquare piece of deal is extended to nearly the bottom of the veſſel, having two croſs bars, to which the bees faſten their combs. Into the other end of this ſquare piece is ſcrewed a piece of braſs, which ſerves for a handle to the receiver, or glaſs hive. When the bees have filled their ſtraw hive, (which muſt have a hole in the centre, covered with a piece of tin) Mr. Thorſley places the glaſs receiver upon the top of the ſtraw hive, and draws out the piece of tin. The bees now, finding their habitation enlarged, purſue their labours with ſuch alacrity, that they fill this glaſs hive likewiſe with their flores. And, as this receptable is wholly tranſparent, the curious obſerver may entertain himſelf with viewing the whole progreſs of their works. One of the hives now depoſited at the ſociety's rooms in the Strand, is filled with the produce of the labours of thoſe inſects; and the glaſs hive is ſuppoſed to contain near thirty pounds of honey.

Method of making horſes lie down in the ſtable.

WHoever has any concern with horſes, muſt know that it is ſometimes very difficult to make them lie down in the ſtable; for ſome of them will ſtand

ſtand night and day for ſeveral weeks, till their legs ſwell, and many diſorders come on them, which are not eaſily got rid of.

This has frequently happened to myſelf, and I have been more than once in danger of loſing a good horſe, by the conſequences which have naturally enſued. Many methods have I tried for curing this diſorder, if I may be permitted ſo to call it, but ſtill without ſucceſs.

I ſome years ago, when I lived in Eſſex, applied to ſeveral horſe-dealers and grooms, but they could none of them inform me of any remedy.

Chance at length, however, gave me that knowledge which I had been long in vain endeavouring to acquire; for dining about a month ago at the houſe of a friend, there happened to be a gentleman in company who had lately been buying ſome horſes of a noted dealer.

As the converſation turned on horſes, this gentleman, whoſe veracity I have the greateſt reaſon to depend on, obſerved, that when he was about buying his horſes, he aſked the dealer whether they lay down in the ſtable without trouble; to which he anſwered, that they did; but added, that it was a matter of no conſequence, as if they did not, they might, by a ſimple method, be made to do it. 'When,' ſays he, 'you have a mind to make a horſe lie down in the ſtable, take a piece of ſtrong packthread, or lay-cord, and tie it as tight round the horſe's tail as poſſible, without breaking the ſkin, and as near as you can to the rump-bone: this,' adds he, 'will give him a pain in his back, and he will be glad to change his poſture to get eaſe; and when he finds he cannot in any other way procure it, he will lie down, which he will find the moſt eaſy poſture; and he will of courſe take a liking to it.'

I was ſo much pleaſed with the ſimplicity of this method, that I immediately thought of publiſhing it; thoſe who entertain the leaſt doubt of it, may eaſily try whether it anſwers in practice, without trouble, and what is ſtill better, without hazard or expence.

A member of the Society of Arts.

Experiments to aſcertain the expence of burning chamber-oil in lamps, with wicks of various ſizes.

A Taper lamp, with eight threads of cotton in the wick, conſumed in one hour $\frac{32}{100}$ oz. of ſpermaceti oil, at two ſhillings and ſix pence per gallon: the expence of burning twelve hours is 4.57 farthings.

N. B. This gives as good a light as the candles of eight and ten in the pound, in the next article marked *. This lamp ſeldom wants ſnuffing, and caſts a ſteady, ſtrong light.

A taper, chamber, or watch lamp, with four ordinary threads of cotton in the wick, conſumes 166 oz. of ſpermaceti oil in one hour: the oil at two ſhillings and ſix pence per gallon, the expence of burning twelve hours is 2.34 farthings.

N. B. The above-mentioned taper lamps (which I eſteem to be conſtructed on the beſt principle of any, viz. on the aſcent of fluids in capillary tubes) are made in great perfection by Mr. Naiſh, tin-plate worker, at the plume of feathers in Alderſgate-ſtreet, London.

Digitized by Google

Experiments to determine the real and comparative expence of burning candles of different sorts and sizes, as they are commonly made at Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire.

	Numb. of candles in one pound.	Weight of one candle.	The time one candle lasted	The time that one pound will last.	The expence in twelve hours when candles are at 6s. per doz. which also shews the proportion of the expence at any price per dozen.
		Oz. Dr.	Hr. Min.	Hr. Min.	Farthings and 100th parts.
A small wick	18½	0 14	3 15	59 26	4.85
A large wick	19	0 13½	2 40	50 34	5.70
	16¼	0 15½	2 40	44 2	6.54
	12	1 5½	3 27	41 24	6.96
*	10¾	1 8	3 36	38 24	7.50
*	7¼	2 1	4 9	32 12	8.94
*	8	2 0	4 15	34 0	8.47
	5½	2 13	5 19	30 15	9.53
	Mould Candles.				Mould candles at 7s. per. doz.
	5¼	2 12	7 20	42 39	7.87
	4	4 0	9 3	36 20	9.28

N: B. The time that one candle lasted was taken from an average of several trials in each size.

Easy

Digitized by Google

Eaſy and ſafe method of reſtoring gold, when ſullied, to its primitive luſtre, without injuring the fineſt ground it may happen to lie upon; from the rev. Mr. Lewis's Philoſophical Commerce of Arts.

THE bright deep yellow colour of gold, commonly diſtinguiſhed by its name, is one of the moſt obvious characters of this metal. Its colour and beauty are of great durability, being injured neither by air nor moiſture, nor by any kind of exhalations, that uſually float in the atmoſphere; as may be obſerved in the gildings of ſome public edifices, which have reſiſted the weather, and the vapours of London and other populous cities, for half a century or more. In this property conſiſts great part of the excellence of this metal for ornamental and ſome mechanic uſes: there is no other malleable metallic body ſo little ſuſceptible of tarniſh or diſcoloration, or ſo little diſpoſed to communicate any ſtain to the matters which it lies in contact with.

As inſtruments or ornaments of pure gold are liable to be ſullied only from the ſimple adheſion of extraneous ſubſtances; their beauty may be recovered, without any injury to the metal, however exquiſitely figured, or without any abraſion of its ſurface, however thin and delicate, by means of certain liquids which diſſolve the adhering foulneſs; a ſolution of ſoap, ſolution of fixt alkaline ſalts or alkaline ley, volatile alkaline ſpirits, and rectified ſpirit of wine.

In the uſe of the alkaline liquors, ſome caution is neceſſary in regard to the veſſels; thoſe of ſome metals being in certain circumſtances corroded by them, ſo as remarkably to diſcolour the gold. A gilt ſnuff-box, boiled with ſoap-boilers ley in a tin-pot, to clean it from ſuch foulneſs as might adhere in the graved figures, and to prevent any deception which might hence ariſe in a hydroſtatic examination of it, became ſoon of an ill colour, and at length appeared all over white as if it had been tinned: ſome pieces of ſtandard gold, treated in the ſame manner, underwent the ſame change; and on trying volatile alkaline ſpirits, prepared with quick lime, the ſame effect was produced more ſpeedily. On boiling the pieces thus whitened, with ſome of the ſame kind of alkaline liquors, in a copper veſſel, the extraneous coat diſappeared, and the gold recovered its proper colour.

For laces, embroideries, and gold thread woven in ſilks, the alkaline liquors are in no ſhape to be uſed; for, while they clean the gold, they corrode the ſilk, and change or diſcharge its colour. Soap alſo alters the ſhade, and even the ſpecies of certain colours. But ſpirit of wine may be uſed without any danger of its injuring either the colour or quality of the ſubject, and in many caſes proves as effectual for reſtoring the luſtre of the gold, as the corroſive detergents. A rich brocade, flowered with a variety of colours, after being diſagreeably tarniſhed, had the luſtre of the gold perfectly reſtored by waſhing it with a ſoft bruſh dipt in warm ſpirit of wine; and ſome of the colours of the ſilk, which were likewiſe ſoiled, became at the ſame time remarkably

Digitized by Google

bright and lively. Spirit of wine ſeems to be the only material adapted to this intention; and probably the boaſted ſecret of certain artiſts is no other than this ſpirit diſguiſed: among liquids, I do not know of any other, that is of ſufficient activity to diſcharge the foul matter, without being hurtful to the ſilk; as to powders, however fine, and however cautiouſly uſed, they ſcratch and wear the gold, which here is only ſuperficial and of extreme tenuity.

But though ſpirit of wine is the moſt innocent material that can be employed for this purpoſe, it is not in all caſes proper. The golden covering may be in ſome parts worn off, or the baſe metal, with which it had been iniquitouſly alloyed, may be corroded by the air, ſo as to leave the particles of the gold diſunited; while the ſilver underneath, tarniſhed to a yellow hue, may continue a tolerable colour to the whole: in which caſes it is apparent, that the removal of the tarniſh would be prejudicial to the colour, and make the lace or embroidery leſs like gold than it was before. A piece of old tarniſhed gold lace, cleaned by ſpirit of wine, was deprived, with its tarniſh, of the greateſt part of its golden hue, and looked now almoſt like ſilver lace.

Though no one of the other metallic bodies ſingly has any degree of the beautiful yellow colour which glows in gold, the true gold yellow may nevertheleſs be pretty nearly imitated by certain combinations of other metals, particularly of copper with zinc. But how nearly ſoever theſe compoſitions approach to gold in degree or ſpecies of colour, they differ greatly in its durability; and their differences in other reſpects are ſtill more ſtrongly marked, and of more eaſy diſcovery.

Deſcription of an engine, in which the centrifugal force is happily applied to the raiſing of water; invented by Mr. Robert Erſkine; and from his deſigns executed by Mr. Cole, mathematical inſtrument maker, near Weſtminſter bridge, Surry.

THIS machine will be moſt eaſily underſtood from an account of the principles on which it is founded.

Suppoſe a tube, one part vertical, and the other part horizontal, ſuſpended upon, and moveable round an axis; and the upper aperture leſs than the lower aperture; let this tube be filled with water, and immerſed in water; the upper aperture being ſhut by a valve opening outwards; 'tis evident, the whole tube will remain full, though open at bottom, if the greateſt height is not greater than that to which the air will ſuſtain a column of water.

Again, ſuppoſe, the tube turned round its axis, the water in the horizontal part will require a centrifugal force, which, ſufficiently increaſed, muſt overcome the preſſure of the air on the valve, and be thrown out; and, ſince the air cannot enter againſt a ſtream of water, which has already overcome its preſſure, the weight of the atmoſphere on the water in the well muſt neceſſarily force it up, to ſupply the place of what is ejected.

Hence,

Digitized by Google

Hence, in this machine, the water thrown out acts the part of a piſton on the column of water to be lifted.

The horizontal part is called the ejected tube, or radius, and the mouth of it the aperture of ejection.

In conſtructing this machine, there may be two or more ejecting tubes, provided the ſum of the apertures of ejection be leſs than that of the bore of the tube through which the water aſcends; and the higher the water is raiſed, the larger muſt be the bore of the tube, in proportion to the apertures at which the water is diſcarged, becauſe the velocity with which the atmoſphere forces up the water through any tube, diminiſhes in a certain proportion the higher it is lifted.

In ſhips, the ejecting tubes may be immediately under the deck, moveable by a wheel and pinion, the frame-work to reſt on the deck. In the largeſt machines, it will take up the ſpace of about three feet ſquare only. The ſpace occupied by the ejecting tubes, ſuppoſing the caſe, which prevents the water from diſperſing all round, to be upon the deck, need not exceed five feet diameter, and a foot deep, though the machine be made large enough to throw out three tons per minute; becauſe it has been found by experiment, that an ejecting radius of only two feet is ſufficient for a machine thirty feet high, being lately proved by a machine of that height, which threw out at the rate of a ton a minute, with ſix ordinary hands not accuſtomed to work at a winch.

At the bottom of the machine is a ſlider, pulled up and puſhed down by an iron rod which reaches the deck; the uſe of this is to ſtop the bottom of the machine, when it is filled with water, by an aperture at the extremity of one of the ejecting tubes. At the bottom is likewiſe a valve, which anſwers the ſame purpoſe with the ſlider in machines, where the required centrifugal force can immediately be given to the ejecting tubes.

The valves on the apertures of ejection ſhut of themſelves by ſprings, and open only when the centrifugal force overcomes the preſſure of the air; the machine, once filled, remains full, while worked, as long as there remains any water at the bottom to be raiſed.

The joint by which the ejecting tubes have liberty to move, while the conveying tube is at reſt, is contained in a cylindrical cup, immediately under the head, and the whole weight of the moveable part is ſuſtained at the extremity of the axis, which axis ends in a conical point, and terminates at the top of the fixed tube, reſting in a ſocket, upon a ſcrew; which ſcrew and ſocket are ſupported by three radii at the upper part of the conveying tube: the air is excluded by a collar of leather which lies upon a flank of poliſhed braſs; the leather is immoveable, being faſtened to the cylindrical cup by a ring of braſs with ſcrews paſſing through both. Another braſs ring preſſes with its weight (which is ſometimes augmented by ſprings) upon the inner circle of the leather, to keep it flat on the braſs flank, which, along with the head of the machine, moves below it. The

Digitized by Google

under ſide of the flank touches nothing; the only friction of this joint then is that of poliſhed braſs, moving under oiled leather, which, from the ſmoothneſs of the ſurfaces, and their proximity to the centre, muſt neceſſarily be very ſmall. That the air cannot enter the machine by this joint, is evident, becauſe the ſuction being inwards, and water or oil in the cup above the leather, the air preſſing to get in excludes itſelf, the joint being in fact a circular valve.

This machine has many advantages over other pumps, beſides its throwing out a greater quantity of water than any hitherto invented; particularly its not being liable to accident, there being no part of it which by working can be ſuppoſed to give way; the axis being of iron, about two inches ſquare, and only two feet and a half long. It cannot choke with ſand, ballaſt, or any thing which prevents the operation of other pumps; and an accident from a cannon-ball can as eaſily be repaired in this as any pump whatever, by replacing the part ſhot away; for the whole machine takes to pieces at different joints ſcrewed together; and an entire machine may be fitted up in a quarter of an hour.

The inventor has a patent for Great Britain and the plantations, notwithſtanding which he propoſes to oblige thoſe who have occaſion for ſuch machines on the moſt moderate terms; one of them will laſt 40 years, and for a common merchant-ſhip will not coſt 30l.

General thoughts on roads and wheel-carriages; being the fruit of a gentleman's amuſements in various avocations from family buſineſs.

Introductory Definition.

THAT we may be underſtood, in what we write on the ſubject, we hope the candid will allow us the following *leading principles*, or maxims, without ſearching for, or even expecting, a perfect ſtyle or elegance of expreſſion.

I. *That all carriages go eaſier down hill than on level ground, eaſier on level ground than up hill, and harder up hill, as the ſine of the angle of aſcent*, (or nearly ſo), till the angle becomes about 20°; or till the perpendicular aſcent may be about one third of the baſe line, at which time no power can be ſaid to draw a load up the ſame ſmooth hard plane that itſelf may ſtand upon*.

II. *That ſandy roads (and ſuch ſort of fine gravel as may be conſidered as next akin to ſand) are, generally ſpeaking, the moſt pleaſant and beſt roads we have.* But, though in general they may be ſo, yet that meaning is far from being univerſal; for it ſeldom happens that the roads under the general idea of ſandy roads will bear much work in long, continued, gentle rains; therefore ſuch roads muſt have breadth, in proportion to the work they are expected to bear, which muſt ever be at the diſcre-

* By ſmooth and hard is meant, ſuch a condition as a maſon may be ſuppoſed to leave the face of a ſtone in from his axe or chiſſel, or when the common roads are in their hardeſt or ſmootheſt condition.

tion

tion of him or them who have the directing power.

III. *That pavements can never be conſidered as commodious roads*, though often to be preferred in particular places and caſes.

IV. *That waſh roads (however applauded by ſome) are rarely without notorious exceptions*; though in particular places they too may be uſeful and neceſſary.

V. *That roads whoſe ſurfaces are chiefly compoſed of hard, rough gravel, replete with looſe pebbles, (or other irregular large ſtones), though they may be comparatively good in dirty ſeaſons, cannot be eſteemed the moſt eligible roads, whether conſidered under ſaddles, traces, or wheels.*

VI. *That broad wheels wear out roads, and themſelves, much leſs than narrow ones*; *and* (cæteris paribus) *in drying ſeaſons, even conſolidate the ſurface of roads.* This is not only demonſtrable by the eſtabliſhed laws of mechanics, but, we preſume, ſufficiently proved by the laſt ten years experience on the great roads round the metropolis for about an hundred miles diſtance; but we apprehend, as there are many intervening roads, that it doth not yet amount to half the carriage in the kingdom.

VII. *That great inconveniencies ariſe from the preſent manner of uſing broad wheels, viz.* by their making the ruts or tracks too narrow and irregular at the bottoms for horſes to travel in: for though this inconveniency may, in ſome meaſure, vaniſh near London, and in other great turnpike-roads, which may have obtained a majority of broad wheels by means of ſaddle-horſes, drift cattle, with coaches, chaiſes, and a perpetual attendance of labourers, ſupplied by large tolls; yet it is an extraordinary grievance amongſt farmers (eſpecially thoſe of ſmall farms in croſs roads), and where the country proves clay, marl, or rich or ſpongy ſoil*, and but thinly peopled, and yet much wheel carriage neceſſary, and no turnpike; as near large and heavy manufactories, and mines of coal, lime, lead, &c. for when the ruts get any conſiderable depth, the cattle are often thrown down, and in general *lamed by inſenſible degrees*, from the uneaſy form of the path they are obliged to travel in; for that the broad and narrow going both in the ſame ruts, is intolerable to the broad ones, as well with reſpect to the ruts of the wheels, as the paths for the cattle to walk in; and where they have not that ſmall relief by the difference of tolls (or even where they have), we humbly conceive may yet claim ſome farther notice and aſſiſtance from legiſlative wiſdom, to extend that mode of preſerving roads, *by means of broad wheels*, to the utmoſt verge of Great Britain, as it muſt be allowed the beſt and moſt general project ever yet practiſed in the kingdom for that purpoſe.

VIII. *That to remedy the impedi-*

* Where new roads are to be made through ſuch a ſoil, might it not be of great ſervice to ſow it firſt with Timothy graſs, or ſome vegetables of the ſame nature? The roots of this graſs, according to Mr. Rocque, are ſo ſtrong, and ſo interwoven with each other, that they render the wetteſt, ſofteſt land, on which a horſe could not find footing, firm enough to bear the heavieſt cart. [See p. 144.]

ment

Digitized by Google

*ment arising from the present way of using broad wheels, is a province for a superior wisdom and authority**

Nor can we help wishing to be indulged with a sight of our humble opinion in print (conceived so long since as the year 1755, and propagated amongst our associates†), which in plain truth, amounts to little more than the finding a means to have one axle, of all four-wheeled carriages, longer than the other; so that the inner distance of the head of one pair of wheels be less than the outward distance of the other; at least two feet, or perhaps two feet two, four, or six inches; and then it would be less material what breadth the wheels themselves were of, so that their tread be flat; or if one pair were two or three times the breadth of the other, provided the whole breadth of the four wheels be at least two feet, or other legal breadth, and the track made by such waggon twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen inches broad (and words can explain such liberty without danger of litigious confusion).

If carts were to have the distance of theirs either equal to the greatest or least tread of the waggons, it would generally help to preserve and commode to roads, and the horses path, and would have its use to different and particular people and neighbourhoods. —Query, if not better to have carts with broad wheels go only in the middle of the waggon-track, or other difference in the tolls or number of cattle drawing; perhaps no more than two, if under an augmented breadth.

IX. *That the attrition, or friction between the common wood axles and the boxes of the wheels, is not more than one sixteenth of the whole draught*‡. The projector of a late project, under the affected and pompous epithet of *Friction annihilated*, having allowed, and rationally proved, that his project could never amount to more than about half a horse in a team of eight; and though that projector had flattered himself that his project came as near the total preclusion of that friction as the nature of things would admit; yet was he forced to acknowledge too, that his invention, when applied to carriages, must have some allowance further for its own weight, which might be considered as goods to be carried for nought||.

* Yet a certain method is humbly hoped from the well-collected opinion of the whole kingdom in parliament assembled.

† And hinted in a ludicrous petition to the editors of the Gentleman's Magazine, but was never touched by the press that we know of. By a general act relating to waggons, passed last sessions, waggons, &c. with nine inch wheels, so constructed as to roll sixteen inches surface, are to pay but half toll; nine inch wheels not so constructed to pay twice, and narrow wheels three times as much.

‡ But the attrition, or rubbing of the sides of the wheels, in deep ruts and rough stony roads, is indefinitely more.

|| See the Chronicle and other papers, about August or September, 1758.

Though

Digitized by Google

Though this impediment of weight is a very material one in the iron arms now in uſe, it is amply compenſated by oil inſtead of greaſing, and the poſſibility of drawing greater loads than wood could bear without firing, or retarding the ſpeed of buſineſs.

X. *But there is another ſort of friction, or rubbing, relating to wheel-carriages, of much higher import than that of the axis, eſpecially in the narrow wheels,* which is, their rubbing againſt the ſides of the ruts when they get of any conſiderable depth; which muſt happen from various cauſes; as, firſt, whenever a wheel follows another thinner than itſelf, if both happen to tread ſo as to go exactly in the ſame track, this friction will be on both ſides of the following wheel, before it can touch the bottom of the rut made by its forerunner: hence the edges of new wheels wear off much faſter than the edges of old ones; and if they tread a ſmall matter wider, or narrower, the impediment is greatly increaſed, which impediment frequently happens from the imperfection of workmen; a circumſtance not to be avoided.

Whenever the bottoms of the ruts are compoſed of large rough ſtones, ſome wheels, narrow ones eſpecially, will get more on one ſide, and ſome on the other, as happens on rough pavements, but generally much worſe in common roads, though leſs conſpicuous: the wheels are perpetually riſing and falling from one ſtone to another, not only from the ſummit to the pit-hole immediately before it, but when the edge of the wheel happens a little beſide the crown of the ſtone, probably ſlides ſideways off ſuch ſtone, with a forcible ſhock, into the collateral depreſſion; whilſt every ſuch ſlip wears off ſomething from the wheel, ſomething from the ſtony road, and ſome labour from the cattle drawing ſuch load; and at every ſuch ſlip the very ſtone from which the wheel hath ſlipped riſes more or leſs in proportion to the ſhock, till at length that very ſtone is worn out, and forced above ground, from whence probably it falls again under the purſuing wheels, as if on purpoſe to be ground to an impalpable powder, by the moſt facile means that art can contrive, and from whence wind or water conveys it into one of their own fluid elements.

XI. *That this ſort of friction, rubbing, or grinding, from the edges or ſides of thin wheels, is much greater than in broad ones.*

Hence, it is preſumed, the broad ones muſt laſt longer in proportion to the expence, and require leſs power to draw them with the ſame load.

XII. *That high wheels will always travel eaſier than low ones, till their own weight becomes an incumbrance, equal to the difficulty of ſurmounting obſtacles by their ſhorter radii.*

Now, we apprehend this incumbrance of the weight of wheels only will increaſe nearly as the ſquares of their diameters: hence, a wheel of double the height would have quadruple the weight; one of three times the height, nine times the weight, &c. but it may likewiſe be obſerved, that though the ſmall wheels are capable of bearing the ſame trial of ſtrength as the large ones at firſt, yet certainly the large ones muſt be preſumed

Digitized by Google

ſumed to wear longer, as the points that muſt come in contact with the road, to wear them out, are leſs frequent in proportion as the lineal dimenſions only (being of the ſame breadth) where they tread the earth.

We apprehend too, that mechanics and experience will nearly coincide in the proof, that wheels for carriages, to be drawn by horſes, and made of ſuch timber as England moſt aptly produces for the purpoſes of heavy loads, will be found to be ſomewhere between four and ſix feet diameter.

XIII. *That the expence of ſimilar wheels may be conſidered nearly in proportion to their weights.* Lower wheels, however, might be more uſeful if the roads were more even in their general ſurface; but the difficulty of ſurmounting the common obſtacles of roads muſt prevail, for ſome time at leaſt, againſt very low wheels.

N. B. The weight of wheels is not quite ſo pernicious as if the ſame lay in any other part of the carriage, or in the goods to be carried; but the difference is no more than that they add no friction in their boxes, which (by No. IX.) is only one ſixteenth part; and that they, in ſome meaſure, prevent the overturning of high loads, by keeping the centre of gravity of the whole ſomething lower than it would be, if the wheels were lighter.

It is obſerved, that gentlemen of ſpeculative faculties, and thoſe who practiſe the carrying buſineſs, generally diſagree in poſiting the goods in the waggon.

The former prove by their art, (experimentally) that the load draws the eaſieſt when the heavieſt part lies upon the hinder (as the larger) wheels.

But, as theſe accurate experiments, and their concluſions, are generally drawn from regular plains, it is preſumed, that they frequently overlook that great advantage ariſing from the ſtrength of the thill-horſes when exerted in lifting the low wheels out of their hole, which may be more than equivalent to the height of the hinder wheels; but this being an undeterminable point, may be fruitleſsly conteſted for ever.

Though a late author (Mr. Bourne), notwithſtanding the ill ſucceſs of his public experiment near London,* has certainly merited greatly of mankind by his new-invented waggon, and his treatiſe wrote on the ſubject of roads in general; yet it is much to be feared that ſeveral objections muſt ariſe in practice, which he was not at that time aware of.

As firſt, it is preſumed that the lowneſs of his wheels are too far in the extreme, if he is not really miſtaken in his reaſoning upon their ſurmounting of obſtacles, which may often be ſtruck or driven before the wheels with a ſliding motion, before they can mount the ſummit of ſuch obſtacles; in which caſe the wheels of two or three times the height would have greatly the advantage.

This great cylindric length would likewiſe have the ſame kind of impediment, in every turning, as the conic wheels would in going ſtrait forward, as he has rightly obſerved.

* See our laſt vol. p. 65.

Though

Digitized by Google

Though a certain condition of roads may, in particular times and places, allow a preference to his method; yet theſe ſmall, long cylinders can ſcarcely ever be univerſally advantageous.

If the load be pretty high, and moſt over the two wheels that are neareſt together, it will often endanger the overturning, as may be conceived from a ſtool or table ſtanding on three feet.

Yet what Mr. Bourne has ſaid upon roads in general may be worth legiſlative notice, however varied for ſimplicity's ſake.

Hints for treating geography in a more rational and conciſe manner.

THIS may be done by conſidering the terraqueous globe as conſiſting of three parts, the ſame as it is naturally divided into, in conſequence of the obliquity of its axis to its orbit, by its annual motion round the ſun; viz. one torrid zone, two temperate zones, reckoning each pair of the fellow zones but one part, on account of the perfect ſimilarity between ſuch zones.

The ſuppoſed advantage of this ſyſtem is, that, as the ſun and ſoil of the ſeveral parts of the earth included under one zone, or the fellow zones, are everywhere nearly ſimilar, ſo likewiſe are the ſtrata, the mineral and vegetable productions, not to ſay the animal, including mankind; all the articles of natural and popular hiſtory in theſe ſeveral zones (ſuch as food, dreſs, buildings, &c.) are, in good meaſure, ſimilar; ſo that this ſyſtem of geography would be more homogeneous than thoſe formed upon the old hypotheſis, in which the writers travel from country to country without any regard to common relation.

The above is a thought, which has frequently occurred to the writer in his converſe with geographical authors, whoſe abrupt tranſitions from countries ſo different (in regard to all the great natural geographical, and aſtronomical diſtinctions) having diſguſted him, he fell, many years ago, upon this expedient, as a means to prevent the inconvenience.

If the hint ſhall be thought worthy of notice, it will certainly be a gratification to the author; if not, he will at leaſt remain ſafe from cenſure in his obſcurity.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

ANTIQUI-

Digitized by Google

ANTIQUITIES.

An account of a mummy inſpected at London, 1763, by Dr. Hadley, Dr. Wollaſton, Dr. Blanchard, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Petit, the rev. Mr. Egerton Leigh, and Mr. Hunter; in a letter from Dr. Hadley to Dr. Heberden; from the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1764.

THIS mummy is the firſt article in Dr. Grew's catalogue of the rarities of the royal ſociety. He informs us that it was a preſent from Henry duke of Norfolk, and was an entire one, taken out of the royal pyramids. He then proceeds to deſcribe the manner in which the ſeveral parts were wrapped up; but this he has not done exactly, as moſt of theſe very parts had evidently never been opened, till the preſent examination of them, when they were found in a very different ſtate from that in which they are repreſented by him.

It had been greatly injured before it came into our hands; the head had been taken off from the body, and the wrappers with which it had been united having been deſtroyed, the cavity of the thorax was found open towards the neck; and part of the upper cruſt, with the clavicles, having been alſo broken away, the heads of the *oſſa humeri* preſented themſelves, covered with a thin coat of pitch.

The feet alſo had been broken off from the legs, and were fixed, by wires, to the end of the wooden caſe in which the mummy lay.

The outward painted covering, which reached from the upper part of the cheſt nearly to the bottom of the legs, had been removed, and faſtened on again by a great number of ordinary nails, driven up to the head, into the ſubſtance of the mummy. This had moſt probably been done by thoſe who had orders ſome years ſince to repair it; and by this, and by the manner in which they had faſtened on the feet, they ſeem to have done their work in a moſt clumſy manner.

This whole external covering of the fore part of the mummy conſiſted of ſeveral folds of broad pieces of linen cloth, made to adhere together, by ſome viſcous matter, which had not yet loſt its property; and the whole had received an additional degree of ſtrength and ſubſtance from the coat of paint laid on. The figures, which were not entirely defaced, were of the ſame kind with thoſe which all the writers on this ſubject have deſcribed.

There were not the leaſt remains of hair or integuments on any part of the head; and ſome parts of the ſkull were quite bare, particularly about the temporal bones, which had the natural poliſh, and appeared, in every reſpect, like the bones of an ordinary ſkull. To other parts of the ſkull adhered ſeveral folds of pitched linen, which, together, were near half an inch in thickneſs; on removing them they were found

Digitized by Google

found to have been in actual contact with the bone; ſo that the integuments muſt have been taken away before the wrappers were at firſt applied.

The under jaw was loſt; and the ſuperior maxillary, ſpheroidal and ethmoidal bones were broken away; the *foramen occipitale* was ſtopped up with pitch, which which alſo the inner part of the ſkull was lined: this ſeems to have been poured in at the *foramen*, and made to apply to the ſeveral parts of the inſide of the ſkull, by turning the head in different directions; the wave of the melted pitch from ſuch motion appearing very plain. The inſide of the ſkull was in many places covered very thinly, and, in ſome few, which the fluid pitch had miſſed, it was quite bare. The pitch, which ſtopped up the *foramen occipitale*, had on it the impreſſion of one of the *vertebræ* of the neck; and externally about the *foramen* adhered a conſiderable quantity of pitch.

The outward painted covering being removed, nothing but linen fillets were to be ſeen; which incloſed the whole mummy.

Theſe fillets were of different breadths; the greater part about an inch and a half, thoſe about the feet much broader: they were torn longitudinally; thoſe few that had a ſelvage, having it on one ſide only; the uppermoſt fillets were of a degree of fineneſs nearly equal to what is now ſold in the ſhops for 2s. 4d. per yard, under the name of long lawn; and were woven ſomething after the manner of Ruſſia ſheeting; the fillets were of a brown colour, and in ſome meaſure rotten. Theſe outward fillets ſeemed to owe their colour to having been ſteeped in ſome gummy ſolution, as the inner ones were in pitch.

The fillets immediately under the painting covering lay in a tranſverſe direction; under theſe, which were many double, they lay oblique diagonally from the ſhoulders to the *ilia*. Under theſe the fillets were broader, ſome nearly three inches, and lay longitudinally from the neck to the feet, and alſo from the ſhoulders down the ſides, on which there was a remarkable thickneſs of theſe longitudinal fillets: under theſe they were again tranſverſe, and under theſe again oblique.

The fillets in general externally did not adhere to each other; but, though pieces of a conſiderable length could be taken off entire, yet (from the great age) ſo tender was the texture of the cloth, that it was impoſſible regularly to unroll them.

As the outward fillets were removed, thoſe that next preſented themſelves had been evidently ſteeped in pitch, and were, in general, coarſer, in folds, and more irregularly laid on, as they were more diſtant from the ſurface. The inner filleting of all was ſo impregnated with pitch as to form with it one hard, black, brittle maſs, and had been burned nearly to a coal. On breaking this it appeared in many places as if filled with a white efflorescence, like that obſervable on the outſide of *pyrites* which had been expoſed to the air. This efflorescence, however, had nothing ſaline to the taſte; and did not diſſolve in water; but inſtantly diſappeared on bringing it near enough to the fire

Digitized by Google

fire to be ſlightly heated; and was ſoluble in ſpirit of wine.

In the cavity of the *abdomen* we found ſeveral ſmall pieces of bone, which had the appearance of dry oak, mixed with crumbled pitch; under this was found more ſolid pitch, which adhered to the ſpine.

After cutting away the maſs of cloth and pitch which covered the *thorax*, we found the arms had been laid ſtraight down by the ſides of the cheſt, and the *ulna* and *radius* bent upwards, and laid with the hands acroſs upon the breaſt, the right hand being uppermoſt.

The bones of the fingers were loſt, but the metacarpal bones were found broken off, and fallen into the thorax,

The filleting which went round the upper part of the body, included the arms alſo; but they had evidently been firſt wrapped ſeparately, then laid up in the poſition in which we found them, and the hollows which they formed filled up with pieces of pitched cloth.

In the cavity of the thorax there was alſo a conſiderable quantity of crumbled pitch, and ſplinters of dry bone; and, as in the progreſs of this examination we continually found that ſome of the bones did, as we laid them bare, ſeparate into ſuch ſplinters; it is very probable that this appearance is owing to the mummy's having been handled in a rough manner, and much ſhaken, by the perſons who had driven it full of nails, when they were employed to repair the outſide of it.

On our firſt opening a way into the *thorax*, we imagined the ribs were deſtroyed; but, upon a more accurate examination, they were found entire: but ſo bedded in the pitch, and ſo black, and burned into the maſs, as to make it difficult to diſtinguiſh theſe very different ſubſtances from each other.

The bones of the ſpine and of the *pelvis* were in the ſame ſtate with the ribs, only rather more burned.

There was a conſiderable thickneſs of hard, ſolid pitch lining the cavity of the *thorax*; this had been evidently liquified, and poured in; and retained that gloſſy appearance on its ſurface, which is obſervable on pitch that is ſuffered to cool without being diſturbed.

On breaking through this hard cruſt of pitch, to examine the *vertebr* and the ribs, the pitch which was under the cruſt and neareſt to the bones, was crumbly and ſoft; and, on being expoſed to the air, grew perfectly moiſt in a very ſhort time.

The lower extremities were wrapped ſeparately in fillets, to nearly their natural ſize, and then bound together, the interſtices being rammed full of pitched rags.

On cutting through the fillets on the thighs, the bones were found inveſted with a thin coat of pitch; and the filleting was bound immediately on this.

The *tibia* and *fibula* of each leg were found alſo wrapped in the ſame manner, and the bones in actual contact with the pitch: excepting in one or two places, where the pitch was ſo very thin, that the cloth appeared to adhere to the bone itſelf.

The feet were filleted in the ſame manner, being firſt bound ſeparately, and then wrapped together. The filleting had been by ſome accident rubbed off the toes

Digitized by Google

toes of the right foot; and the nail of the great toe was found perfect; the laſt joints of the bones of the leſſer toes had been broken away; by which it appeared, that theſe bones had been penetrated, and their cavities quite filled with pitch. The filleting about the heel had alſo been broken away, and the bones of the *tarſus*, and ſome of the metatarſal bones had fallen out, and were loſt; leaving the remaining filleting like a kind of caſe.

The fillets on the left foot were perfect, except on the heel, and where they had been divided from thoſe of the leg; a ſmall portion of the *tendo achillis* adhered to the *os calcis*, and ſome of the ligaments to the *aſtragalus*.

On cutting into the fillets on the ſole of this foot, they were found to incloſe a bulbous root. The appearance of this was very freſh; and part of the thin ſhining ſkin came off with a flake of the dry brittle filleting, with which it had been bound down; it ſeemed to have been in contact with the fleſh; the baſe of the root lay towards the heel.

This diſcovery immediately brought to mind a paſſage in Proſper Alpinus*, and gave ſome appearance of probability to a relation, which, as he himſelf inſinuates, might give great reaſon to doubt his veracity. Speaking of the ſtone image of the *ſcarabaus*, which was found in the breaſt of a mummy, he adds: *Incredibile dictu, rami roriſmarini qui una cum idolo inventi fuerunt, folia uſque adeo viridia & recentia viſa fuerunt, ut ea die a planta decerpti & poſiti apparuerint.*

'The fillets were removed from this foot with great care; they were much impregnated with pitch, excepting about the toes; where the ſeveral folds united into one maſs, being cut through, yielded to the knife like a very tough wax. The toes being carefully laid bare, the nails were found perfect upon them all; ſome of them retaining a reddiſh hue, as if they had been painted; the ſkin alſo, and even the fine ſpiral lines on it, were ſtill very viſible on the under part of the great toe, and of the three next adjoining toes. Where the ſkin of the toes was deſtroyed there appeared a pitchy maſs, reſembling in form the fleſhy ſubſtance, though ſomewhat ſhrunk from its original bulk. The natural form of the fleſh was preſerved alſo on the under part of the foot, near the baſes of the toes. On the back of the toes appeared ſeveral of the *extenſor* tendons.

The root juſt mentioned was bound to the foot by the filleting that inveſted the metatarſal bones; no more of this filleting was cut away, than was juſt ſufficient to ſhew, without removing from its place, a ſubſtance which had been preſerved in ſo extraordinary a manner.

On cutting away the fillets which covered the *tarſus*, the bones adhered ſtrongly together; and were covered with hard pitch, with which they ſeemed thoroughly impregnated.

On cutting away this outward pitch, there appeared very diſtinctly

* *Proſper Alpinus rerum Ægyptiarum, &c. cum Notis Veſſingii* 1735, pag. 26.

Digitized by Google

the tendons of the *peroneus anticus*, and *posticus*, the tendons of the *extensor digitorum longus*, and the tendon of the *tibialis anticus*; and besides these a considerable portion of the ligaments of the *tarsus*.

On examining the case formed by the pitch and fillets, which had covered the right foot, and out of which the bones had been taken, there was a very plain mould left, in which there had been inclosed another root similar to that we had discovered in the left foot; and in which some of the external shining skin of the root still remained.

During this whole examination, if we except what was discovered in the feet, there were not found the least remains of any of the soft parts.

All the bones of the trunk were bedded in a mass of pitch; and those of the limbs were covered with a thin coat of it, and then swathed in the fillets; which (as has been mentioned) in some places, where the pitch was very thin, seemed to adhere to the bone itself.

The cavities of many of the bones, on being broken, were found quite full of its substance; the metacarpal bones were so; as were the *radii*, and many others: the ribs, as was before mentioned, were impregnated with it; and so burned, as to be with difficulty distinguished from it: in which state also were the *vertebræ*, and the bones of the *pelvis*.

The pitch had also penetrated into the cellular part of the head of the thigh bone; the small bones of the toes were quite full: but it had not entered into all the metatarsal bones.

From experiment it has been found, that, bones and flesh being boiled in common pitch, it will pervade the substance, and fill the cavities of the former: and the latter will be so impregnated with it, as to be reduced to an uniform black brittle mass, not in the least resembling flesh.

This treatment, however, will not account for the state in which this mummy was found; for, if the flesh had not been previously removed, though its appearance would have been entirely changed, yet the filleting could never have been found in contact with the bones.

From this last circumstance it is most likely, that the body, excepting the feet, had been reduced to a skeleton, before it was laid up; it is also pretty certain, that it must have been kept some time in boiling pitch, both before and after some of the layers of the innermost filleting were laid on.

The feet seem to have been swathed, at least in part, before they were committed to the hot pitch; and this seems to have pervaded the bandages, the flesh, and the bones.

It has been imagined, that the principal matter used by the Ægyptians for embalming was the *asphaltus*; but what we found was certainly a vegetable production. The smell in burning was very unlike that of *asphaltus*; nor did it resemble that of the common pitch of the fir-tree; being rather aromatic.

It was compared with a variety of resins and gum resins; but seemed not to resemble any of them, excepting myrrh, and that but very slightly.

In

Digitized by Google

In all probability, it was not a ſimple ſubſtance; but might be a mixture of the reſinous productions of the country, with the pitch of that tree which they had in the greateſt plenty.

The Αλιφαρ του Κεδρου of *Herodotus**, and the Κεδρια of *Diodorus Siculus*†, was moſt probably the tar of the cedar; it is the ſubſtance ſaid by theſe authors to be uſed for embalming; *Galen*‡ mentions its power of preſerving bodies; and ‖ *Dioſcorides* calls it Νεαπτον. *Pliny*, ſpeaking of the cedar, ſays, that the tar was forced out of it by fire, and that in Syria it was called cedrium, *cujus tanta vis eſt, ut in Ægypto*+ *corpora hominum defunctorum eo perfuſa ſerventur.*

Some branches of the cedar were produced from the phyſic garden at Chelſea; and, being treated in the manner deſcribed by Pliny, yielded tar and pitch, which had no aromatic ſmell, and ſeemed, in many reſpects, ſimilar to the produce of the fir-tree. There muſt undoubtedly, therefore, have been ſome other reſinous matter mixed with the *cedrium*.

The pitch of this mummy was carefully diſtilled; but gave no other produce than what might be expected from a reſinous body; the *caput mortuum*, when burned and elixated, yielded a fixed alkali; to this may be attributed the moiſture, which the pitch, that was in contact with the ſpine and thoſe other parts which were moſt burned, contracted on being broken and expoſed to the air; for this pitch had an alkaline taſte, and had been more than melted; having been burned to a *caput mortuum*.

A great variety of experiments were made on this pitchy matter; the reſult of them all tended to prove, that it had not the leaſt reſemblance to *aſphaltus*; but was certainly a vegetable reſinous ſubſtance.

Monſieur Rouelle, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences for 1750, has given us a very elaborate and ingenious treatiſe on embalming, wherein he has chemically analyſed the pitch of ſix different mummies.

From his obſervations; from what Pietro della Valle**, and Joannes Nardius†† at the end of his edition of Lucretius, have written on this head; from what Dr. Middleton‡‡ obſerved in the mummy which was opened at Cambridge; from the memoirs of count Caylus, in the 23d vol. of *Acad. des Inſcript. & Belles Lettres*; and from this preſent examination; it appears, that various methods of

* Herodot. Euterpe, pag. 119. ed. Gronov.
† Diodor. Sicul. lib. i. pag. 82. ed. Rhodomanni.
‡ Galen. de ſimpl. Med. Facult. lib. vii. c. 16.
‖ Dioſcorides de mat. medic. lib. i. cap. 105. pag. 56. Francof. 1598.
+ Plinii Hiſtor. lib. xvi. cap. 11. pag. 382. ed. Dalecamp.
** Viaggi di Pietro della Valle, tom. 4.
†† Lucretius Joannis Nardii de Funeribus Ægyptiorum, Animadverſio 50. pag. 687. Theſe accounts of Della Valle and Vardius are alſo to be met with in the third volume of Athanaſ. Kircher's Oedipus Ægypt.
‡‡ Middleton's works, vol. 4. Germana quædam antiquitatis monumenta.

Digitized by Google

embalming were practiſed among the Ægyptians; and that they uſed different materials for this purpoſe: and though Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus have given us reaſon to expect to find the bodies in a much more perfect ſtate, than we ever do meet with them; yet, on the other hand, it is evident, from the foot of this mummy which we examined, and from the account monſ. Rouelle and count Caylus have given us in the above-mentioned memoirs, that all the fleſhy parts were not always previouſly deſtroyed.

A deſcription of the famous marble trunk of Hercules, dug up at Rome, commonly called the Torſo of Belvedere; wrought by Apollonius the ſon of Neſtor, and univerſally allowed to have been made for a ſtatue of Hercules ſpinning. Tranſlated from the German of the Abbé Winckleman, librarian of the Vatican, and antiquary to the Pope, &c. By Henry Fuſſle.

——Διος Γονον Αιγιοχοιο.
Homer, V. Iliad.

READER, I now lead thee to that celebrated trunk of Hercules, of whoſe exalted beauties every praiſe falls ſhort; I introduce thee to a performance the ſublimeſt in its kind, and the moſt perfect offspring of art among thoſe that have eſcaped the havock of time. But how ſhall I deſcribe a ſtatue deſtitute of all thoſe parts which nature makes the chief ſtandards of beauty, and the interpreters of the ſoul? As of a mighty oak, that, felled by the axe, has loſt all its lofty branches, nothing remains but the trunk: thus mangled is the figure of our hero, without head, arms, breaſt, or legs.

The firſt look perhaps will ſhew thee nothing but a huge deformed block: but if thou art able to penetrate the myſteries of art, attention will open all her glories to thine eye; thou ſhalt ſee Alcides the hero transfuſed into the marble.

Where the poets ceaſed, the artiſts began: they leave him as ſoon as, matched with the goddeſs of eternal youth, he mixes with the gods; but the artiſt ſhews us his deified form, and, as it were, an immortal frame, in which humanity is only left to make viſible that ſtrength and eaſe, by which the hero had become conqueror of the world.

In the mighty out-lines of this body I ſee the unſubdued force of him who cruſhed the giants in the Phlegræan plains, whilſt the undulating contour reminds me, at the ſame time, of that elaſtic flexibility, that winged haſte, from which all the various transformations of Achelous could not eſcape.

There appears in every part of this body, as in ſo many pictures, every particular feat of the hero. As from the uſefulneſs of the different parts of a building, we judge of the judicious plan of the architect; ſo here, from the harmonious variety of powers, which the artiſt ſtamped on every different part, we may form an idea of his extenſive views.

I cannot behold the few remains of the ſhoulders, without remembering, that their expanded ſtrength, like two mountains, was ſaid

Digitized by Google

said to have supported the zodiac. With what grandeur does the chest rise! how magnificent is its vaulted orb! such was the chest on which Antæus and Geryon, though three-bodied, were crushed: no chest of an Olympian Pancratiast; no chest of a Spartan victor, though sprung from heroes, could rise with such magnificence.

Ask those who know the height of mortal beauty, if they have ever seen a side comparable to his left one? The elasticity of the muscles is admirably balanced between rest and motion: by them the body must have been enabled to execute whatever it attempted. As when from the first movings of the sea, a gentle horror glides over its smooth surface, and undulating, as they rise, the waves play, absorbed in each other and again refunded: thus waving, thus softly undulating flows each muscle into the next, and a third that rises between them, dissolves itself amidst their gentle conflict, and, as it were, escapes our eye.

Fain would I stop here, to fix in our fancy a permanent idea of this side—but there are no limits to withhold the communication of still emerging beauties. Consider the thighs, whose fulness informs us that the hero never tottered, was never forced to stoop.

At this moment my soul flies over all the numerous tracts of earth which Hercules wandered over, nor rests till arrived at the goal of his career, the monumental pillars where his foot reposed. ——Such is the power of the thighs, whose never-wearied vigour and more than human length bore the hero through a hundred nations to immortality.——But a glance on the back revokes my rambling fancy; there new wonders arise. I look like one, who, after having admired the august front of a temple, is conducted to its top, where he is surprised at a dome, which his eyes can hardly command.

Here I see the chief system of the bones, the origin of the muscles, the cause of their motion and situation, and their assemblage, as if I beheld from the top of a mountain a country, over which nature has poured her various beauties; as smiling hills here softly descend into the lower vale, and there rise again, now confined and now enlarged: with such a pleasing variety here likewise arise hills of muscles, circumscribed by inferior ones, which like the windings of Mæander sensibly affect us even before they strike the eye.

If you think it inconceivable how any part of the body but the head can be endowed with the power of thought; then learn here how the creative hand of the artist could animate matter. The back bending, as with intense meditation, gives me the idea of a head busied with the cheerful remembrance of its astonishing achievements; and with it, as it rises majestic and sage before my awed eye, all the other destroyed parts present themselves before me. An effusion of images pours from what is left, and immediately supplies the waste.

The might of the shoulders describes to me those arms, that strangled the lion on Cithæron's top; bound Cerberus, and dragged him from his post. The thighs and knees shew me those legs, that knew no rest and unfatigued out-

Digitized by Google

ſtripped and catched the brazen-footed ſtag.

By a myſterious art, our mind, through all theſe feats of the hero's force, is led to the perfections of his ſoul; a monument which you in vain look for among the poets; they ſing the power of his arms alone. But here not even a hint is left of violence or laſcivious love: from the calm repoſe of the parts, the grand and ſettled ſoul appears; the man who became the emblem of virtue; who, from his love of juſtice alone, faced every obvious danger; who reſtored ſecurity to the earth, and peace to its inhabitants.

This eminent and noble form of perfect nature is, we might ſay, wrapt up in immortality——of which the ſhape is but the recipient; a higher ſpirit ſeems to have occupied the place of the mortal parts; 'tis no longer that frame which ſtill has monſters to face, and fiends to ſubdue: 'tis that, which on Oeta's brow, purified from the dregs of mortality, has recovered its primitive ſplendor, the likeneſs of his ſupreme father.

Thus perfect neither Hylas ſaw him, nor Iolas: 'twas Hebe, goddeſs of immortal youth, that received him thus, to beſtow on his godlike eſſence her never-fading bloom. In her arms he partook of the ambroſia of the gods; of which his body, void of the groſſer nouriſhments of man, ſeems replete, not overſtocked.

O could I ſee this image in that primitive grandeur, that beauty with which it appeared to the artiſt——to ſay what he thought—what we ſhould think; my great part after his were then to deſcribe it! but wiſhes are vain: and as Pſyche ſaw the fatal charms of her lover only to bewail his flight; ſo I ſee only the ſhadow of this Hercules, to bewail him irreparably loſt!

Him art bemoans with me: for this work, which ſhe might have oppoſed to the greateſt diſcoveries of wit or meditation, and proud of whoſe ſuperior merits ſhe might even now, as in her golden days, have looked down on the homages of mankind; this very work, and perhaps the laſt, which the united ſtrength of her forces produced—this work ſhe ſees now cruelly mangled, and, with many hundred others, almoſt deſtroyed. But from theſe melancholy reflections her genius turns, to teach us, from what remains, the ways that lead to perfection.

Abſtract of a letter concerning Herculaneum, and the other adjacent ſubterraneous towns; from the Abbé Winckleman, librarian of the Vatican, and antiquary to the Pope, to count Brühl, chamberlain to his Poliſh majeſty.

THIS letter is divided into four parts: the firſt treats of the places that have been ſwallowed up by mount Veſuvius; the ſecond, of the land that has been gained by its eruptions; the third, of the diſcoveries that have been made, and the manner of ſearching the ruins; the fourth contains ſome new remarks on the ſubject.

According to Strabo, Herculaneum was ſituated on a neck of land which ran out into the ſea, and was expoſed to the winds that ſwept

Digitized by Google

ſwept the coaſt of Africa; and Mr. Winckleman obſerves, that being nearly on a level with the ſea, the water muſt have been raiſed, and not the ground ſunk, as appears by the buildings ſtill remaining in their original poſition. The cities that ſuffered a common fate with Herculaneum were Reſina, or Retina, Pompeii, and Stabia.

It is his opinion, that Herculaneum was not buried under the lava, or a torrent of fire, produced by the liquefaction of ſtones of various kinds, but that it was firſt covered with aſhes, and then with water; that the aſhes were ſo hot as to burn the timber upon the ground into charcoal, and that the city being firſt buried in theſe aſhes, and afterwards flooded by an inundation, was at length covered by the lava, which formed a kind of cruſt over all; which did not happen either to Pompeii or Stabia, to which the lava did not reach, and which are therefore covered only with a kind of light aſhes, ſuch as is found under the lava at Herculaneum.

As very few dead bodies have been found among the ruins, it is probable that the inhabitants had time to eſcape; and, as few moveables of value have been found, the whole conſiſting of ſome gold medals, and engraved ſtones, it is alſo probable, that they had ſufficient time to carry off their effects.

By the ſubſtances dug up at Pompeii it appears to have ſuffered by former eruptions of the volcano, for the city that is buried by one eruption ſeems to have been built upon the burnt earth and ſcoria thrown out by another: the ſtreets alſo, as well as thoſe of Herculaneum, are paved with large fragments of the lava.

It appears by the following inſcription, that the Romans had dug into the ruins of Herculaneum.

SIGNA TRANSLATA EX ABDITIS LOCIS AD CELEBRITATEM THERMARUM SEVERIANARUM AUDENTIUS ÆMILIANUS V. C. CON. CAMP. CONSTITUIT DEDICARIQUE PRAECEPIT CURANTE T. ANNONIO CRYSANTIO V. P.

About the meaning of this inſcription the learned are not agreed; ſome think it relates to the baths of Septimus Severus, others of Alexander Severus; but however this be, it proves to a demonſtration, that the Romans dug at Herculaneum, and that the excavations were afterwards forgotten.

The modern diſcovery of Herculaneum was occaſioned by the ſinking a well in the year 1706 for the prince d'Elbeuf, at a little diſtance from his houſe; the work having been carried on to the natural mould, they found, under the aſhes of Veſuvius, three large ſtatues of women covered with drapery, which were claimed by the Auſtrian viceroy, and placed at Vienna, in the garden of Prince Eugene. After his death they were purchaſed by the king of Poland. We are told that they were deſtroyed in the late war.

The diſcovery of theſe ſtatues put a ſtop to the digging, which was not renewed for more than

Digitized by Google

thirty years. After the king of Spain obtained the poſſeſſion of Naples, it was undertaken again, but unfortunately it was left to the care of an engineer, who knew nothing about antiquities.

In the proceſs of the work, the labourers diſcovered the theatre, and an inſcription by which it appeared to be at Herculaneum: they found alſo another public inſcription, the letters of which were of bronze, and four palms high*; this they ſhewed to the engineer, who, with a ſtupidity ſcarce to be paralleled, ordered the letters to be torn from the wall uncopied, and throwing them all into a baſket, ſent them in this confuſion as a preſent to his majeſty. His majeſty, however, ſoon after thought fit to advance this incomparable engineer to an higher poſt. But his advancement was fortunate for learning and the arts, becauſe he was ſucceeded by an intelligent man, one Charles Webber, a Swiſs, to whom the world is indebted for all the diſcoveries that have been made ſince.

The ſucceſs of the ſearch for antiquities in the ruins of Herculaneum, produced ſearches of the ſame kind at Stabia and Pompeii; but Mr. Winckleman confines his account chiefly to the diſcoveries at Herculaneum, the principal of which is the theatre.

This building had 18 rows of ſeats, each ſeat being four palms wide, and one palm high. Theſe ſeats are of earth, and a portico is raiſed above them, under which there are three other rows of ſeats; between the lower ſeats there is a flight of ſeven ſteps to accommodate the ſpectators in getting to their places, and the lower ſeat deſcribes a ſemicircle of ſixty-two palms in diameter; whence it follows, that the theatre would contain thirty thouſand five hundred perſons, excluſive of thoſe in the arena.

The pavement was of yellow antique marble, and the portico, with its cornice of white marble: at the top of the theatre there was a car drawn by four horſes, of bronze, and a figure in the car, of bronze, gilt. This was thrown down and broken by the earthquake; but, as all the parts remained, it might eaſily have been repaired. So little care, however, was taken of this curious and valuable piece of antiquity, that they threw it, in fragments as they found it, into a cart, and ſent it to Naples, where they ſhot it like rubbiſh, in a corner of the court before the caſtle.

They perceived, however, at length, that ſome perſons thought theſe fragments of value, becauſe they were frequently ſtolen: they then determined to do honour to what remained, in which they acted with equal taſte and propriety: they melted down the greater part of it, and caſt two buſts of the king and queen.

If it were true, as has been ſuppoſed, that at the time of the eruption which buried this city the theatre was filled with ſpectators, ſome remains of them would have

* A palm is three inches.

been

been found there. Nevertheleſs, it was at Stabia only that the bodies of three women were diſcovered, one of whom, who was certainly the ſervant of the others, was carrying, moſt probably, a ſmall wooden box, which was found by the ſide of her, and which, as ſoon as it was touched, crumbled into powder. The two others had gold bracelets, and ear-rings, which may be ſeen in the king's cabinet. Beſides theſe, there have been diſcovered only ſome gold medals, ſome engraved ſtones, and very few valuable marbles. Herculaneum, it is certain, was a large city. An inſcription makes it probable that there were 900 taverns in it. Petronius calls it Herculanum, Herculis Porticum; whence its modern name Portici.

Near the theatre was a temple, which is ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to Hercules: the walls of it were entirely covered with paintings, from which prints have been taken, and are to be found in the firſt volume of the paintings of Herculaneum.

This temple and the theatre ſtood in the public ſquare, where the equeſtrian ſtatues of the elder and younger Nonius Balbus were alſo diſcovered: at a ſmall diſtance from this place was a villa, or country-ſeat, in which were found many manuſcripts, paintings, buſts in bronze, and a fine pavement of African marble.

At this villa was diſcovered, among others, a ſmall room detached from the houſe which admitted no light, where was found a picture repreſenting ſerpents. He conjectures that this place was deſigned for the Eleuſinian myſteries; and what ſerves to confirm this conjecture is, that there was found in the ſame room a very beautiful tripod of copper gilt.

Mr. Winckleman ſpeaks alſo of a ſmall temple diſcovered at Pompeii, in which there were ſeveral paintings; and of a villa that was diſcovered at Stabia or Greganno. He proceeds to give an account of ſeveral curioſities, which are preſerved in the cabinet at Portici, and which he divides into two claſſes.

The firſt conſiſts of utenſils, paintings, and ſculptures; the ſecond of manuſcripts.

He reckons up more than a thouſand paintings, ſome large and ſome ſmall. Theſe paintings are not, properly ſpeaking, in *water colours*, but in *Diſtemper*, the firſt being mixed up with gum, whereas the other is mixed up with ſize and water, and thereby fitted for large works*. As it was thought at firſt that they were all in *freſco*, they were imprudently varniſhed, ſo that it is no longer poſſible to diſtinguiſh the manner and the methods that the ancient artiſts employed in executing them. The fineſt of theſe repreſents female dancers, and the Centaurs on a dark ground; "they are," ſays our elegant author, "as light as thought, and as beautiful as if they had been ſketched by the hand of the graces." He has al-

* The Cartoons of Raphael (ſo called from their being on paper) are executed in this manner.

moſt

Digitized by Google

moſt as high an opinion of two other pieces, a young ſatyr attempting to kiſs a nymph, and an old faun enamoured of an hermaphrodite. By his account, nothing can be conceived more voluptuous, or painted with more art. As to the fruit and flower-pieces, he thinks, that in that way nothing was ever more finiſhed. But if ſuch beautiful paintings were found on the walls of the houſe, what muſt have been the pictures? Four of theſe choice pictures were found at Stabia, leaning againſt the wall of an apartment, two and two, which were moſt evidently brought from ſome other place, perhaps from Greece, in order to be hung up in that room, if the eruption of Veſuvius had not happened. This important diſcovery was made about the end of 1761. Theſe four pictures are thought ſuperior to any thing that has been hitherto produced: the abbé Winckleman has deſcribed them in his Hiſtory of the Art among the Greeks, a tranſlation of which (into French) is impatiently expected.

One Guerra, a Venetian painter, of no great abilities, painted a great number of pieces, which he fraudulently pretended to have been dug up at this place, at Pompeii and Herculaneum, and ſold them to ſome connoiſſeurs, at a very high price; and, if we believe our author, impoſed on the count de Caylus himſelf; but the tranſlator of the abbé's letter into French, by referring to the count's Collection of Antiquities, vol. IV. proves, that that noble connoiſſeur was the firſt who exclaimed againſt the cheats of Guerra. Guerra is ſince dead.

Beſides the ſtatues that have been mentioned already, there is one of the mother of Nonius Balbus; there is a Pallas, ſuppoſed to be a Grecian antique, an Etruſcan Diana, and a ſatyr.

Theſe curioſities, which are placed in the vaults of the caſtle, are not to be ſeen without an order from the king; the largeſt ſtatues in bronze repreſent emperors and empreſſes; the reſt are figures of women and divinities.

Among the buſts of marble there is an Archimedes, and a very fine Agrippina the elder; ſome of them are known by the names written under them, particularly an Epicurus, an Hermachus, a Zeno, and two Demoſthenes, and there are multitudes of pieces leſs conſiderable.

Mr. Winckleman, after giving an account of ſeveral inſcriptions, mentions ſome bread that was found in theſe ſubterraneous cities, vaſes of wine, tripods, lamps, balances, which are all of the ſteel-yard kind, hinges for doors, and many other utenſils. The great variety of things, that have been diſcovered by digging in theſe ruins, proves, that the ancients made no untenſil or convenience in the form which we give them at preſent.

The author gives a very particular account of the manuſcripts; he deſcribes the manner and ſituation in which they were diſcovered, the ſubjects on which they were written, their form and ſtate of preſervation, the ſhape and ſize of the characters, and the method taken to unroll them.

When theſe manuſcripts were firſt diſcovered, they were taken for pieces of wood burnt to a coal;

Digitized by Google

many were broken to pieces and thrown among the rubbiſh; but, at laſt, the order in which they were placed excited a more particular attention, and then the characters were diſcovered. They were found in a ſmall apartment of the villa at Herculaneum, rolled up, incloſed in cabinets, and wrapped up in a paper of a thicker and ſtronger ſort than that which was written on. On being collected together, they were found to amount to one thouſand, the greateſt part of which are preſerved in the cabinet of Portici. The number that was broken to pieces and thrown among the ruins is conſiderable.

Mr. Winckleman in his account of theſe manuſcripts, which are written on the Papyrus, or Reed of Egypt, takes occaſion to make obſervations upon that plant.

The leaves of the Papyrus, or Egyptian Reed, on which theſe MSS. are written, are ſingle, thinner than thoſe of a poppy, laid one upon the other, and rolled either upon themſelves, or round a tube. It was that, no doubt, which the ancients called *Umbilicus*, the navel of a book, either becauſe this tube was in the centre of the roll, as the navel is in the middle of the belly, or becauſe that which appeared on the outſide reſembled it. For this reaſon, *ad umbilicum ducere*, was uſed to ſignify a writing ready to be rolled up, and *ad umbilicum pervenire*, the having finiſhed the reading of a book. One of theſe rolls may be ſeen in the 2d plate of the 2d vol. of the paintings of Herculaneum, where it is in the hands of the muſe Clio.

Moſt of theſe MSS. are about a palm high, but ſome are two, and others three; they are rolled up, and many of them are about four fingers thick. They form cylinders, therefore, four fingers diameter, and from one to three palms long. The greater part of them are dry and ſhrivelled. They conſiſt of many leaves, very thin, joined together at the ends, and are furniſhed with a ſmall roller, on which they were rolled off as they were read. They are written but on one ſide, and in columns about four fingers wide, each column containing from 20 to 40 lines: There is a white ſpace between each column, about a finger's breadth wide, and the columns have been divided by red lines. They have as yet opened only four of theſe rolls, which, by a very extraordinary chance, have happened to be works of the ſame author: This author is Philodemus of Gadara in Syria, an Epicurean, and contemporary with Cicero. The firſt MS. is a diſſertation on Muſic, in which the author endeavours to prove that it is hurtful to the morals of the ſtate; the ſecond is a treatiſe on Rhetoric, in which he conſiders the influence of eloquence in the adminiſtration of government, and takes occaſion to examine the political principles of Epicurus and Hermachus; the third contains the firſt book of Rhetoric as a ſcience; and the fourth is a treatiſe on Vice and Virtue.

The firſt MS. conſiſts of four columns, and it is 30 palms long; the ſecond is in 70 columns, and is long in proportion. The outward leaf of each MS. is loſt, but fortunately the title, which ought to be at the beginning, is repeated at the end: All the words are written

Digitized by Google

written in capital letters, and separated neither by points nor commas, nor is there any mark to indicate the diviſion of a word, when one part of it happens to be at the end of a line, and the reſt at the beginning of another. Over ſome words there are marks which are now entirely unknown, and the form of the letters is very different from the common idea of the writing of ancient times; the *omega*, for example, in the middle of great letters, is made thus ω; from whence it follows, that the cuſtom of mixing it in this manner with capital letters is more ancient than is generally imagined. The characters diſtinguiſhed by a particular form are A. Λ. E. Λ. M. P. and α. The *ſigma* is always round C. Over ſome letters there are accents and points, of which the uſe is now totally unknown.

As to the ink and pens of the ancients, it is ſuppoſed that the ink was not ſo fluid as ours, and that there was no vitriol in the compoſition. Some of it was diſcovered in an inkhorn at Herculaneum. It appeared like a fat oil, with which one might ſtill write; their pens were of wood, or reed cut in the ſame ſhape as ours, the nib equally long, but without a ſlit; ſeveral of theſe pens have been found in the ruins and ſome tablets, covered with a coat of wax.

As to unrolling the MSS no man was ever more dexterous than Father Anthony Piaggi, a Genoeſe, who contrived how to do it, and is, accordingly, employed in that taſk, and in copying them as faſt as they are unrolled; nor can any thing be more ingenious than the machine, which he employs for that purpoſe, and of which there is a deſcription in Mr. Winckleman's letter. But his proceſs is very tedious, and requires infinite patience. He is four or five hours unrolling the breadth of an inch, and a month in arriving to that of a foot.

Our learned abbé, therefore, has good reaſon for wiſhing, that he would ſelect ſome of the MSS. and that, when he has begun to open one whoſe ſubject ſeems unintereſting, he would lay it by for a time, and proceed to the diſcovery of ſomething better. What pleaſure, for inſtance, would it be, to find, amidſt theſe MSS. thoſe books that are loſt of Diodorus; the hiſtory of Theopompus, and of Ephorus; or, rather, the judgment of Ariſtotle on dramatic poetry; the tragedies that are wanting of Sophocles or Euripides; the comedies of Menander and Alexis; the treatiſes on architecture, the rules of ſymmetry, of Pamphylus, a work compoſed for painters? In theſe wiſhes, no doubt, all the literary world will moſt ardently join; ſince it is evident, that in ſpite of F. Piaggi's dexterity and aſſiduity, the work muſt go on very ſlow, ſince, beſides unrolling theſe MSS. he has them to copy a firſt and a ſecond time, though he does not underſtand the Greek, in order to have, at leaſt, a clean copy fit for the academy's inſpection.

Father Piaggi propoſed to engrave and publiſh theſe MSS. as the work is carrying on, and he had himſelf etched one column of the firſt manuſcript with great accuracy, but the members of the academy would not ſuffer him to proceed, becauſe he was a foreigner; and the deſign of publiſhing them ſeems to be now wholly

Digitized by Google

wholly laid aſide. But, on the other hand, they have, we are told, begun to make models in plaiſter of the fineſt ſtatues, in order to ſend them to Spain.

Mr. Winckleman concludes his letter by a deſcription of the manner in which theſe curious remains of antiquity are ranged in the Muſæum of Portici, allotted for their reception; and he gives a particular deſcription of almoſt every article, by which it appears, that he has not only ſeen them, but examined them with much more attention than thoſe, by whom former accounts have been written.

The preſent king of Spain has inſtituted an academy conſiſting of fifteen members, to explain and deſcribe the treatiſes in this collection, and they meet once a week at the marquis Tannucci's, the ſecretary of ſtate. They preſented to this nobleman, ſome time ago, an explanation of the firſt volume of the MSS. that had been unrolled; but he found it ſo diffuſe, and ſo loaded with learned impertinence, that he took the trouble of retrenching the ſuperfluities himſelf. Theſe criticiſms will not certainly be much reliſhed by the academicians at Naples. And other foreigners will have a better opinion of them.

It is, however, to be hoped, that care will be taken for the future more effectually to let the world benefit by the great expence, which his majeſty is at to carry on this undertaking.

As, for ſome years paſt, Mr. Winckleman has had the curioſity to examine diſtinctly thoſe ineſtimable treaſures of antiquity preſerved in the royal cabinet at Portici; and the king's orders, and the friendſhip of M. Camillo Paderni, the keeper of the cabinet, enabled him fully to gratify that curioſity, it is no wonder, that, as he tells count Bruhl, the particulars he relates ſhould be equally new and intereſting.

We hope, therefore, that he will not forget the promiſe which he has made the public in theſe remarkable words: "I am in hopes that this letter, written in the country, at Gaſtel Gandolfo, one of the moſt magnificent houſes of my maſter, and, I may ſay, my friend, his eminence cardinal Albini, and, conſequently, *without the help of any book*, will one day become a more rational treatiſe; for I promiſe myſelf the pleaſure of reviewing theſe treaſures from time to time, and perhaps I may begin it this autumn."

Some account of a work lately printed at Florence, in three volumes octavo, intitled, Græcæ Eccleſiæ Vetera Monumenta, or Ancient Monuments of the Greek Church.

THIS collection is made from MSS. in the library of Medicis, by M. Bandini, librarian to his Imperial majeſty, and contains the following articles:

1. A letter of the emperor Juſtinian againſt Theodore de Mopſueſtes, the letter of Iba, and the books of Theodoret againſt the Catholic Faith.

2. The two firſt books of the poem written by the empreſs Eudoxia upon the martyrdom of St. Cyprian, who ſuffered at Nicomedia under the emperor Diocleſian, and who ought to be diſtinguiſhed from

Digitized by Google

from the celebrated biſhop of Carthage. Photius gives the plan of this poem in his Bibliotheca, and tells us that it conſiſted of three books: the two firſt are printed in this collection with a Latin verſion in verſe, written by M. Sarti, who is jointly concerned with Bandini in this work.

3. An homily upon the repentance of Nineveh, attributed to St. Chryſoſtom, but probably the work of ſome other ancient writer.

4. A ſermon of Anaſtaſius Sinaitus, in which there is an hiſtory of the diſpute concerning the works and volitions of Jeſus Chriſt; this is a ſequel to two others, which were laſt printed in 1615 with the works of St Gregory of Nice.

5. An ancient table of the diviſions of the chapters of the octateuch, as it ſtood in a fine MS. of the tenth century.

6. The form of abjuration of the Athinganes*, which is not found in the Eucologia publiſhed by Goar, nor any other.

7. Tranſlations in Latin verſe of ſome epigrams of St. Gregory Nazianzen, which were publiſhed by Muratori in his anecdotes, with a verſion in proſe. Theſe tranſlations in verſe are by M. Salvini, who has corrected many errors in Muratori's edition of the original.

8. A particular account of a MS. containing many polemic and hiſtorical works of Johan. Cantacuzences againſt the heretics Palamas, Barlaam, and Acindinus.

9. A poem in praiſe of the emperor Johan. Paleologus, written by one John, a deacon of Conſtantinople, whom Montfaucon calls Oreſtiades, taking the name of the monaſtery to which he belonged for the name of the man.

10. An extract of St. Chryſoſtom's expoſition of Job, which, except ſome fragments publiſhed with the harmony of Nicetas upon the ſame book by Junius in 1637, has never been printed.

11. A very particular account of a MS. containing *the treaſure of the Orthodox Faith*, written by Nicetas Choniaton † between the year 1204, and the year 1216, when he died. A Latin verſion of the five firſt books of this great work, which conſiſts of 27, had been before publiſhed by Peter Morell; the whole would make two large volumes in folio. In this account there are many extracts of the work, and an alphabetical liſt of the authors cited in it.

12. An analyſis of the chriſtian topography of Coſmas Indicopleuſtes, publiſhed by Montfaucon; with many hiſtorical particulars concerning that author, who wrote many pieces, of which the greater number are loſt.

13. A ſermon upon St. Mary Magdalen, written by Nicephorus Calixtus, ſurnamed the Thucydides of the church.

14. Another ſermon upon the

* The Athinganes differed very little, if at all, from the Melchiſedecians, ſo called becauſe they denied the divinity of Jeſus Chriſt, and pretended that he was inferior to Melchiſedec: Theodoſius the banker was the author of this hereſy; and, for that reaſon, thoſe who adopted it were called Theodoſians.

† This ſurname was given him becauſe he was born at Coloſſa a town of Phrygia, which by the writers of the middle ages was called Chona.

Synicaſtes,

Digitized by Google

Synicaſtes*, ſuppoſed to have been written by St. Baſil, but never publiſhed.

15. Another table of the diviſions of the books of the *Old Teſtament*, more extenſive than that mentioned above.

16. A ſmall treatiſe of the four rivers of Paradiſe, in which, among other whimſical fancies, the anonymous author ſuppoſes the river Piſon to be the Danube.

17. A curious account of a manuſcript containing many aſcetic and moral works of the holy fathers, ſome of which have never been publiſhed.

18. A ſhort piece in Iambic verſe, in honour of Theodoret, biſhop of Cyr.

19. An account of a MS. containing a harmony of the prophets, a work of great importance, which has never been publiſhed: it is attributed to the celebrated St. Hypolitus, biſhop and martyr, and contains ſeveral fragments which Fabricius has not inſerted in his excellent edition of the works of that writer.

20. Extracts from another MS. containing lives of ſeveral ſaints, and ſome works of St. John Chryſoſtom.

21. An analyſis of a commentary on the fourteen prayers of St. Gregory Nazianzen, extracted from the works of ſeveral of the fathers, by Baſil the younger of Ceſarea, with an epiſtle dedicatory to Conſtantine Porphyrogenatus.

22. An account of the work of Arſenius, entitled, *Violario Compoſitio*, which has been printed at Rome, but from a copy not ſo correct as the Florentine manuſcript; with an epiſtle from the author to Leo the Tenth, and an alphabetical liſt of all the writers cited in the work.

The editor of theſe volumes has enriched his work with many prefatory obſervations and critical notes on the pieces he has publiſhed, and the authors by whom they were written.

* This name has been given by eccleſiaſtical writers to thoſe who abuſe the principle '*To clean conſciences all is clean*;' and who therefore live promiſcuouſly with women, though unmarried.

A TABLE

Digitized by Google

A TABLE *exhibiting the Standard, Weight, Value, and a comparative View of* English *gold money from* King William I. *Ann.* 1066, *to* K. George III. *Ann.* 1764.

Years of the Kings and Queens Reigns, or the Dates of the several Mint Indentures.		Standard of the gold at each period.		Value or N of pounds &c. the lb. Troy of ſtand. gold has been coined into.	Value of number of pounds, &c. the oz. Troy has been coined into.	Value of 20 ſhillings of coined gold at each period in our preſent money,	Proportion of the ſame 20 ſhillings to our preſent 20 ſhillings.	Proportion between the current value of the pound troy of ſtandard ſilv. & ſtandard gold.	Proportion of fine ſilver to fine gold at each period.
		Fine gold	Allay.						
Anni Regnorum.	A. D.	oz. dw. gr.	oz. dw. gr.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.			
William I. --	1066	11 18 18	0 1 6						
William II. —	1087	11 18 18	0 1 6	9 0 0	0 15 0	5 12 8½	5.63414	9.0000	8.36874
18th Edw. III. } VI. }	1345	11 18 18	0 1 6	15 0 0	1 5 1⅛	3 7 7½	3.38048	13.8148	12.7754
18th ſame ——	1345	11 18 18	0 1 6	13 3 4	1 2 0⅝	3 17 0½	3.85118	13.0041	12.0917
20th ſame —	1347	11 18 18	0 1 6	14 0 0	1 3 5½	3 12 5	3.62194	12.4444	11.5714
27, 30, 37, & 46th d° 18th Richard II. and 3d Henry IV.	1373 1395 1402	11 18 18	0 1 6	15 0 0	1 5 1⅛	3 7 7½	3.38048	12.0000	11.1581
9th Henry V.	1422	11 18 18	0 1 6	16 13 4	1 7 11⅓	3 0 10½	3.04243	11.1111	10.3315
1ſt and 39th Henry VI.	1422 1461	11 18 18	0 1 6	22 10 0	1 17 8⅛	2 5 0	2.25365	12.0000	11.1581
4th ſame —	1462	11 18 18	0 1 6	16 13 4	1 7 11⅓	3 0 10⅛	3.04243	11.1111	10.3315
4th Edw. IV. } VII. }	1465	11 18 18	0 1 6	20 16 8	1 14 10⅞	2 8 8⅛	2.43394	11.1111	10.3316
5, 8, 11, 16, & 22d d° 1ſt Richard III. and 9th Henry VII.	1482 1483 1494	11 18 18	0 1 6	22 10 0	1 17 8⅛	2 5 0⅛	2.25365	12.0000	11.1581
1ſt and 23d Henry VIII. —	1509 1532	11 18 18	0 1 6	27 0 0	2 5 2⅞	1 17 6	1.87804	12.0000	11.1581

Digitized by Google

	1532																
34th same —	1543	11	10	0	0	10	0	28	16	0	2	10	1	1	13	11 1/8	1.69614	12.0000	10.4348
36th same —	1545	11	0	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	2	14	6 1/2	1	11	1	1.55750	12.5000	6 81818
37th same —	1546																		
1st & 2d VI. Edw. IX.	1549	10	0	0	2	0	0	30	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	3 7/8	1.19514	12.5000	5.0000
3d same —	1550	11	0	0	1	0	0	34	0	0	3	1	9 3/4	1	7	5 7/8	1.37426	9 4444	5.15151
4th same —	1551	11	18	18	0	1	6	28	16	0	2	8	3	1	17	2 1/2	1.76066	8.0000	2.01048
6th same —	1553	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	0	0	3	0	3 1/4	1	8	2	1.40853	12.0000	11.1078
6th same —	1553	11	0	0	1	0	0	33	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	3 7/8	1.41591	11.0000	11.0500
1st Mary I. —	1553																		
2d Elizabeth —	1560	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	0	0	3	0	3 3/4	1	8	2	1.40853	12.0000	11.0576
2d and 35th same	1560 1594	[illegible]		0	1	0	0	33	0	0	3	0	0	1	8	3	1.41591	11.0000	11.1000
19th and 26th d°	1578 1585	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	0	0	3	0	3 3/4	1	8	2	1.40853	12.0000	11.1581
43d same —	1601	11	18	18	0	1	6	36	10	0	3	1	1 3/4	1	7	9 3/8	1.38924	11.7741	10.9481
43d same —	1601	11	0	0	1	0	0	33	10	0	3	0	10 1/8	1	7	10 1/4	1.39477	10.8064	10.9047
1st James I. —	1603	11	0	0	1	0	0	37	10	0	3	8	2 1/8	1	4	11	1.24600	12.0967	12.2076
2d same —	1604	11	0	0	1	0	0	37	4	0	3	7	7 3/8	1	5	1 1/2	1.25604	12.0000	12.1091
3d same —	1605	11	18	18	0	1	6	40	10	0	3	7	10 1/4	1	5	0 1/2	1.25203	13.0645	12.1479
10th same —	1613	11	18	18	0	1	6	44	0	0	3	13	8	1	3	0 3/8	1.15243	14.1935	13.1977
10th same —	1613	11	0	0	1	0	0	40	18	4	3	14	4 3/4	1	2	10	1.14195	13.1935	13.3189
2d Charles I. —	1627																		
12th Charles II.	1661	11	18	18	0	1	6	44	10	0	3	14	6 1/8	1	2	9 1/2	1.13948	14.3548	13.3478
2d Charles I. —	1627	11	0	0	1	0	0	41	0	0	3	14	6 1/8	1	2	9 1/2	1.13948	13.2258	13.3460
22d Charles II. ¶	1671																		
1st James II. —	1685	11	0	0	1	0	0	44	10	0	4	0	10	1	1	0	1.05000	14.3548	14.4853
William III.		11	0	0	1	0	0	47	15	9	4	6	11 3/4	0	19	6 3/8	.976743	15.4314	15.5717
3d George I. —	1717	11	0	0	1	0	0	46	14	6	4	4	11 1/2	1	0	0	1.00000	15.07258	15.20960
3d George III.	1763																		

Digitized by Google

Notes to the foregoing Table.

, The ſtandard of gold is commonly eſtimated by carats, but in this table I made uſe of Troy ounces, penny-weights, and grains, for that purpoſe, as being more generally underſtood: however, it may be remarked here, that a carat is not any certain quantity, or weight, but a 24th part of any quantity, or weight; the mint-men and goldſmiths divide the carat into four equal parts, which they call carat-grains, or grains of a carat, and this grain is divided into two-eighths, and each of thoſe eighths into two ſixteenths, each of which are again divided into thirty-two parts of the carat. Thus, in the foregoing table,

oz.	dwts.	gr.		Carats	Car. gr.	8ths.	oz.	dwts.	gr.		Carats.	Car. gr.	8ths.
11	18	18	in the column of fine gold is equal to	23	3	1	0	1	6	in the col. of allay is equal to	0	0	1
11	10	0		23	0	0	0	10	0		1	0	0
11	0	0		22	0	0	1	0	0		2	0	0
10	0	0		20	0	0	2	0	0		4	0	0

So in our preſent gold coin the ſtandard is 22 carats of fine gold, and two carats of other metal, as ſtandard ſilver, or equal parts of ſilver and copper, or all parts roſe copper; theſe two carats are called allay. The firſt guineas, viz. thoſe of Charles II. and James II. were generally allayed with ſtandard ſilver, but thoſe of William III. and ſince, are allayed with ſilver and copper, and the goldſmiths commonly allay their gold with all copper. Hence the different colours of gold.

† Moſt authors have been of opinion, that there was no gold coined in England before A. D. 1345, the 18th Edward III. VI; but this has of late been controverted. ——See an excellent diſſertation on this ſubject by that learned antiquary the rev. Samuel Pegge, A. M. printed at London in 1755, in 4to. intituled, *A ſeries of diſſertations on ſome elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon remains, &c.*——Conſult alſo the Gent. Mag. vol. xxvi. p. 285. 466, and vol. xxvii. p. 499, 500, upon this ſubject.

¶ It is proper to obſerve here, that in 1671, the 22d of Charles II. the pound, or 12 ounces of ſtandard gold (viz. 11 ounces fine gold and 1 ounce allay) was coined into 44 pieces and a half, each weighing 5 penny-weights 9.438 grains, which were called guineas (becauſe the gold of which they were coined was brought from the Guinea coaſt in Africa), and their current value was fixed at the ſame time at 20s. each; and about 1690, the 2d William III. the ſame pieces were raiſed by proclamation to 21s. and 6d. each, at which value they continued (except in the inſtances mentioned in the next paragraph) till 1717, the 3d George I. when they were, by another proclamation, reduced to 21s. each, which is their preſent current value; their ſtandard and weight have always been and ſtill continue the ſame.

In 1695 the Engliſh ſilver money was ſo much reduced by clipping, &c. that a guinea was worth or went for 30 ſhillings of this clipped ſilver (or rather 3$\frac{1}{3}$ ſhilling ſunk by clipping to a guinea, 21s. and 6d.); but in a few months an act of parliament reduced them to 28 ſhillings, and ſoon after to 26 ſhillings, and in a few weeks after to 22 ſhillings; and when the new coined ſilver began to circulate (which they did the ſame year), they preſently ſunk to their former value of 21s. and 6d. each; but as theſe variations were of ſo ſhort continuance, I do not inſert them in the table.

During the debates in parliament concerning the propoſed re-coinage of the ſilver money, the following computation of the value of ſilver money coined in the reigns of Q. Elizabeth, K. James I. and K. Charles I. was publiſhed in *An eſſay for the amendment of the ſilver coins*, *London*, printed in 1695.

The

Digitized by Google

	l.	s.	d.
The author computes that the silver sterling monies coined in the reign of Q. Elizabeth (exclusive of some base Irish monies) amounted to	4632132	3	2¾
The silver monies coined in the reign of K. James I. are computed at	1700000	0	0
In K. Charles I.'s reign was coined of silver money	8776544	10	3
	15109476	13	5¾

Then he considers how far this sum is to be abated.

First, all Q. Elizabeth's crowns, half-crowns, groats, quarter shillings, half groats, three half-penny pieces, three-farthing pieces, and half-pence, are wholly sunk.

Secondly, great numbers of her shillings and sixpences are melted down or lost.

Thirdly, the crowns, groats, two-pences, pence, and half-pence of King James I. and King Charles I. are quite gone, with many of their half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences; so that he reckons there was not left above a third part of the whole coined in these three reigns, which make — 5036492 l.

To this the unmelted coins of K. Charles II. K. James II. and K. William III. which he supposed to amount to about — 563508

So the whole of the silver money, clipped and unclipped, hoarded and current, then was — 5600000

Of this sum he reckons four millions consisted of clipped money, and the remaining million six hundred thousand pounds to be unclipped, and lying in hoards, or current in the remote counties.

The author proceeds to compute how far the clipped pieces may have been diminished in the weight. In order to this he observes, that one hundred pounds sterling in silver, according to the standard of the mint, ought to be 32 pounds, 3 ounces, 1 pennyweight, 22 grains, Troy. Now there had been brought in promiscuously, in the months of May, June, and July, of the year 1695, 572 bags of one hundred pounds each, which 572 bags, according to the standard, should have weighed Troy weight — lb. 18451 oz. 6 dw. 16 gr. 8

But upon examination they weighed only — 9480 11 5 0

Deficiency in the 572000 l. — 8970 7 11 8

The weight of one hundred pounds sterling, according to the mint — 32 3 1 22

The medium of the weight of each hundred pounds of the clipped money — 16 8 18 0

The medium of the deficiency — 15 6 3 22

Hence it appears that the current silver coins were diminished near one half, about the proportion of 10 to 22; consequently, if there were four millions of clipped money to be re-coined, it would make but about two millions, so that there would be a loss of about that sum. The real loss proved to be 2,200,000l.

Formerly there was in England, as there are still in other countries, what we call the rights of seignorage and brassage; but since the 18th Charles II. 1667, there is nothing taken either for the king, or for the expences of coining, it having been settled by act of parliament, that all money should be struck at the public expence (which is defrayed by a duty of 10s. per ton on wine, beer, and brandy imported, called

Digitized by Google

coinage duty) ſo that weight is returned for weight (in proportion to their ſtandards) to all perſons who carry their gold and ſilver to the Tower.

In our preſent coinage,
Fine ſilver to ſterling ſilver is in value
As 1 to .9250.
And ſterling ſilver to fine ſilver is in value
As 1 to 1.081081081.
Fine gold to ſtandard gold is in value
As 1 to .91667, or as 24 to 22.
And ſtandard gold to fine gold is in value
As 1 to 1.090909090.

The ſpecific gravity of fine gold is 19185, and of our preſent ſtandard or coined gold, is 17732, from an actual trial of 20 guineas of different dates.

The ſpecific gravity of fine ſilver is 10431, and of our preſent ſtandard of coined ſilver is 10360, from an actual trial of ſix crown-pieces of different dates.

In both the tables, in the column intitled *Anno Regnorum*, there are two Roman numerals fixed to the ſeveral names of Edward; the firſt or uppermoſt of which denotes the number of kings of that name ſince the Conqueſt, and the other the number of kings of the ſame name from Egbert, firſt monarch of all England; which diſtinction is proper to be obſerved.

The materials of the above were collected from the ſame authors that are mentioned in my table of the Engliſh ſilver coins, (ſee our laſt vol. p. 174.) with which this table is cloſely connected, as will appear from the titles of the 9th and 10th columns, and from the foregoing notes.

H—r—h, Feb. 11, 1765. GOTHICK.

On the origin of the Engliſh ſtage, &c. extracted from the ingenious Mr. Percy's Reliques of ancient Engliſh poetry.

IT is well known that dramatic poetry in this and moſt other nations of Europe owes its origin, or at leaſt its revival, to thoſe religious ſhows, which in the dark ages were uſually exhibited on the more ſolmn feſtivals. At thoſe times they were wont to repreſent in the churches the lives and miracles of the ſaints, or ſome of the more important ſtories of ſcripture. And as the moſt myſterious ſubjects were frequently choſen, ſuch as the Incarnation, Paſſion, and Reſurrection of Chriſt &c. theſe exhibitions acquired the general name of *Myſteries*. At firſt they were probably a kind of dumb ſhows, intermingled, it may be, with a few ſhort ſpeeches; at length they grew into a regular ſeries of connected dialogues, formally divided into acts and ſcenes. Specimens of theſe in their moſt improved ſtate (being at beſt but poor artleſs compoſitions) may be ſeen amongſt Dodſley's old plays, and in Oſborne's Harleyan Miſcell. How they were exhibited in their moſt ſimple form, we may learn from an ancient novel (often quoted by our old dramatic poets *) intituled . . . . "A merye jeſt of a

* See Ben Johnſon's Poetaſter, act 3. ſc. 4. and his Maſque of the Fortunate Iſles.

man

Digitized by Google

man that was called Howleglas*," &c. being a tranſlation from the Dutch language, in which he is named Ulenſpiegle. Howleglas, whoſe waggiſh tricks are the ſubject of this book, after many adventures, comes to live with a prieſt, who makes him his pariſh-clerk. This prieſt is deſcribed as keeping a *leman*, or concubine, who had but one eye, to whom Howleglas owed a grudge for revealing his rogueries to his maſter. The ſtory thus proceeds,...' And than in the meane ſeaſon, while Howleglas was paryſhe clarke, at Eaſter they ſhould play the Reſurrection of our Lorde: and for becauſe than the men wer not learned, nor could not read, the prieſt toke his leman, and put her in the grave for an Aungell: and this ſeeing Howleglas toke to hym iij of the ſympleſt perſons that were in the towne, that played the iij Maries; and the Perſon [i. e. Parſon or Rector] played Chriſte, with a baner in his hand. Than ſaide Howleglas to the ſymple perſons, Whan the Aungell aſketh you, whome you ſeke, you may ſaye, The parſon's leman with one iye. Than it fortuned that the tyme was come that they muſt playe, and the Aungell aſked them whom they ſought, and than ſayd they, as Howleglas had ſhewed and lerned them afore, and than anſwered they, We ſeke the prieſt's leman with one iye. And than the prieſte might heare that he was mocked. And whan the prieſtes leman heard that, ſhe aroſe out of the grave, and would have ſmyten with her fiſt Howleglas upon the cheke, but ſhe miſſed him, and ſmote one of the ſymple perſons that played one of the thre Maries; and he gave her another; and than toke ſhe him by the heare [hair]; and that ſeing, his wife came running haſtely to ſmite the prieſtes leman; and than the prieſt ſeeing this, caſte down hys baner, and went to helpe hys woman, ſo that the one gave the other ſore ſtrokes, and made great noyſe in the churche. And than Howleglas ſeyng them lyinge together by the eares in the bodi of the churche, went his way out of the village, and came no more there†.'

As the old myſteries frequently required the repreſentation of ſome allegorical perſonage, ſuch as Death, Sin, Charity, Faith, and the like, by degrees the rude poets of thoſe unletter'd ages began to form complete dramatic pieces, conſiſting entirely of ſuch perſonifications. Theſe are entitled *Moral Plays*, or *Moralities*. The Myſteries were very inartificial, repreſenting the ſcripture ſtories ſimply according to the letter. But the moralities are not devoid of invention; they exhibit outlines of the dramatic art; they contain ſomething of a fable or plot, and even attempt to delineate characters and manners‡.

The

* Howleglas is ſaid in the preface to have died in M.CCCC.L.; at the end of the book, in M.CCC.L.

† C. Imprinted . . . by Wyllyam Copland; without date, in 4to. black letter, among Mr. Garrick's Old Plays. K. vol. 10.

‡ Though the Engliſh plays of thoſe times were ſo extremely rude, yet ſtill there remain ſome Latin plays written by the monks of thoſe obſcure times,

Digitized by Google

The old Myſteries, which ceaſed to be acted after the reformation, ſeem to have given riſe to a third ſpecies of ſtage-exhibition, which, though now confounded with tragedy or comedy, were by our firſt dramatic writers conſidered as quite diſtinct from them both: theſe were hiſtorical plays, or hiſtories, a ſpecies of dramatic writing which reſembled the old Myſteries in repreſenting a ſeries of hiſtorical events ſimply in the order of time in which they happened, without any regard to the three great unities. Theſe pieces ſeem to differ from trajedy, juſt as much as Hiſtorical poems do from Epic; as the Pharſalia does from the Æneid. What might contribute to make dramatic poetry take this turn was, that ſoon after the Myſteries ceaſed to be exhibited, there was publiſhed a large collection of poetical narratives, called, *The Mirror for Magiſtrates**, wherein a great number of the moſt eminent characters in Engliſh hiſtory are drawn relating their own misfortunes. This book was popular, and of a dramatic caſt, and therefore, as an elegant writer † has well obſerved, might have its influence in producing hiſtoric plays. Theſe narratives probably furniſhed the ſubjects, and the ancient Myſteries ſuggeſted the plan.

That our old writers conſidered hiſtorical plays as ſomewhat diſtinct from tragedy and comedy, appears from numberleſs paſſages of their works. "Of late days," ſays Stow, "inſtead of thoſe ſtage-plays ‡ have been uſed comedies, tragedies, interludes, and hiſtories both true and fained." Survey of London‖. Beaumont and Fletcher, in the prologue to the Captain, ſay,

"This is nor Comedy, nor Tragedy,
"Nor Hiſtory."—

Polonius in Hamlet commends the actors, as the beſt in the world "either for tragedie, comedie, hiſtorie, paſtorall," &c. And Shakeſpear's friends, Heminge and Condell, in the firſt folio edition of his plays, in 1623, have not only intituled their book "Mr. William Shakeſpear's comedies, hiſtories, and tragedies;" but in their table of contents have arranged them under thoſe three ſeveral heads; placing in the claſs *of* hiſtories, "King John, Richard II. Henry IV. 2 pts. Henry V. Henry VI. 3 pts. Richard III. and Henry VIII."

This diſtinction deſerves the attention of the critics: for if it be the firſt canon of ſound criticiſm to examine any works by thoſe rules the author preſcribed for his obſervance, then we ought not *to* try Shakeſpear's hiſtories by the

with a greater ſhare of wit than ſome readers would be apt to believe: it is therefore probable that theſe Latin productions were the original models of our plays in England, as we are certain they were in France, where a law was made in the time of Charlemagne, that ſacred repreſentations ſhould only be in the language of the vulgar.

* The firſt part of which was printed in 1559.

† Catalogue of royal and noble authors, vol. i. p. 166, 167.

‡ The Creation of the world, acted at Skinners-well in 1409.

‖ See Mr. Wharton's obſervations, vol. ii. p. 109.

general

Digitized by Google

general laws of tragedy or comedy. Whether the rule itſelf be vicious or not, is another inquiry: but certainly we ought to examine a work only by thoſe principles according to which it was compoſed. This would ſave a deal of impertinent criticiſm.

An Eſſay on the ancient Engliſh Minſtrels; from the ſame.

THE Minſtrels ſeem to have been the genuine ſucceſſors of the ancient bards, who united the arts of poetry and muſic, and ſung verſes to the harp, of their own compoſing. It is well known what reſpect was ſhewn to their Bards by the Britons: and no leſs was paid to the northern *Scalds by moſt of the nations of Gothic race. Our Saxon anceſtors, as well as their brethren the ancient Danes, had been accuſtomed to hold men of this profeſſion in the higheſt reverence. Their ſkill was conſidered as ſomething divine, their perſons were deemed ſacred, their attendance was ſolicited by kings, and they were every where loaded with honours and rewards†. In ſhort, poets and their art were held among them in that rude admiration which is ever ſhewn by an ignorant people to ſuch as excel them in intellectual accompliſhments. When the Saxons were converted to Chriſtianity, in proportion as letters prevailed among them, this rude admiration began to abate, and poetry was no longer a peculiar profeſſion. The poet and the Minſtrel‡ became two perſons. Poetry was cultivated by men of letters indiſcriminately, and many of the moſt popular rhymes were compoſed amidſt the leiſure and retirement of monaſteries. But the Minſtrels continued a diſtinct order of men, and got their livelihood by ſinging verſes to the harp, at the houſes of the great. There they were ſtill hoſpitably and reſpectfully received, and retained many of the honours ſhewn to their predeceſſors the Bards and Scalds. And indeed though ſome of them only recited the compoſitions of others, many of them ſtill compoſed ſongs themſelves, and all of them could probably invent a few ſtanzas on occaſion. I have no doubt but moſt of the old heroic ballads in this collection were produced by this order of men. For although ſome of the larger metrical romances might come from the pen of the monks

* So the ancient Danes, &c. entitled their Bards. See pref. to five pieces of Runic poetry, 8vo. 1763.

† Mallet, L'Introd. à l'Hiſt. de Dannemarc. 4to. Bartholin. Antiq. Dan. 4to.

‡ The word MINSTREL is derived from the French *Meneſtrier*, and was not in uſe here before the Norman conqueſt. It is remarkable, that our old monkiſh hiſtorians do not uſe the word *Citherœdus*, *Cantator*, or the like, to expreſs a MINSTREL in Latin; but either *Mimus*, *Hiſtrio*, *Joculator*, or ſome other word that implies geſture. Hence it ſhould ſeem that the Minſtrels ſet off their ſinging by mimickry or action; or, according to Dr. Brown's hypotheſis, united the powers of melody, poem, and dance. See his ingenious Hiſt. of the riſe of poetry, &c.

Digitized by Google

or others, yet the ſmaller narratives were probably compoſed by the Minſtrels who ſung them. From the amazing variations which occur in different copies of theſe old pieces it is evident they made no ſcruple to alter each other's productions, and the reciter added or omitted whole ſtanza's, according to his own fancy or convenience.

In the early ages, as is hinted above, this profeſſion was held in great reverence among the Saxon tribes, as well as among their Daniſh brethren. This appears from two remarkable facts in hiſtory, which ſhew that the ſame arts of muſic and ſong were equally admired among both nations, and that the privileges and honours conferred upon the profeſſors of them were common to both; as it is well known their cuſtoms, manners, and even language, were not in thoſe times very diſſimilar.

When our great king Alfred was deſirous to learn the true ſituation of the Daniſh army, which had invaded his realm, he aſſumed the dreſs and character of a Minſtrel *, and taking his harp, and only one attendant (for in the earlieſt times it was not unuſual for a Minſtrel to have a ſervant to carry his harp), he went with the utmoſt ſecurity into the Daniſh camp. And though he could not but be known to be a Saxon, the character he had aſſumed procured him a hoſpitable reception; he was admitted to entertain the king at table, and ſtaid among them long enough to contrive that aſſault, which afterwards deſtroyed them. This was in the year 878.

About ſixty years after, a Daniſh king made uſe of the ſame diſguiſe to explore the camp of our king Athelſtan. With his harp in his hand, and dreſſed like a Minſtrel †, Anlaff, king of the Danes, went among the Saxon tents, and taking his ſtand near the king's pavilion, began to play, and was immediately admitted. There he entertained Athelſtan and his lords with his ſinging and his muſic; and was at length diſmiſſed with an honourable reward, though his ſongs muſt have diſcovered him to have been a Dane. Athelſtan was ſaved from the conſequences of this ſtratagem by a ſoldier, who had obſerved Anlaff bury the money which had been given him, from ſome ſcruple of honour, or motive of ſuperſtition. This occaſioned a diſcovery.

From the uniform procedure of both theſe kings, it is plain that the ſame mode of entertainment prevailed among both people, and that the Minſtrel was a privileged character among both. Even ſo late as the reign of Edward II. the Minſtrels were eaſily admitted into the royal preſence, as appears from a paſſage in Stow ‡,

* *Fingens ſe* JOCULATOREM, *aſſumpta citbara, &c.* Ingulphi hiſt. p. 869.—*Sub ſpecie* MIMI . . . *ut* JOCULATORIÆ *profeſſor artis.* Malmeſb. l. 2. c. 4. p. 43. One name for a Minſtrel in French was JOUGLEUR.

† *Aſſumpta manu citbara . . . profeſſus* MIMUM, *qui hujuſmodi arte ſtipem quotidianam mercaretur . . . Juſſus abire pretium cantus accepit.* Malm. l. 2, c. 6.

‡ Survey of Lond. 1603. p. 469.

which

Digitized by Google

which alſo ſhews the ſplendor of their appearance.

"In the yeare 1316, Edward the Second did ſolemnize his feaſt of Pentecoſt at Weſtminſter, in the great hall: where ſitting royally at the table with his peers about him, there entered a woman adorned like a Minſtrel *, ſitting on a great horſe trapped, as Minſtrels then uſed, who rode round about the tables, ſhewing paſtime; and at length came up to the king's table, and laid before him a letter, and forthwith turning her horſe, ſaluted every one, and departed."——The ſubject of this letter was a remonſtrance to the king on the favours heaped by him on his miniçns, to the neglect of his knights and faithful ſervants.

The meſſenger was ſent in a Minſtrel's habit, as what would gain an eaſy admiſſion †; and was a woman concealed under that habit. I ſuppoſe, to diſarm the king's reſentment: for I do not find that any of the real Minſtrels were of the female ſex, and therefore conclude this was only an artful contrivance peculiar to that occaſion.

In the 4th year of Richard II. ‡, John of Gaunt erected at Tetbury in Staffordſhire a Court of Minſtrels, with a full power to receive ſuit and ſervice from the men of this profeſſion within five neighbouring counties, to enact laws, and determine their controverſies; and to apprehend and arreſt ſuch of them as ſhould refuſe to appear at the ſaid court, annually held on the 16th of Auguſt. For this they had a charter §, by which they were impowered to appoint a king of the Minſtrels, with four officers, to preſide over them. Theſe were every year elected with great ceremony, the whole form of which is deſcribed by Dr. Plott ‖: in whoſe time however they ſeem to have become mere muſicians.

Even ſo late as the reign of king Henry VIII. the reciters of verſes, or moral ſpeeches learnt by heart, intruded without ceremony into all companies; not only in taverns, but in the houſes of the nobility themſelves. This we learn from Eraſmus ¶, whoſe argument led him only to deſcribe a ſpecies of theſe men who did not ſing their compoſitions; but the others that did, enjoyed without doubt the ſame privileges.

The reader will find that the Minſtrels continued down to the reign of Elizabeth; in whoſe time they had loſt much of their dignity, and were ſinking into contempt and neglect. Yet ſtill they ſuſtained a character far ſuperior to any thing we can conceive at preſent of the ſingers of old ballads.

When queen Elizabeth was en-

* *Ornata* HISTRIONALI *habitu.* Walſing. p. 109.

† When the porter was blamed for admiting her, he anſwered, *Non eſſe moris domus regiæ* HISTRIONES *de ingreſſu quomodolibet prohibere, &c.* Walſing.

‡ Anno 1381.

§ Intitled *Carte le Roy de Miſtraulx.* (In Latin *Hiſtriones.* Vid. Plott, p 437.)

‖ Hiſt. of Staffordſhire, ch. 10. 69—76. 435. &c.

¶ See his ECCLESIAST. . . . *Irrumpunt in convivia magnatum, aut in cauponas vinarias; et argumentum aliquod quod ediderunt recitant, &c.* Jortin, vol. ii. p. 193.

tained

Digitized by Google

tertained at Killingworth caſtle by the earl of Leiceſter, in 1575, among the many devices and pageants which were exhibited for her entertainment, one of the perſonages introduced, was that of an ancient Minſtrel, whoſe appearance and dreſs are ſo minutely deſcribed by a writer there preſent*, and gives us ſo diſtinct an idea of the character, that I ſhall quote the paſſage at large.

"A perſon very meet ſeemed he for the purpoſe, of a xlv. years old, apparelled partly as he would himſelf. His cap off: his head ſeemingly rounded tonſter-wiſe†: fair kembed, that with a ſponge daintly dipt in a little capon's greaſe, was finely ſmoothed, to make it ſhine like a mallard's wing. His beard ſmugly ſhaven: and yet his ſhirt after the new trink, with ruffs fair ſtarched, ſleeked and gliſtering like a pair of new ſhoes, marſhalled in good order with a ſetting ſtick, and ſtrut, 'that' every ruff ſtood up like a wafer. A ſide [i. e. long] gown of Kendale green, after the freſhneſs of the year now, gathered at the neck with a narrow gorget, faſtened afore with a white claſp and a keeper cloſe up to the chin; but eaſily, for heat, to undo when he liſt. Seemingly begirt in a red caddis girdle: from that a pair of capped Sheffield knives hanging a' two ſides. Out of his boſom drawn from a lappet of his napkin ‡ edged with a blue lace, and marked with a D for Damian, for he was but a batchelor yet.

His gown had ſide [i. e. long] ſleeves down to mid-leg, ſlit from the ſhoulder to the hand, and lined with white cotton. His doublet ſleeves of black worſted: upon them a pair of points of tawny chamlet laced along the wriſt with blue threaden poinets §, a wealt towards the hands of fuſtian-a-napes. A pair of red neather ſtocks. A pair of pumps on his feet, with a croſs cut at his toes for corns; not new indeed, yet cleanly blackt with ſoot, and ſhining as a ſhoing horn.

About his neck a red ribband ſuitable to his girdle. His harp in good grace dependent before him. His wreſt || tyed to a green lace and hanging by: under the gorget of his gown a fair flaggon chain, (pewter ¶ for) ſilver, as a ſquire Minſtrel of Middleſex, that travelled the country this ſummer ſeaſon, unto fair and worſhipful mens houſes. From his chain hung a ſcutcheon, with metal and colour, reſplendent upon his breaſt, of the ancient arms of Iſlington."

—This Minſtrel is deſcribed as belonging to that village. I ſuppoſe ſuch as were retained by no-

* R. L. [Langham] author of a letter 12mo. deſcribing the queen's entertainment at Killingworth in 1575. p. 46. (This writer's orthography is not here copied.)

† "Tonſure-wiſe," after the manner of the monks.

‡ i. e. handkerchief or cravat. § Perhaps points.

|| The key, or ſcrew, with which he turned his harp.

¶ The reader will remember that this was not a REAL MINSTREL, but only one perſonating that character: his ornaments therefore were only ſuch as OUTWARDLY repreſented thoſe of a real Minſtrel.

ble

Digitized by Google

ble families, wore their arms hanging down by a silver chain as a kind of badge. From the expression of Squire Minstrel above, we may conclude there were other inferior orders, as Yeomen Minstrels, or the like.

This Minstrel, the author tells us a little below, "after three lowly courtesies, cleared his voice with a hem. and wiped his lips with the hollow of his hand for 'filing his napkin, tempered a string or two with his writ, and after a little warbling on his harp for a prelude, came forth with a solemn song, warranted for story out of king Arthur's acts, &c.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century this class of men had lost all credit, and were sunk so low in the public opinion, that in the 39th year of Elizabeth * a statute was passed by which "Minstrels, wandering abroad" were included among "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars," and were adjudged to be punished as such. This act seems to have put an end to the profession, for after this time they are no longer mentioned.

An account of the allowance made to bakers in England, for their labour, &c. in baking a quarter of wheat, at different periods; from Penkethman's Artachthos, or tracts on that subject, first published by special licence of the Privy council in 1638, and lately republished.

Anno 1266. 51 H. III. when wheat was 12d. the quarter, which was as much as 3s. at this day,

The baker was allowed	d.	q.
for Three servants	1	2
Two lads	0	2
Salt	0	2
Yeasting or kneading	0	2
Candle	0	1
Wood	2	0
His Boul tell	0	2
Two loaves for advantage and his bran	0	2
In all	6	1

In the time of Edw. I. as it seemeth, and as the old book of assize (which hath relation to the statute of Winchester) declareth,

The baker was allowed	d.	q.
for Growth and furning	3	0
Wood	3	0
The journeymen	3	2
Two pages or prentizes	1	2
Salt	0	2
Yeast	0	2
Candles	0	2
His ty-dog	0	2
And his bran.		
In all	1s.	1d.

Anno 1495. 12 H. VII. and, as the said book of assize declareth, when the best wheat was sold at 7s. the second at 6s. 6d. and the third at 6s. the quarter,

The baker was allowed	d.	q.
for Furnace and wood	7	0
The miller	2	0
Two journeymen and 2 apprentizes	6	0
Salt, yeast, candle, and sack-bands	5	0
Himself, his house, his wife, dog and cat	4	0
In all	24	0

And the bran to his advantage.

* Vide Pulton's Stat. p. 1661. p. 1110. p. 39. Eliz.

2 *Junii*,

Digitized by Google

2. *Junii*, 1592. 34 Eliz. it was preſented by a jury neere London before the clerk of the market of her majeſties houſhold, that the beſt wheat was at 21s. 4d. the ſecond at 18s. 8d. and the third at 16s. the quarter: and that the bakers ſhould have allowed unto them for the baking of a quarter of wheat in and neere about London 6s. 10d. which was then allowed by the ſaid clerk of the market to be ſo, in regard of the great charges and priſes of every thing, which was then much more than in former times, the ſaid allowance being made as followeth, *viz.*

		s.	d.
for	Fuel	0	6
	Two journeymen and two boys	1	8
	Yeaſt	1	0
	Candles and ſalt	0	4
	Himſelfe, his wife, children, and houſe rent	2	0
	The miller's tole	1	4
	In all	6	10

Dunkirk, for many centuries paſt, has been conſidered as a place of great importance, and the poſſeſſion of it is diſputed at the expence of much blood and treaſure. Since it fell into the hands of France it has been one of the principal objects of ſeveral treaties; and the demolition of its fortifications made an eſſential article in that of Utrecht in 1713; *in that of the Hague in* 1717; *in that of Vienna in* 1738; *in that of Aix-la-Chappelle in* 1748; *and in the preſent treaty of Paris. A ſhort but comprehenſive hiſtory, therefore, of its riſe, and gradual increaſe, cannot but on this occaſion excite curioſity.*

DUNKIRK is the moſt eaſterly harbour on that ſide of France which is next to Great Britain.

It was originally a mean hamlet, conſiſting only of a few fiſhermens huts; but a church being built there, it was from that, and from its ſituation, which is a ſandy eminence, called Dunkirk, *Dun* ſignifying in the old Gallic language, a hill; and *kirk* being the old Flemiſh name for church.

About the year 960, Baldwin, earl of Flanders, thinking the ſituation convenient, enlarged it into a kind of town, and ſurrounded it with a kind of wall.

In the year 1322, Robert of Flanders, who held it as an appendage, built a caſtle for its defence, which was afterwards demoliſhed by the revolters of Flanders.

Robert of Bar erected a fortification round it, the remains of which are viſible on the ſide next the harbour.

The emperor Charles V. who held it as part of Flanders, built another caſtle to defend the harbour: but this was alſo demoliſhed ſoon afterwards.

In 1558 the French, under Marſhal de Thermes, took Dunkirk by ſtorm, and almoſt ruined the place; the Spaniards recovered it again in about a fortnight. and put all the French to the ſword.

During a peace procured for the Dunkirkers by Philip II of Spain, they rebuilt their town with greater ſplendor than before, and the inhabitants for a long time ſubſiſted

Digitized by Google

sisted by privateers fitted out against the Dutch; and at length, growing rich by these hostilities, they fortified their town and harbour, and fitted out no less than fifteen ships of war at their own charge.

In 1634, the Dunkirkers agreed with the inhabitants of Bergues, to dig a canal, at their joint expence, for a communication between the two towns, which was some time afterwards effected.

By this time, Dunkirk was become the best harbour the Spaniards possessed in Flanders, which induced many foreigners to settle there; and it being necessary to enlarge the town for their accommodation, a new fortified wall was built at a considerable distance from the former.

In 1646, it was besieged and taken by the prince of Condé

In 1652, it was retaken by the archduke Leopold, then governor of the Netherlands.

France entering into a treaty with England, in 1655, the Dunkirkers, with views of pecuniary advantage, fitted out privateers against both these powers; the consequence of which was, that the French, assisted by Cromwell, attacked and took it, and it was put into the hands of the English, in consequence of a treaty between them and the French.

To the English it was even then of very great importance; for, during the war in which it was taken, the Dunkirkers had taken no less than 250 of their ships, many of which were of great value. They therefore improved the fortifications, and built a citadel; yet they kept it only four years; for in 1662, two years after the restoration, Charles the IId, to his eternal infamy, sold this valuable acquisition to France, for the paltry sum of 500,000l.

In consequence of this sale, the town was taken possession of for the French king, Lewis XIV. by the count d'Estrades, on the 29th of November, 1662. Lewis having acquainted the celebrated engineer, monsieur Vauban, that he intended to make Dunkirk one of the strongest places in Europe, Vauban drew up a plan with that view, which was gradually executed. An arsenal was erected, large enough to contain all the stores necessary for fitting out and maintaining a large fleet of men of war; the fortifications on the land-side were constructed in a manner that was thought to render them impregnable; and towards the sea, the entrance of the harbour being properly formed, it was fortified by the jetties, and the two forts called Green Fort, and the fort of Good Hope, at their extremities; the famous Risbank was also erected on one side of the jetties, and Fort Galliard on the other, to secure the town.

These works were all compleated in 1683; and in 1685, the whole circumference of the bason was faced with masonry, and the keys completely formed; at the same time, care was taken to build at the entrance of this bason a sluice, almost 45 feet wide, that the ships within might be constantly afloat.

In 1689, the fort called the Cornichon, and some other works, were completed.

But though 30 years had been now employed in improving the fortifications

Digitized by Google

fortifications of Dunkirk, it was not yet in the ſtate which Lewis intended to put it; and therefore, in 1701, he cauſed a new Riſbank to be built, called Fort Blanc.

At the treaty of Utrecht, it having been made appear that the privateers of Dunkirk had, during the war then cloſing, taken from the Engliſh no leſs than 1614 prizes, valued at 1,334,375l. ſterling, it was ſtipulated, that the fortifications of the city and port of Dunkirk ſhould be entirely demoliſhed, and the harbour filled up, ſo as never to be an harbour again.

The treaty, of which this demolition of Dunkirk was an article, was ſigned on the 28th of April, 1713; but the demolition did not take place till the September following, when the queen deputed colonel Armſtrong and colonel Clayton to overſee the execution of the treaty as far as concerned the works and harbour of Dunkirk.

Under the inſpection of theſe gentlemen, the places of arms were broken down, the ditches filled up, and the demi-lunes, baſtions, and covered way, totally deſtroyed; the citadel was razed, and the harbour and baſon filled up; the jetties were alſo levelled with the ſtrand, and all the forts which defended the entrance into the harbour were demoliſhed. A large dam, or bar, was alſo built acroſs the mouth of the harbour between the jetties and the town, by which all communication between the harbour and the canal, which formed its entrance, was entirely cut off. The ſluices were alſo broken up, and the materials of them broken to pieces.

But this was no ſooner done, than Lewis XIV. ordered 30,000 men to work inceſſantly upon a new canal, the canal of Mardick, which in a ſhort time they accompliſhed; by which the harbour was rendered almoſt as commodious as ever; but in 1717 this likewiſe was rendered unſerviceable.

In the year 1720, during a great ſtorm, the ſea broke up the bar, or dam, and reſtored to the Dunkirkers the uſe of the harbour in a very conſiderable degree.

In the year 1740, when Great Britain was engaged in a war with Spain, Lewis XV. ſet about improving the advantage which Dunkirk had derived from the ſtorm in 1720, by reſtoring the works, and repairing the harbour. He rebuilt the jetties, and erected new forts in the place of thoſe which had been deſtroyed, and ſoon afterwards he eſpouſed the cauſe of Spain, and became a principal in the war againſt us.

But at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, it was ſtipulated, that all the works towards the ſea ſhould be deſtroyed a ſecond time; yet, before the war juſt now concluded was declared, the place was in as good a ſtate of defence towards the ſea as it was at any time during the war which was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Thus have the French conſtantly endeavoured to elude the demolition of this fortification; but how far they may now be forced to complete it, time will ſhew.

ESSAYS.

Digitized by Google

ESSAYS.

The choice of the Iſraelites to preſerve the doctrine of God's unity, and of the land of Judea for them to inhabit, as propereſt for the diſplay of God Almighty's Power; likewiſe the influence of the Jewiſh law on the behaviour of that people towards the reſt of mankind; vindicated from the objections of Deiſts, and particularly the railleries of M. VOLTAIRE; *by* WILLIAM *Lord Biſhop of* GLOUCESTER, *in the laſt edition of his lordſhip's Divine Legation of Moſes.*

BUT another thing *(beſides the ſeparating the Iſraelites from other nations as a favourite people, the light in which they would have that ſeparation conſidered)* offends the Deiſts: they cannot underſtand, let the end of this choice be what it would, why GOD ſhould prefer ſo perverſe and ſottiſh a people, to all others. One reaſon hath been given already; that it was for the ſake of their forefathers, and to fulfil the promiſe made to the patriarchs. But others are not wanting; and thoſe very agreeable to the ideas we have of infinite Wiſdom; ſuch, for inſtance, as this, that the EXTRAORDINARY PROVIDENCE, by which they were bleſſed and protected, might become the more viſible and illuſtrious For had they been endowed with the ſhining qualities of the more poliſhed nations, the effects of that providence might have been aſcribed to their own power or wiſdom. Their impotence and inability, when left to themſelves, is finely repreſented in the prophet Ezekiel by the ſimilitude of the vine-tree; *Son of man, what is the vine-tree more than any tree, or than a branch which is among ſt the trees of the foreſt? Shall wood be taken thereof to do any work? or will men take a pin of it to hang any veſſel thereon?—Therefore thus ſaith the Lord God, As the vine-tree among ſt the trees of the foreſt, &c.* For as the vine, which, with cultivation and ſupport, is the moſt valuable of all trees, becomes the moſt worthleſs, when left neglected in its own natural ſtate; ſo the Jews, who made ſo ſuperior a figure under the particular protection of GOD, when, for their ſins, that protection was withdrawn, became the weakeſt and contemptible of all tributary nations.

The poet VOLTAIRE indeed has had a different revelation. "The pride of every individual among the Jews (ſays he) is intereſted in believing, that it was not their DETESTABLE POLICY, their ignorance in the arts, and their unpoliteneſs, which deſtroyed them; but that it is GOD's anger which yet purſues them for their idolatries*." This DETESTABLE POLICY (for ſo, with the free inſolence of impiety, characteriſtic of theſe times, he calls the MOSAIC INSTITUTION) was

* Rem. ix. ſur les penſées de Paſchal.

a prin-

Digitized by Google

a principle of independency: this *ignorance in the arts* prevented the entrance of luxury; and this *unpoliteneſs* hindered the practice of it. And yet parſimony, frugality, and a ſpirit of liberty, which naturally preſerves other ſtates, all tended, in the ideas of this wonderful politician, to deſtroy the Jewiſh. Egypt was long loſt for want of a ſpirit of independency; Greece ſunk by its knowledge in the arts, and Rome was ruined by its politeneſs: yet Judea ſuffered for the want of all theſe cauſes of deſtruction. Is not this more than a thouſand topical arguments, to prove that they were ruined by nothing but by their idolatries, which brought down GOD's vengeance upon them? But any contrivance will ſave a poet, any argument will ſatisfy a Freethinker, to keep a GOD and his providence at a diſtance. And that the PEOPLE were as DETESTABLE as their POLICY, the ſame poet, the virtuous Voltaire, aſſures us—"We do not find, (ſays he) throughout the whole annals of the HEBREW PEOPLE, one generous action. They are utter ſtrangers both to hoſpitality, to beneficence, and to clemency. Their ſovereign good is the practice of Uſury, with all but their own nation. And this diſpoſition, the principle of all baſeneſs, is ſo inrooted in their hearts, that *Uſury* is the conſtant object of the figures they employ in that ſpecies of eloquence which is peculiar to them. *Their glory is to lay waſte with fire and ſword, ſuch paltry villages as they were juſt able to ſtorm: They cut the throats of the old men and children, and reſerve from ſlaughter only the marriageable virgins. They aſſaſſinate their maſters, when they are ſlaves. They are incapable of pardoning when they conquer.* THEY ARE THE FOES OF ALL MANKIND*."

Such is the ſtrong colouring of our MODERN PAINTER. He has dipt his pencil in ſulphur to delineate, with horns and tails, theſe choſen inſtruments of God's vengeance on a devoted nation, overrun with UNNATURAL LUST and brutiſh idolatry; for to their deſtruction, the murders, the rapine, and the violations here charged upon the *Hebrew People*, allude. For the reſt, it is ſo much below all criticiſm, that one is almoſt aſhamed to touch upon it. Otherwiſe we might obſerve, that, in his rage, he hath confounded the character of the ancient HEBREWS with that of the modern JEWS, two people as much unlike as the ancient Franks to modern Frenchmen.—We might be merry with the nonſenſe of *Uſury's being the object of their figures of eloquence*; which yet is no more ridiculous in the thought than abſurd in the expreſſion; his meaning, I ſuppoſe, being, that their figures of eloquence are formed from, and allude to, the circumſtances attending their practice of *Uſury*.

But the affair grows more ſerious, as we proceed with our *General Hiſtorian*; and we ſhall find that this unhappy people, however they may ſtand with their *God*, certainly at preſent, for ſome reaſon or other, lie under the *Poet's curſe*. And from his uncommon knowledge of their *Uſury* and their *eloquence*, I ſhould ſuſpect, he had lately been tranſacting ſome money-matters with them, and had been not only out-

* Addit. à l'Hiſtoire Generale, p. 30.

witted

Digitized by Google

witted, but out-talked too into the bargain.

As to their HATRED OF ALL MANKIND, (the chopping-block of infidelity,) we have it over again, and more at large, in another place. "You are," (ſays he to his reader) "ſtruck with that hatred and contempt, which all people have always entertained for the Jewiſh nation. It is the unavoidable conſequence of THEIR LEGISLATION, which reduced things to the neceſſity, that either the Jews muſt enſlave the whole world, or that they, in their turn, muſt be cruſhed and deſtroyed. IT WAS COMMANDED THEM to hold all other people in abhorrence, and to think themſelves polluted if they had ate in the ſame diſh which belonged to a man of another religion. BY THE VERY LAW ITSELF, they at length found themſelves the natural enemies of THE WHOLE RACE OF MANKIND*."

I believe it will not be eaſy to find, even in the dirtieſt ſink of Freethinking, ſo much falſehood, abſurdity, and malice heaped together in ſo few words. He ſays, *There was an inevitable neceſſity, ariſing from the very genius of the law itſelf, either that this people ſhould enſlave the whole world, or that they, in their turn, ſhould be cruſhed and deſtroyed.*

It might be thought unreaſonable to expect, that a poet ſhould read his Bible: but one might be allowed to ſuppoſe, that he had heard at leaſt of its general contents. If he ever had, could he, unmaſked, and in the face of the ſun, have ſaid, "that the MOSAIC LAW directed or encouraged the Jewiſh people to attempt extenſive conqueſts?" that very LAW, which not only aſſigned a peculiar and narrow diſtrict for the abode of its followers; but, by a number of inſtitutions, actually confined them within thoſe limits; ſuch as the ſtated diviſion of the land to each Tribe; the prohibition of the uſe of horſe; the diſtinction of *meats* into clean and unclean; the yearly viſit of each individual to Jeruſalem, with many others. The poet, who appears throughout his whole hiſtory, to be a much better Muſſulman than a Chriſtian, was ſurely, when he ſaid this, in ſome pious meditation on the Alcoran; which indeed, by *the inevitable conſequence of its Legiſlation*, muſt either ſet the Saracens upon enſlaving all mankind, or all mankind on extirpating ſo pernicious a crew of miſcreants.

But *the Jews*, he tells us, *were* COMMANDED *to hold all other People in abhorrence.* If he had ſaid, *to hold their* IDOLATRIES *in abhorrence*, he had ſaid *true*; but that was ſaying nothing. To tell the world that *the Jews were commanded to hold the* PERSONS *of Idolaters in abhorrence*, was done like a poet.

But when he goes to ſay, that *the Jews found*, BY THE VERY CONSTITUTION OF THE LAW ITSELF, *that they were the* NATURAL ENEMIES *of all mankind*; this was not like a poet, being indeed a tranſgreſſion of the PROBABLE; for, by the *conſtitution of the Law itſelf*, every Jew that could read, found all mankind to be his BRETHREN. For Moſes, to prevent any ſuch eſtrangement, which ſome other parts of his Inſtitution, if abuſed, might occaſion, was careful to

* Addit. à l'Hiſtoire Generale, p. 174.

Digitized by Google

acquaint the chosen family with the origin of the human race, and of their descent from one man and woman; and, in order to impress this salutary truth more strongly on their minds, he draws out an exact genealogy from Adam, not only of the direct line which was to inhabit the land of Judea, but of all the collateral branches by which the whole earth was peopled.

So that were our poet to turn *Lawgiver*, (which he might as well do as GENERAL HISTORIAN,) and sit down to contrive a method by which brotherly love and affection might be best established amongst the sons of men, one might defy him, with all his poetical or historical invention, to hit upon any more efficacious than that which Moses has here employed. St. Paul, when he would enlarge the affections of the Athenians (to whom all other nations, as well as the Jews, were become BARBARIANS) to that extent which Christian benevolence requires, employed no other topic than this, that GOD HAD MADE OF ONE BLOOD ALL NATIONS OF MEN: and from thence inferred, that they all stand in the relation of BRETHREN to one another.

But it may be asked, what are we then to think of that ODIUM HUMANI GENERIS, with which the ancient Pagans charged the Jews? I have shewn, in the first volume of this work, that there was not the least shadow from *fact* to support this calumny; and that it was merely an imaginary consequence, which they drew from the others declared hate and abhorrence of the idols of Paganism, and firm adherence to the sole worship of the *one true God*. But besides this original, the *Principles and Doctrine*, there was another, the *Rites and Ceremonies* of the Mosaic Religion; either of them sufficient alone to perpetuate this wretched calumny amongst ignorant and prejudiced men. That the *Doctrine* was worthy of its original, the enemies of Revelation confess: that the establishment of the *Ceremonies*, as they were necessary to support the *Doctrine*, were of no less importance, I shall now shew our poet.

To separate one people from all others, in order to preserve the doctrine of the *Unity*, was a just purpose.

No separation could be made but by a ceremonial law.

No ceremonial law could be established for this purpose, but what must make the Gentiles be esteemed unclean by the separated people.

The consequence of an estimated *uncleanness*, must be the avoiding it with horror; which, when observed by their enemies, would be maliciously represented to arise from this imaginary *odium humani generis*. What idea then must we needs entertain, I will not say of the religion, but of the common honesty of a modern writer, who, without the least knowledge of the Jewish nation or their policy, can repeat an old exploded calumny with the assurance of one who had discovered a newly-acknowledged truth? But the Pagans were decent when compared to this rude libertine. They never had the insolence to say, that this pretended *hate of all mankind* was COMMANDED BY THE LAW ITSELF. They had more sense as well as modesty. They reverenced the great Jewish lawgiver,

whom

Digitized by Google

whom they ſaw, by his account of the origin of the human race, had laid the ſtrongeſt foundation amongſt his people of brotherly love to all men. A foundation which not one of the moſt celebrated lawgivers of antiquity had either the wit to enforce, or the ſagacity to diſcover.

Well, but if the Jews were indeed that DETESTABLE *people* which the poet Voltaire repreſents them to be, they were properly fitted however with a *law*, which, he aſſures us, was full as DETESTABLE. What pity is it that he did not know juſt ſo much of his Bible, however, as might ſerve to give ſome ſmall countenance at leaſt to his impieties. We might then have had the *prophet* to ſupport the *poet*, where, ſpeaking in the name of God, he ſays—*I gave them ſtatutes that were not good, and judgments whereby they ſhould not live*. But to leave this to his maturer projects, and go on with him in his pious deſign of *eradicating* this devoted people; for he aſſures us we ſee, that unleſs they be rooted out, their DETESTABLE POLICY will ſet them upon enſlaving all mankind.

He hath ſhewn the PEOPLE to be *deteſtable*, and their Law *deteſtable*; and well has he provided, for the reception of both, a moſt *deteſtable* COUNTRY. You may, if you pleaſe, ſuppoſe all this done in vindication of the good providence of the God of Iſrael; for a *people* ſo bad, certainly deſerved neither a better *government* nor *habitation*. No, he had a nobler end than this, it was to give the lie to the legate of the God of Iſrael, who promiſed to them, in his maſter's name, *a land flowing with milk and honey, the glory of all lands*. Having gotten Moſes at this advantage, by the aſſiſtance of Servetus and his followers, (for he always ſpeaks from good authority,) he draws this delightful picture of the HOLY LAND.—"All of it which is ſituated towards the ſouth, conſiſts of DESERTS OF SALT SANDS on the ſide of the Mediterranean and Egypt; and of HORRID MOUNTAINS all the way to Eſiongaber towards the Red Sea. Theſe ſands, and theſe rocks, at preſent poſſeſſed by a few ſtraggling Arabian robbers, were the ancient patrimony of the Jews*."

Now admitting this account to be true: 1. In the firſt place, we may inform our poet, that, from the face of a country lying deſert, there is no ſafe judgment to be made of the degree of its fertility when well cultivated; eſpecially of ſuch a one as is here deſcribed, conſiſting of rugged mountains and ſandy plains, which, without culture indeed, produce nothing, but which, by human induſtry in a happy climate, may be made to vie with ſoils naturally the moſt prolific. 2. It appears from the vaſt numbers which this country actually ſuſtained, in the moſt flouriſhing times of the theocracy, that it well anſwered the character their lawgiver had beſtowed upon it, *of a land flowing with milk and honey*. 3. The Iſraelites, when they took poſſeſſion of it, certainly found it to come up to the character which Moſes had given them, of a place where they ſhould find *great and goodly cities which they had not builded*,

* Addit. à l'Hiſtoire Generale, p. 83.

Digitized by Google

houſe full of good things, which they had not filled, wells digged which they had not digged, and vineyards and olive trees which they had not planted. If, I ſay they had not found it ſo, we ſhould ſoon have heard of it, from the moſt turbulent and diſſatisfied people upon earth. And it was no wonder they found it in this condition, ſince they had wreſted it from the hands of a very numerous and luxurious people, who had carried arts and arms to ſome height, when they, in any ſenſe, could be ſaid to have *cities fenced up to heaven.* But the poet has a ſolution of this difficulty: for to the Iſraelites, juſt got out of their forty years captivity in the wilderneſs, this miſerable country muſt needs appear a paradiſe, in compariſon of the deſerts of Paran and Kadeſh Barnea*. Now it is very certain, that no *deſert* thereabout could be more horrid or forbidding than that of Judea, as the poet has here drawn the landſcape. But does he think they had quite forgot the fertile plains of Egypt all this time? And if they *compared* the promiſed inheritance to the wilderneſs on the one hand, would they not be as apt to *compare* it to Egypt on the other? and what Judea gained by the firſt, it would loſe by the ſecond. But he will ſay, *that generation* which came out of Egypt, *fell in the wilderneſs.* What if they did? they left their fondneſs for its fleſh-pots behind them, as we are ſufficiently informed from the exceſſive attachment of their poſterity for Egyptian luxury of every kind.

4. But let us admit his account of the ſterility of the promiſed land, and then ſee how the pretenſions of the Moſaic miſſion will ſtand. We will conſider this ſterility in either view, as *corrigible*, or as *incorrigible*.

If *corrigible*, we cannot conceive a properer region for anſwering the ENDS of Providence, as Moſes has delivered them unto us, with regard to this people. The firſt great bleſſing beſtowed on mankind, was to be particularly exemplified in the poſterity of Abraham, which was to be *like the ſand on the ſea ſhore for multitude:* and yet they were to be confined within the narrow limits of a ſingle diſtrict: ſo that ſome proportionate proviſion was to be made for its numerous inhabitants. Affluence by commerce they could not have; for the purpoſe of their ſeparation required, that idolaters ſhould no more be permitted to come and pollute them, than that they ſhould go amongſt idolaters to be polluted by them: and accordingly a ſufficient care was taken in the framing of their laws, to hinder this communication at either end. Thus the advantages from commerce being quite cut off, they had only agriculture to have recourſe to, for ſubſiſtence of their multitudes. And the natural ſterility of the land would force them upon every invention to improve it. And artificial culture produces an abundance, which unaſſiſted nature can never give to the moſt fruitful ſoil and moſt benignant climate. Add to this, that a people thus ſequeſtered, would, without ſuch conſtant attention to the art, and application to the labour, which the meliorating of a backward ſoil requires, ſoon degenerate into barbarous and ſavage manners; the

* Addit. à l'Hiſtoire Generale, p. 83.

firſt

Digitized by Google

first product of which has been always seen to be a total oblivion of a God.

But if we are to suppose what the poet would seem to insinuate, in discredit of the dispensation, that the soil of Judea was absolutely *incorrigible*; a more convincing proof cannot be given of that EXTRAORDINARY PROVIDENCE which Moses promised to them. So that if the *corrigibility* of a bad soil perfectly agreed with the END of the dispensation, which was a separation, the *incorrigibility* of it was as well fitted to the MEAN, which was an *extraordinary Providence*. For the fact, that Judea did support those vast multitudes, being unquestionable, and the natural incapacity of the country so to do, being allowed, nothing remains, but that we must recur to that *extraordinary Providence* which not only was promised, but was the natural consequence of a *theocratic* form of government. But I am inclined to keep between the two contrary suppositions, and take up the premises of the one, and the conclusion of the other: to hold that the sterility of Judea was very corrigible; but that all possible culture would be inadequate to the vast numbers which it sustained, and that therefore its natural produce was still further multiplied by an *extraordinary blessing* upon the land.

To support this system we may observe, that this extraordinary assistance was bestowed more eminently, because more wanted, while the Israelites remained in the *wilderness*. MOSES, whose word will yet go as far as our *general historian's*, says, that when God took Jacob up, to give him his LAW, he *found him indeed in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness*; but it was no longer such, when now God hath the leading of him. "*He led him about*," (i. e. while he was preparing him for the conquest of the promised land,) "*he instructed him*," (i. e. by the LAW, which he there gave him,) "*he kept him as the apple of his eye*," (i. e. he preserved him there by his extraordinary Providence;) the effects of which he describes in the next words,—"he made him ride on the high places of the earth," (i. e. he made the wilderness to equal, in its produce, the best cultivated places,) "that he might eat the increase of the fields; and he made him to suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the flinty rock; butter of kine, and milk of sheep, with fat of lambs, and rams of the breed of Bashan," i. e. large as that breed,) "and goats, with the fat of kidneys of wheat," (i. e. the flour of wheat;) "and thou didst drink the pure blood of the grape."

That this was no fairy-scene, appears from the effects.—"Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with fatness; then he forsook God which made him, and lightly esteemed the rock of his salvation, &c." This severe reproof of Moses certainly did not put the Israelites in an humour to take the wonders in the foregoing account on his word, had the facts he appeals to been the least equivocal.

On the whole, we can form no conception how God could have chosen a people, and assigned them a land to inhabit, more proper for

Digitized by Google

the display of his almighty power, than the people of Israel and the land of Judea. As to the people, the PROPHET, in his *parable* of the vine-tree, informs us, that they were naturally the weakest and most contemptible of all nations: and as to the land, the POET, in his *great fable*, which he calls a general history, assures us, that Judea was the vilest and most barren of all countries. Yet somehow or other this *chosen people* became the instructors of mankind, in the noblest office of humanity, the science of true theology: and the *promised land*, while made subservient to the worship of one God, was changed, from its native sterility, to a region *flowing with milk and honey*; and, by reason of the incredible numbers which it sustained, deservedly entitled the GLORY OF ALL LANDS.

This is the state of things which SCRIPTURE lays before us. And I have never yet seen those *strong reasons*, from the schools of infidelity, that should induce a man, bred up in any school at all, to prefer their logic to the plain facts of the sacred historians.

I have used their testimony to expose one, who indeed renounces their authority: but in this I am not conscious of having transgressed any rule of fair reasoning. The *Freethinker* laments that there is no contemporary historian remaining, to confront with the Jewish lawgiver, and detect his impostures. However, he takes heart, and boldly engages his credit to confute him from his own history.

This is a fair attempt. But he prevaricates on the very onset. The sacred history, besides the many *civil* facts which it contains, has many of a *miraculous* nature. Of these, our freethinker will allow the first only to be brought in evidence; and then bravely attacks his adversary, who has now one hand tied behind him: for the civil and the miraculous facts, in the Jewish dispensation, have the same, nay, a nearer relation to each other, than the two hands of the same body; for these may be used singly and independently, though to disadvantage; whereas the civil and the miraculous facts can neither be understood or accounted for, but on the individual inspection of both. This is confessed by one who, as clear-sighted as he was, certainly did not see * the consequence of what he so liberally acknowledged. "The miracles in the Bible" (says his philosophic lordship) "are not like those in Livy, detached pieces, that do not disturb the civil history, which goes on very well without them. But the miracles of the Jewish historian are intimately connected with all the civil affairs, and make a necessary and inseparable part. The whole history is founded in them; it consists of little else, and if it were not an history of them, it would be a history of nothing†."

From all this I assume, that where an unbeliever, a philosopher if you will, (for the poet Voltaire makes them convertible terms,) pretends to shew the falsehood

* See the view of lord Bolingbroke's philosophy, page 192, & *seq.* of the third edition.

† Bolingb. posthum. works, vol. iii. p. 279.

of

of Moſes's miſſion from Moſes's own hiſtory of it; he who undertakes to confute his reaſoning, argues fairly when he confutes it upon facts recorded in that hiſtory, whether they be of the miraculous or of the civil kind; ſince the two ſorts are ſo inſeparably connected, that they muſt always be taken together, to make the hiſtory underſtood, or the facts which it contains intelligible.

The knowledge of God the beſt principle to build a good education upon; with a very ſimple method of making children ſenſible, that God is not corporeal: from father Gerdil's refutation of Mr. Rouſſeau's Emilius.

THE moſt proper and efficacious method of leading children to what is good, and guarding them againſt evil, is to inſpire them with the fear of God. It will be in vain for Mr. Rouſſeau to ſay that the idea of a Godhead is too ſublime for children; we ſpeak not of the ſpeculative ideas of Simonides, who when he had aſked of Hiero a day's time to explain to him what was God, the next day aſked two, and afterwards four days, and concluded with ſaying, that the more he reflected on the queſtion propoſed to him by Hiero, the more obſcure and difficult he found it.

A child knows that a houſe, a ſtatue, a picture, or a piece of furniture, did not make itſelf; he knows it, and let us ſhew him what we will, if he remarks uniformity and regularity in it, he will not fail aſking, who made that? This diſpoſition is natural to all children, and this diſpoſition may naturally open their minds to the knowledge of God.

Let them be told that the world, which exhibits to their view ſo magnificent a proſpect, did not make itſelf; in telling them this, you tell them nothing novel; they already knew that a houſe could not make itſelf. But who made the world? It is God, ſhall we anſwer? at the ſame time explaining to them that God who made the world has not a body like men: that we cannot ſee him with our eyes: that he knows every thing, and can do what he pleaſes: that he is good, that he created men to make them happy: that he is juſt, that he rewards the good and puniſhes the wicked.

Theſe truths are undoubtedly ſublime, and we cannot enough wonder that they ſhould be equally intelligible to the meaneſt capacity; the reaſon to be aſſigned for it is, their being neceſſary to the perfection and happineſs of man. This is the reaſon they are ſo conformable to the firſt regular ideas which appear in the minds of children, and that they are connected with theſe ideas, being in a manner homogeneous.

A child inſtructed in this manner, let Mr. Rouſſeau ſay what he pleaſes, will be neither an idolater nor a canibal. The greateſt difficulty is, to make him ſenſible that God is not corporeal. The following is a method I have with ſucceſs tried on ſome children.

The child begins by ſaying——

Has God no body? how can he have any thing, if he has no body?

Maſter. Obſerve all the bodies you ſee, have they not all ſome length and ſome breadth?

Digitized by Google

Child. Very true.

Maſter. Do you not ſee that they have a kind of a round, ſquare, &c. figure?

Child. I ſee plainly they have.

Maſter. Do you not perceive that they reſiſt your hand when you touch and would wiſh to ſtir them?

Child. I perceive it.

Maſter. You would know in what manner God is not corporeal?

Child. Yes.

Maſter. You really wiſh and deſire to know it?

Child. Yes.

Maſter. Aſſure me, then, that you have this wiſh and deſire: I am ſomewhat in doubt about it.

Child. I aſſure you of it, believe me I have.

Maſter. You perceive then this deſire, this inclination?

Child. I do perceive it.

Maſter. What, ſtrongly?

Child. Yes, ſtrongly.

Maſter. Well, then, is this *deſire* which you perceive in yourſelf ſo ſtrongly, nothing, or ſomething?

Child. It is ſomething.

Maſter. Pſhaw, I tell you it is nothing.

Child. Nothing! if it was nothing, I ſhould not perceive it.

Maſter. Then this deſire which you perceive, is ſomething?

Child. Doubtleſs it is.

Maſter. Tell me then, is this deſire as long and as broad as that table?

Child. O dear! it is neither long nor broad.

Maſter. Is it round or ſquare?

Child. O dear!

Maſter. Is it yellow or green, as heavy as lead, or as light as a feather?

Child. It is nothing you have mentioned.

Maſter. It is nothing, then.

Child. Pardon me, it certainly is ſomething.

Maſter. It is then ſomething which is neither long, broad, yellow, green, round, nor ſquare?

Child. Very true.

Maſter. Your *deſire* then is not a ſubſtance like your hand, your hair, this looking glaſs, this table, this fountain, nor like the air which may be felt when it is agitated.

Child. All this is very true.

Maſter. Why then you muſt neceſſarily conceive that there are things which we can neither ſee nor feel, and which yet are ſomething.

The maxim of reaſoning with children, laid down by Mr. Locke, and lately oppoſed by Mr Rouſſeau, defended; and illuſtrated by ſome fundamental truths not above the capacity of children; from father Gerdil's refutation of Mr. Rouſſeau's Emilius.

LET us now return to Mr. Rouſſeau's reflections on education.—"To reaſon with children," ſays he, "was Locke's grand maxim. It is now much in faſhion, yet the ſucceſs it has had does not appear to me to add to its credit, and for my part I find no children ſuch dolts as thoſe who have been reaſoned with the moſt..... The capital end of a good education is, to form a reaſonable man; and yet do they pre-

Digitized by Google

pretend to educate a child by reason!, it is beginning with the end, and making the end the means: if children underſtood reaſon, they would have no want of education."

Mr. Locke's maxim is far from being a bad one. If it does not always ſucceed, it is owing to there being few men (I mean thoſe who have the care of children's education) who are capable of reaſoning with them in a proper manner. We ſhould not ſo much reaſon with children, as lead them. I will explain myſelf.

By obſerving the diſcourſe and actions of children, it may eaſily be perceived that they begin to exerciſe the faculty of combining their ideas, of comparing one with the other, the objects of their immediate attention, and arranging theſe things according to the deſign they have conceived. Such is the firſt effort of reaſon, which is nothing more than the faculty of arranging, *facultas ordinatrix*. If it ſo happens, that they are defective in their combinations, this defect generally ariſes from their want of attention to ſome intermediate idea, which their eagerneſs made them loſe ſight of, though it is often an idea very ſimple in its nature, and much within the extent of their capacities. Then is the time to ſuggeſt this idea to them, and they will ſpeedily, of their own accord, correct their reaſoning. In this manner, in my opinion, children may be taught to reaſon, by reaſoning with them. Suppoſe a child to be ſcrawling on ſome paper, and that he draws a man and a houſe. What, ſhould the man be as tall as the houſe! what can be more eaſy than to make him perceive this diſproportion, and teach him to conceive an idea of objects in their juſt proportions in order to arrange them properly?

The remark of Horace, that children confer royalty on him who beſt deſerves it, proves, as we have already obſerved, that children are ſuſceptible of moral ideas; that they know what merit, preference, reward, and puniſhment are; and, of courſe, they cannot be ignorant of moral good and evil, duty, authority, and obedience. I do not ſay that theſe things ſhould be explained to them by abſtracted definitions, or by methodical diviſions and ſubdiviſions; but I ſay, that we ſhould endeavour to make them have a notion of theſe things, by pointing them out to children in particular actions, which bear their character, and make a lively impreſſion on them. A child complains to his maſter of ſome injury being done him by one of his companions; he deſires to have reparation for this injury, and that his companion ſhould be chaſtiſed. This is a practical circumſtance, very proper to make him ſenſible, by his own experience, of the neceſſity there is for a ſuperior authority, which keeps all things in order, prevents the wicked from hurting the good, and to which of courſe it is requiſite that every one ſhould ſubmit. A thouſand ſimilar caſes will furniſh other not leſs favourable occaſions of giving children ideas of morality, and of making them perceive, in the occurrences of their lives, the motives which ſhould induce them to prefer virtue, and fly from vice.

The

Digitized by Google

The following are some moral ideas which may, on certain occasions, be suggested to children, and which, not being above their comprehension, may afford opportunities of reasoning with them. By ideas I mean, with Mr. Rousseau, notions determined by their relatives.

Such as may be inclined to think the subsequent detail too minute and trifling, will do well to consider, that we mean here to speak the language of children.

1. "If you love your dear mother, you must not give her uneasiness." This notion is simple, yet is it a reasoning, an idea determined by a relative, a means proper to make a child conceive the connection there is betwixt the sentiments of the soul and the actions which have relation to them.

2. "When you suffer, you are glad to be relieved; you should therefore relieve others." Here then is the seed of active compassion; a quality which would constitute the happiness of mankind, if every heart was endued with it.

3. "Observe that man clothed in rags; do you think yourself better than he is, because you are better clothed? do you not know that all men are brethren, and that this poor man is greater in the eye of God than you are, if he is wiser than you?" Let a child be born in whatever rank of life he may, we cannot too often remind him that he is a man. Is he born in poverty; teach him that he is a man, lest his soul should be debased. Is he born in grandeur? teach him that he is a man, lest his soul should be puffed up with vanity; make him sensible that he should only set a value on himself by his quality as a man; that the greatest meanness of spirit is, to plume himself more on his titles than his nature.

4. "If fine trappings were put upon an ass, would not this ass be still an ass? It is the same with a child richly clothed; if he is not wise, his cloaths do not render him more worthy of esteem." This maxim has reference to that last mentioned.

5. "Do you pretend to know better than others, you who are but just, as it were, come into the world?" Let not children have a positive manner of speaking; but take occasion to convince them, in matters wherein they are not themselves capable of determining. Much more should presumption in them be corrected.

6. "Is it becoming in a child of ten years old to cry for a small hurt, like one of four? see if men cry for such trifles." Teach him to get the better of the sense of pain by the sense of honour.

7. "Is it not a shame to fall so eagerly to your victuals, and to eat with as much greediness as animals?" Such comparisons as will impress a high idea of the dignity of man, should not be omitted. It is a remedy equally efficacious against debasement and pride. It is the source of what the ancients termed *decorum*; I should call it decency, if it was not reduced to mere appearance.

8. "If you desire that your companions should love you, it is necessary that you should behave well to them."

9. "Observe such a one who is snarling and quarrelsome, how much

Digitized by Google

much he is hated by every body."

10. "What have you got by your impatience? you have only made your pain the greater; learn to know that patience alleviates ills."

11. "Are not you ashamed to be doing nothing? observe such an one and such an one, they are liked because they keep themselves employed. A lazy man is despised by all the world."

12. "Labourers and artisans are obliged to work to get their bread. Do you imagine that God made rich men with an intention that they should live in idleness? Rich and poor are on an equal footing in the eye of God; it is his will that every one should work in a manner suited to his station."

These are, I am apt to think, moral ideas, which are not above the capacity of children, and which may, on particular occasions, be successfully applied, in order to inspire them with a love of virtue, and to deter them from vice.

Of the education of ladies; a fragment by Dean Swift: from the two last posthumous volumes of his works.

THERE is a subject of controversy which I have frequently met with, in mixt and select companies of both sexes, and sometimes only of men; whether it be prudent to chuse a wife, who hath good natural sense, some taste of wit and humour, sufficiently versed in her own natural language, able to read and to relish history, books of travels, moral or entertaining discourses, and be a tolerable judge of the beauties in poetry? This question is generally determined in the negative by the women themselves, but almost universally by the men.

We must observe, that, in this debate, those whom we call men and women of fashion are only to be understood; not merchants, tradesmen, or others of such occupations, who are not supposed to have shared in a liberal education. I except likewise all ministers of state during their power, lawyers and physicians in great practice, persons in such employments as take up the greater part of the day, and perhaps some other conditions of life which I cannot call to mind. Neither must I forget to except all gentlemen of the army, from the general to the ensign; because those qualifications above mentioned, in a wife, are wholly out of their element and comprehension; together with all mathematicians, and gentlemen lovers of music, metaphysicians, virtuosi, and great talkers, who have all amusements enough of their own. All these put together will amount to a great number of adversaries, whom I shall have no occasion to encounter, because I am already of their sentiments. Those persons, whom I mean to include, are the bulk of lords, knights, and squires throughout England, whether they reside between the town and country, or generally in either. I do also include those of the clergy who have tolerably good preferments, in London, or any other parts of the kingdom.

The most material arguments that I have met with, on the negative-

Digitized by Google

gative ſide of this great queſtion, are what I ſhall now impartially report, in as ſtrong a light as I think they can bear.

It is argued, that the great end of marriage is propagation: that, conſequently, the principal buſineſs of a wife is to breed children, and to take care of them in their infancy: that the wife is to look on her family, watch over the ſervants, ſee that they do their work; that ſhe be abſent from her houſe as little as poſſible; that ſhe is to obey all the lawful commands of her huſband; and viſit, or be viſited, by no perſons whom he diſapproves. That her whole buſineſs, if well performed, will take up moſt hours of the day: that the greater ſhe is, and the more ſervants ſhe keeps, her inſpection muſt increaſe accordingly. For, as a family repreſents a kingdom, ſo the wife, who is her huſband's firſt miniſter, muſt, under him, direct all the officers of ſtate, even to the loweſt, and report their behaviour to her huſband, as the firſt miniſter does to his prince. That ſuch a ſtation requires much time, and thought, and order; and, if well executed, leaves but little time for viſits or diverſions.

That a humour of reading books, except thoſe of devotion or houſewifry, is apt to turn a woman's brain. That plays, romances, novels, and love-poems, are only proper to inſtruct them how to carry on an intrigue. That all affectation of knowledge, beyond what is merely domeſtic, renders them vain, conceited, and pretending. That the natural levity of women wants ballaſt; and, when ſhe once begins to think ſhe knows more than others of her ſex, ſhe will begin to deſpiſe her huſband, and grow fond of every coxcomb who pretends to any knowledge in books. That ſhe will learn ſcholaſtic words; make herſelf ridiculous by pronouncing them wrong, and applying them abſurdly in all companies. That, in the mean time, her houſhold affairs, and the care of her children, will be wholly laid aſide; her toilet will be crowded with all the under-wits, where the converſation will paſs in criticiſing on the laſt play or poem that comes out, and will be careful to remember all the remarks that were made, in order to retail them in the next viſit, eſpecially in company who know nothing of the matter. That ſhe will have all the impertinence of a pedant, without the knowledge; and, for every new acquirement, will become ſo much the worſe.

To ſay the truth, that ſhameful and almoſt univerſal neglect of good education among our nobility, gentry, and indeed among all others who are born to good eſtates, will make this eſſay of little uſe to the preſent age; for, conſidering the modern way of training up both ſexes in ignorance, idleneſs, and vice, it is of little conſequence how they are coupled together. And therefore my ſpeculations on this ſubject can be only of uſe to a ſmall number: for, in the preſent ſituation of the world, none but wiſe and good men can fail of miſſing their match, whenever they are diſpoſed to marry; and conſequently there is no reaſon for complaint on either ſide. The forms by which a huſband and wife are to live, with regard to each other and to the world,

Digitized by Google

world, are ſufficiently known and fixed, in direct contradiction to every precept of morality, religion, or civil inſtitution: it would be therefore an idle attempt to aim at breaking ſo firm an eſtabliſhment.

But as it ſometimes happens, that an elder brother dies late enough to leave the younger at the univerſity, after he hath made ſome progreſs in learning; if we ſuppoſe him to have a tolerable genius, and a deſire to improve it, he may conſequently learn to value and eſteem wiſdom and knowledge wherever he finds them, even after his father's death, when his title and eſtate come into his own poſſeſſion. Of this kind, I reckon, by a favourable computation, there may poſſibly be found, by a ſtrict ſearch among the nobility and gentry throughout England, about five hundred. Among thoſe of all other callings and trades, who are able to maintain a ſon at the univerſity, about treble that number. The ſons of clergymen bred to learning with any ſucceſs, muſt, by reaſon of their parents poverty, be very inconſiderable, many of them being only admitted ſervitors in colleges (and conſequently proving good for nothing: I ſhall therefore count them to be not above fourſcore. But, to avoid fractions, I ſhall ſuppoſe there may poſſibly be a round number of two thouſand male human creatures in England (including Wales), who have a tolerable ſhare of reading and good ſenſe. I include in this liſt all perſons of ſuperior abilities, or great genius, or true judgment and taſte, or of profound literature, who, I am confident, we may reckon to be at leaſt five and twenty.

I am very glad to have this opportunity of doing an honour to my country, by a computation which I am afraid foreigners may conceive to be partial; when, out of only fifteen thouſand families of lords and eſtated gentlemen, which may probably be their number, I ſuppoſe one in thirty to be tolerably educated, with a ſufficient ſhare of good ſenſe. Perhaps the cenſure may be juſt. And, therefore, upon cooler thoughts, to avoid all cavils, I ſhall reduce them to one thouſand, which, at leaſt, will be a number ſufficient to fill both houſes of parliament.

The daughters of great and rich families, computed after the ſame manner will hardly amount to above half the number of the male; becauſe the care of their education is either left entirely to their mothers, or they are ſent to boarding ſchools, or put into the hands of Engliſh or French governeſſes, and generally the worſt that can be gotten for money. So that, after the reduction, I was compelled to, from two thouſand to one, half the number of well-educated nobility and gentry muſt either continue in a ſingle life, or be forced to couple themſelves with women for whom they can poſſibly have no eſteem; I mean fools, prudes, coquettes, gameſters, ſaunterers, endleſs talkers of nonſenſe, ſplenetic idlers, intriguers, given to ſcandal, and cenſure. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Of

Digitized by Google

Of the Changes in Manners and Principles in England since the accession of the House of Hanover; from Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness and Faction, by the Author of Essays on the Characteristics, &c.

THE accession of GEORGE the First seemed the æra of perfect freedom. And if an excellent king, at the head of an unrivalled constitution, could have secured liberty, it had now been fixed on immoveable foundations.

The alloy of *licentious manners* and *contradictory principles*, which had tarnished the preceding reign, still maintained their influence: but the declared and zealous advocates for liberty now assumed the reins of power, and began more effectually to combat those *false principles* which were at *enmity* with the *state*.

Would to God these intentional friends of public liberty had been as much the friends of private virtue and religion! they would not, then, have undermined the foundations, while they were building the superstructure, of civil freedom.

The seeds of irreligion had for some time been privately fermenting. But they did not break forth into open growth till about this period.—'Tis remarkable, that BURNET*, enumerating the dangers by which the state was threatened in the year 1708, makes no mention of *irreligion*, as an evil worth being obviated. But soon after, this pestilence came on with a terrible swiftness and malignity.

The slavish principle of absolute *non-resistance* and an *independent hierarchy*, were still prevalent in part, especially among the clergy. To combat *these*, and expose them to the public contempt, certain writers were encouraged by those in power. A vigorous and effectual attack was made on the advocates for despotism. But, in their zeal against tyranny, these writers supplanted freedom.

They assailed *superstition* with such weapons as destroyed *religion*: they opposed *intolerance* by arguments and ridicule, which tended to sweep away all public *establishments*, while they only aimed (perhaps) to contend for *freedom* of *thought*, they unwarily sapped the foundation of all salutary *principles*†.

CATO'S *Letters*, and the *Independent Whig*, among many other tracts of less note, seem palpable instances of this truth. The one was written in defence of *civil*, the other of *religious* liberty. Yet both tended in their general tour, to relax those principles by which alone freedom, either civil or religious, can be sustained; by their intemperate insults on religious institutions; by their public and avowed contempt of all opinions, principles, or (if you please) prejudices, instilled into the infant mind, as the necessary regulators of human conduct: by exalting unaided human reason far beyond the rank she holds in nature: by debasing all those assistances which the wisdom of ages had prescribed and consecrated, as the necessary means of correcting her vague and wandering dictates.

While these authors made this

* Conclusion of his history.

† See the Div. Leg. of Moses. Dedication, vol. ii. p. 6, &c.

ill-

Digitized by Google

ill-judged and perhaps undesigned attack, on the foundations of civil liberty; others made a still bolder and more fatal inroad; and opened a wider door for *licentiousness*, by an attack on *Christianity* itself.

In this list of enemies to their country, it must be a mortification to every friend of virtue and liberty, to find the noble author of the *Characteristics*. His morals were unblemished, his love of virtue and freedom indisputable; but by confounding two things, which he saw *accidentally united*, though in their nature *essentially distinguished*, he polluted his *arguments* against *intolerance* with the grossest *buffooneries* on *Christianity*.

There is no doubt, but that the current reasonings of the times had brought him to a habit of belief, that all this was harmless pastime. To this purpose he seems to speak himself. "'Tis certain, that in matters of learning and philosophy, the practice of *pulling down* is *pleasanter*, and affords more *entertainment*, than that of *building* and *setting up*.—In the literate warring world, the *springing* of mines, the *blowing up* of towers, bastions, and ramparts of philosophy, with *systems*, *hypotheses*, *opinions*, and *doctrines* into the air, is a *spectacle* of all other the most naturally *rejoicing*[*]."

These intemperate sallies of gaiety may serve as a comment on the passage already cited from CATO's *letters*. They are a clear and concurrent indication of the ruling principle of the times; when *opinions* and *doctrines* began to be derided as things *indifferent*. The noble writer was naturally led to embrace this growing error of the times, by a two flattering opinion which he had imbibed concerning unassisted human nature; as being sufficient of itself to establish the unerring practice of virtue, unless beforehand sophisticated by servile institutions.

The noble writer, indeed, attemps a vindication of this licentious conduct, by an appeal to the practice of ancient GREECE and ROME. "There, he tells us, *Philosophy* had a free course, and was permitted as a *balance* against *superstition*. And while some sects, such as the *Pythagorean* and latter *Platonic*, joined in with the superstition and enthusiasm of the times; the EPICUREAN, the *Academic*, and *others*, were allowed to use all the force of *wit* and *raillery* against it†."—This hath a plausible appearance; yet, I am persuaded, the noble author would have looked grave, had he been put in mind of the remark which FABRICIUS made on the *Epicurean* sect, "that he wished *such principles* to all the *enemies* of ROME." Or had he recollected, that when the *irreligious* system of EPICURUS prevailed in GREECE and ROME, these *unprincipled* and *profligate* states were on the *eve* of their *destruction*.

Soon after the author of the *Characteristics*, another more dissolute writer appears on the public stage. I mean, the author of *The Fable of the Bees*. This gentleman, as hath been observed above, levelled his artillery on the whole fabric of *Morals* and *Religion*.

[*] Miscell. iii. Chap. 1.

† Letter on Enthusiasm.

gion. His ſyſtem was diametrically oppoſite to that of lord SHAFTESBURY: the one was founded on the *unaided excellance*, the other on the *incurable depravity* of *human nature*. But now the vagrant ſpirit of irreligion was abroad; and the moſt inconſiſtent productions were greedily ſwallowed, provided only they *diſgraced* CHRISTIANITY.

The avidity with which theſe compoſitions were received, ſoon emboldened a ſucceeding writer, to make a formal attack on the religion of his country: *Chriſtianity as old as the creation* now appeared; in which the goſpel was groſsly miſrepreſented, inſulted, and diſgraced; and in compliance with the ruling malady of the times, that *poor* and *fickly* creature, "unaſſiſted *human reaſon*," was vainly exalted to the throne of ETERNAL TRUTH!

Other inferior workmen in this patriot amuſement of blowing up the religion of their country, ſuch as WOOLSTON and MORGAN, I paſs unnoticed.

In a ſucceeding period, and down to the preſent time, the evil hath increaſed, and been completed. For now, not only *revealed*, but *natural* religion hath been publicly attacked, in the writings of lord BOLINGBROKE: an author who ſtands convicted of deſigned profligacy, even on his own confeſſion. "Some men there are, *the peſts of ſociety I think them*, who pretend a great regard to religion in general, but who take every opportunity of declaiming publicly againſt that ſyſtem of religion, or at leaſt that church eſtabliſhment, which is received in BRITAIN*."—You ſee, this patriot writer proclaims his abhorrence even of thoſe who aſſault the *out-works* of religion; and then, with modeſty unparalleled, proceeds to blow up the *citadel*.

The laſt of theſe patriot worthies, by which the preſent age ſtands diſtinguiſhed, is the author of "Eſſays philoſophical and moral," who, diſdaining the vulgar practice of a particular attack, *undermines* all the *foundations of religion revealed* and *natural*; and, with a pen truly *epicurean*, diſſolves at once all the *fears* of the *guilty*, the *comforts* of the *afflicted*, and the *hopes* of the *virtuous*.

Such, then, hath been the progreſs of this public evil; which hath proceeded almoſt without *cognizance* from the magiſtrate. Inſtead of *that*, it is well known, that ſome of theſe public enemies of their country and mankind were formerly penſioned, and others privately encouraged by thoſe in power. How this came to paſs, and aggravated the growing evil, it is now neceſſary to point out.

We have ſeen above, that a foundation was laid for this, in an ill-conducted oppoſition to the enemies of freedom. They who were employed to ſweep away *falſe principles*, imprudently ſtruck at *all principles*.

But beyond this, a famous miniſter aſſumed, and long held, the reins of power. There ſeems not the leaſt foundation for the charge laid againſt him by his enemies,

* Diſſert. on parties, Lett. xii.

"That

Digitized by Google

"That his design was to inslave his country." Neither had he any natural inclination to corrupt practices: Yet he rather chose to rule by these, than to resign his power. Nay, perhaps he thought this corrupt system the only one, which, under the circumstances of those times, could support that illustrious family, which was brought in as the happy support of liberty. Further, perhaps, he judged this the only possible expedient for prolonging a *peace*, which he thought *necessary*, till time should wear out the false principles on which the expelled family still held their influence in the minds of the people.—From *some* or *all* of these motives, he not only *gave way* to corruption, but *encouraged* it. To this end, *religion* was *discountenanced*: and *christian principle*, which would have been the *firmest friend* of *liberty*, was *disparded*, as the *enemy of corruption*.

In the mean time, *trade*, *wealth*, and *luxury* increased: these, in their *extreme*, having an unalterable tendency to a dissolution of manners and principles, went hand in hand with the progress of corruption; which, in its most improved state, this mistaken minister left as a lasting legacy to his country *.

The effects of this established system of corruption did not immediately appear: but, about the year fifty-seven, they came to their *crisis*; advancing with the appearances even of *public ruin*.

That powerful corrector's NECESSITY gave a *temporary union* to all parties, and a *temporary reformation* to the *state* †. But, from the deduction of causes here given, it was natural to expect, that as soon as *danger* ceased, *faction* would arise.

It follows also, that it must arise on foundations widely different from those in the reigns of WILLIAM and ANNE. For the dissensions of these *past* times were chiefly founded in *false principles*: those of the *present* age, on a *want of principle*.

For the false principles which disgraced the Protestants of the age, are vanished. The mistaken interpretations of scripture, on which the *Jacobite*, the *Tory*, the *bigoted Dissenter*, founded their various pretensions and attempts, are now held in general derision. A preacher, of whatever religious congregation, who should *now* advance these obsolete state-heterodoxies, would be the contempt of his wiser audience.

Nay, what is more, these false principles, tending to despotism, are generally banished even from the breasts of the clergy, except only a very few of the most aged. For the bishops, being appointed by the patrons of liberty, have been such as held principles consistent with the freedom of the state: and much caution having been required of them, and used by them, in the appointments of their clergy, the general complexion of this body hath changed from that of being the *enemies*, to that of being the *friends* of freedom.

* See the Estimate, &c. vol. ii. p. 204, &c.
† See ib. vol. i. p. the last.

Digitized by Google

Much it were to be wiſhed, that along with the *tares*, the *wheat* had not alſo periſhed. But the general ſyſtem of *manners* being *relaxed* though *refined** ; and *education* ſtill left more and more *imperfect*; the principle of *religion* being unhappily *deſtroyed* among certain ranks, and *weakened* among *others* †; —that of *honour* being thus left to its own *falſe* and *fantaſtic* dictates ‡;—and *conſcience* naturally following the *whims* of its *untutored* parent;—*licentiouſneſs* and *faction*, founded on a *want* of *principle*, cannot but ariſe, and ſtand among the "*leading characters* of the *preſent times*."

Hints on good manners; from the two laſt poſthumous volumes of Dean Swift's works.

GOOD manners is the art of making every reaſonable perſon in the company eaſy, and to be eaſy ourſelves.

What paſſeth for good manners in the world, generally produceth quite contrary effects.

Many perſons of both ſexes, whom I have known, and who paſſed for well-bred in their own and the world's opinion, are the moſt troubleſome in company to others and themſelves.

Nothing is ſo great an inſtance of ill manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you will pleaſe none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the reſt.

Flattery is the worſt and falſeſt way of ſhewing our eſteem.

Where company meets, I am confident, the few reaſonable perſons are every minute tempted to curſe the man or woman among them, who endeavours to be moſt diſtinguiſhed for their good manners.

A man of ſenſe would rather faſt till night, than dine at ſome tables, where the lady of the houſe is poſſeſſed with good manners; uneaſineſs, preſſing to eat, teazing with civility; leſs practiſed in England than here ‖.

Courts are the worſt of all ſchools to teach good manners.

A courtly bow, or gait, or dreſs, are not part of good manners. And therefore every man of good underſtanding is capable of being well-bred upon any occaſion.

To ſpeak in ſuch a manner as may poſſibly offend any reaſonable perſon in company, is the higheſt inſtance of ill manners.

Good manners chiefly conſiſt in action, not in words. Modeſty and humility the chief ingredients.

I have known the court of England under four reigns, the two laſt but for a ſhort time; and, whatever good manners or politeneſs I obſerved in any of them, was not of the court growth, but imported. For a courtier by trade, as gentlemen uſhers, bed-chamber women, maids of honour, * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Of good manners as to converſation.

Men of wit and good underſtanding, as well as breeding, are

* See the Eſtimate, Part I. † Ib. ‡ Ib. ‖ Ireland.

ſome-

Digitized by Google

sometimes deceived, and give offence by conceiving a better opinion of those with whom they converse than they ought to do. Thus I have often known the most innocent raillery, and even of that kind which was meant for praise, to be mistaken for abuse and reflection.

Of gibing, and how gibers ought to suffer.

Of arguers, perpetual contradictors, long talkers, who are absent in company, interrupters, not listeners, loud laughers.

Of those men and women whose face is ever in a smile, talk ever with a smile, condole with a smile, &c.

Argument, as usually managed, is the worst sort of conversation; as it is generally, in books, the worst sort of reading.

Good conversation is not expected in much company, because few listen, and there is continual interruption. But good or ill manners are discovered, let the company be ever so large.

Perpetual aiming at wit, a very bad part of conversation. It is done to support a character: it generally fails: it is a sort of insult on the company, and a constraint upon the speaker.

For a man to talk in his own trade, or business, or faculty, is a great breach of good manners. Divines, physicians, lawyers, soldiers, particularly poets, are frequently guilty of this weakness. A poet conceives that the whole kingdom *

Advantages of the social principle over a great understanding towards promoting the happiness of individuals; from a very judicious and ingenious little treatise lately published, intituled, A comparative view of the faculties of man with those of the animal world.

IT is very evident, that those who devote most of their time to the exercises of the understanding, are far from being the happiest men.—They enjoy, indeed, the pleasure arising from the pursuit and discovery of truth.—Perhaps too the vanity arising from a consciousness of superior talents makes no inconsiderable part of their happiness.—But there are many natural sources of pleasure from which they are in a great measure cut off. All the public and social affections, in common with every taste natural to the human mind, if they are not properly exercised, grow languid.—People who devote most of their time to the cultivation of their understandings must of course live retired and abstracted from the world. The social affections (these great sources of happiness) have therefore no play, and consequently lose their natural warmth and vigour. The private and selfish affections however are not proportionably reduced. Envy and jealousy, the most tormenting of all passions, prevail remarkably among this rank of men.

When abstraction from company is carried far, it occasions great ignorance of life and manners, and necessarily deprives a man of all those little accomplish-

Digitized by Google

ments and graces which are essential to polished and elegant society, and which can only be acquired by mixing with the world.—The want of these is often an insuperable bar to the advancement of persons of merit, and proves therefore a frequent source of their disgust to the world, and consequently to themselves; for no man can be happy in himself, who thinks ill of every one around him.—The general complaint of the neglect of merit does not seem to be well founded.—It is unreasonable for any man, who lives detached from society, to complain that his merit is neglected, when he never has made it known. The natural reward of mere genius, is the esteem of those who know and are judges of it.—This reward is never with-held.—There is a like unreasonable complaint, that little regard is commonly paid to good qualities of the heart. But it should be considered, that the world cannot see into the heart, and can therefore only judge of its goodness by visible effects. There is a natural and proper expression of good affections which ought always to accompany them, and in which true politeness principally consists. This expression may be counterfeited, and so may obtain the reward due to genuine virtue; but where this natural index of a worthy character is wanting, or where there is an outward expression of bad dispositions, the world cannot be blamed for judging from such appearances.

Bad health is another common attendant on great parts, when these parts are exerted, as is usually the case, rather in speculative than active life.—It is observed, that great quickness and vivacity of genius is commonly attended with a remarkable delicacy of constitution and a peculiar sensibility of the nervous system; and that those who possess it, seldom arrive at old age.—A sedentary studious life greatly increases this natural weakness of constitution, and brings on that train of nervous complaints and low spirits, which render life a burden to the possessor, and useless to the public. Nothing can effectually prevent this, but activity, regular exercise, and frequent relaxations of the mind from those keen pursuits it is usually engaged in.—Too assiduous an exertion of the mind on any particular subject, not only ruins the health, but impairs the genius itself; whereas, if the mind be properly unbent by amusements, it always returns to its favourite object with double vigour.

But one of the principal misfortunes of a great understanding, when exerted in a speculative rather than an active sphere, is its tendency to lead the mind into too deep a sense of its own weakness and limited capacity.—It looks into nature with too piercing an eye, discovers every-where difficulties never suspected by a common understanding, and finds its progress stopt by obstacles that appear insurmountable. This naturally produces a gloomy and forlorn scepticism, which poisons the chearfulness of the temper, and by the hopeless prospect it gives of improvement, becomes the bane of science and activity. This sceptical spirit, when carried into life, renders men of the best under-

Digitized by Google

understandings unfit for business. When they examine with the greatest accuracy all the possible consequences of a step they are to make in life, they discover so many difficulties and chances against them, which ever way they go, that they become slow and fluctuating in their resolutions, and undetermined in their conduct. But as the business of life is only a conjectural art, in which there is no guarding against all possible contingencies, a man that would be useful to the public or to himself, must acquire a quickness in perceiving where the greatest probability of good lies, must be decisive in his resolutions, steady and fearless in putting them in execution.

We shall mention, in the last place, among the inconveniencies attendant on superior parts, that solitude in which they place a person on whom they are bestowed, even in the midst of society.

Condemn'd in business or in arts to drudge;
Without a second, and without a judge*.

To the few, who are judges of his abilities, he is an object of jealousy and envy. The bulk of mankind consider him with that awe and distant regard that is inconsistent with confidence and friendship. They will never unbosom themselves to one they are afraid of, nor lay open their weakness to one they think has none of his own. For this reason we commonly find men of genius have the greatest real affection and friendship for such as are very much their inferiors in point of understanding; good-natured, unobserving people, with whom they can indulge all their peculiarities and weaknesses without reserve. Men of great abilities, therefore, who prefer the sweets of social life and private friendship to the vanity of being admired, must carefully conceal their superiority, and bring themselves down to the level of those they converse with. Neither must this seem to be the effect of a designed condescension; for this is still more mortifying to human pride than the other.

Thus we have endeavoured to point out the effects which the faculty of reason, that boasted characteristic and privilege of the human species, produces among those who possess it in the most eminent degree; and from the little influence it seems to have in promoting either public or private good, we are tempted to suspect, that Providence purposely blasts those great fruits we naturally expect from it, in order to preserve a certain balance and equality among mankind.—Certain it is, that virtue, genius, beauty, wealth, power, and every natural advantage one can be possessed of, are usually mixed with some alloy, which disappoints the fond hope of their raising the possessor to any uncommon degree of eminence, and even in some measure brings him down to the common level of his species.

The next distinguishing principle of mankind, which was mentioned, is that which unites them into societies, and attaches them to

* Pope.

Digitized by Google

one another by ſympathy and affection. This principle is the ſource of the moſt heart felt pleaſure which we ever taſte.—

It does not appear to have any natural connection with the underſtanding.—It was obſerved formerly, that perſons of the beſt underſtanding poſſeſſed it frequently in a very inferior degree to the reſt of mankind; but it was at the ſame time noticed, that this did not proceed from leſs natural ſenſibility of heart, but from the ſocial principle languiſhing for want of proper exerciſe.—It muſt be acknowledged, that the idle, the diſſipated, and debauched, draw moſt pleaſure from this ſource.—

Not only their pleaſures but their vices are often of the ſocial kind. This makes the ſocial principle warm and vigorous, and hence perhaps there is more friendſhip among them than among men of any other claſs, though, conſidering the ſlightneſs of its foundation, ſuch friendſhip cannot be ſuppoſed to be very laſting.—Even drinking, if not carried to exceſs, is found favourable to friendſhip, eſpecially in our northern climates, where the affections are naturally cold; as it produces an artificial warmth of temper, opens and enlarges the heart, and diſpels the reſerve natural perhaps to wiſe men, but inconſiſtent with friendſhip, which is entirely a connection of the heart.—

All thoſe warm and elevated deſcriptions of friendſhip, which ſo powerfully charm the minds of young people, and repreſent it as the height of human felicity, are really romantic among us.—When we look round us into life, we meet with nothing correſponding to them, except among an happy few in the ſequeſtered ſcenes of life far removed from the purſuits of intereſt or ambition.—Theſe ſentiments of friendſhip are original and genuine productions of warmer and happier climes, and adopted by us merely out of vanity.—The ſame obſervation may be applied to the more delicate and intereſtiug attachment between the ſexes.—The wiſe and learned of our ſex generally treat this attachment with great ridicule, as a weakneſs below the dignity of a man, and allow no kind of it but what we have in common with the whole animal creation. They acknowledge that the fair ſex are uſeful to us, and a very few will deign to conſider ſome of them as reaſonable and agreeable companions.—But it may be queſtioned, whether this is not the language of an heart inſenſible to the moſt refined and exquiſite pleaſure human nature is capable of enjoying, or the language of diſappointed pride, rather than of wiſdom and nature.—No man ever deſpiſed the ſex who was a favourite with them; nor did any one ever ſpeak contemptuouſly of love, who was conſcious of loving and being beloved by a woman of merit.

If we examine into the other pleaſures we enjoy as ſocial beings, we ſhall find many delicacies and refinements admired by ſome, which others who never felt them treat as viſionary and romantic.—It is no difficult matter to account for this.—There is certainly an original difference in the conſtitutions both of men and nations; but this is not ſo great

Digitized by Google

great as at firſt view it ſeems to be. Human nature conſiſts of the ſame principles every-where.——. In ſome people one principle is naturally ſtronger than it is in others, but exerciſe and proper culture will do much to ſupply the deficiency.—The inhabitants of cold climates, having leſs natural warmth and ſenſibility of heart, enter but a little way into thoſe refinements of the ſocial principle, in which men of different temper delight. But if ſuch refinements are capable of affording to the mind innocent and ſubſtantial pleaſure, it ſhould be the buſineſs of philoſophy to ſearch into the proper methods of cultivating and improving them. —This ſtudy, which makes a conſiderable part of the philoſophy of life and manners, has been ſurpriſingly neglected in Great Britain.—Whence is it that the Engliſh, with great natural genius and acuteneſs, and ſtill greater goodneſs of heart, bleſſed with riches and liberty, are rather a melancholy and unhappy people? Why is their neighbouring nation, whom they deſpiſe for their ſhallowneſs and levity, yet awkwardly imitate in the moſt frivolous accompliſhments, happy in poverty and ſlavery? We own the one poſſeſſes a native chearfulneſs and vivacity beyond any people upon earth, but ſtill much is owing to their cultivating with the greateſt care all the arts which enliven and captivate the imagination, ſoften the heart, and give ſociety its higheſt poliſh; while the other is immerſed in a ſevere and ſupercilious philoſophy, which ſeems to make them too wiſe to be happy. In conſequence of this, we generally find in Britain men of ſenſe and learning ſpeaking in a contemptuous manner of all writings addreſſed to the imagination and the heart, even of ſuch as exhibit genuine pictures of life and manners. But beſides the additional vigour which theſe give to the powers of the imagination, and the influence they have in rendering the affections warmer and more lively, they are frequently of the greateſt ſervice in communicating a knowledge of the world; a knowledge the moſt important of any to one who is to live in it, and would wiſh to act his part with propriety and dignity. Moral painting is undoubtedly the higheſt and moſt uſeful ſpecies of painting.—The execution may be, and generally is, very wretched, and ſuch as has the worſt effects in miſleading the judgement, and debauching the heart; but if this kind of writing continues to come into the hands of men of genius and worth, no room will be left for this complaint.

There is a remarkable difference between the Engliſh and French in their taſte of the ſocial life. The gentlemen in France, in all periods of life, and even in the moſt advanced age, never aſſociate with one another, but ſpend all the hours that can be ſpared from buſineſs or ſtudy with the ladies, with the young, the gay, and the happy.—It is obſerved that the people of this rank in France live longer, and, what is of much greater conſequence, live more happily, and enjoy their faculties of body and mind more entire, in old age, than any people in Europe.—In Great Britain we

Digitized by Google

have certain notions of propriety and decorum, which lead us to think the French manner of spending their hours of freedom from buſineſs extremely ridiculous. But if we examine very attentively into theſe ſentiments of propriety, we ſhall not perhaps find them to be built on a very ſolid foundation.—We believe that it is proper for perſons of the ſame age, of the ſame ſex, of ſimilar diſpoſitions and purſuits, to aſſociate together. But here we ſeem to be deceived by words. If we conſult nature and common ſenſe, we ſhall find that the true propriety and harmony of ſocial life depends upon the connection of people of different diſpoſitions and characters, judiciouſly blended together.—Nature has made no individual nor no claſs of people independent of the reſt of their ſpecies, or ſufficient for their own happineſs.—Each ſex, each character, each period of life, have their ſeveral advantages and diſadvantages; and that union is the happieſt and moſt proper, where wants are mutually ſupplied.—The fair ſex ſhould naturally expect to gain from our converſation, knowledge, wiſdom, and ſedateneſs; and they ſhould give us in exchange, humanity, politeneſs, chearfulneſs, taſte, and ſentiment.—The levity, the raſhneſs and folly of early life, is tempered with the gravity, the caution, and the wiſdom of age; while the timidity, coldneſs of heart, and langour incident to declining years, are ſupported and aſſiſted by the courage, the warmth, and the vivacity of youth.—Old people would find great advantage in aſſociating rather with the young than with thoſe of their own age.—Many cauſes contribute to deſtroy chearfulneſs in the decline of life, beſides the natural decay of youthful vivacity. Their few ſurviving friends and companions are then dropping off apace; the gay proſpects, that ſwelled the imagination in more early and more happy days, are then vaniſhed, and along with them the open, generous, unſuſpicious temper, and that warm heart which dilated with benevolence to all mankind. Theſe are ſucceeded by gloom, diſguſt, ſuſpicion, and all the ſelfiſh paſſions which ſour the temper and contract the heart.—When old people aſſociate only with one another, they mutually increaſe theſe unhappy diſpoſitions, by brooding over their diſappointments, the degeneracy of the times, and ſuch-like chearleſs and uncomfortable ſubjects.—The converſation of young people diſpels this gloom, and communicates a chearfulneſs, and ſomething elſe perhaps which we do not fully underſtand, of great conſequence to health and the prolongation of life. There is an univerſal principle of imitation among mankind, which diſpoſes them to catch inſtantaneouſly, and without being conſcious of it, the reſemblance of any action or character that preſents itſelf. This diſpoſition we can often check by the force or reaſon, or the aſſiſtance of oppoſite impreſſions: at other times, it is inſurmountable. We have numberleſs examples of this in the ſimilitude of character and manners introduced by people living much together, in the ſudden communications of terror, of melancholy, of joy, of the military ardor,

Digitized by Google

dor, when no cause can be assigned for these emotions. The communication of nervous disorders, especially of the convulsive kind, is often so astonishing, that it has been referred to fascination or witchcraft. We will not pretend to explain the nature of this mental infection; but it is a fact well established, that such a thing exists, and that there is such a principle in nature as an healthy sympathy, as well as a morbid infection.

An old man who enters into this philosophy, is far from envying or proving a check on the innocent pleasures of young people, and particularly of his own children. On the contrary, he attends with delight to the gradual opening of the imagination and the dawn of reason; he enters by a secret sort of sympathy into their guiltless joys, that revive in his memory the tender images of his youth, which, as Mr. Addison observes, by length of time have contracted a softness inexpressibly agreeable; and thus the evening of life is protracted to an happy, honourable, and unenvied old age.

On dramatic unity, especially as observed by Shakespeare; from Mr. Johnson's preface to his edition of Shakespeare's plays.

TO the unities of time and place, he has shewn no regard; and perhaps a nearer view of the principles on which they stand will diminish their value, and withdraw from them the veneration which, from the time of Corneille, they have very generally received, by discovering that they have given more trouble to the poet, than pleasure to the auditor.

The necessity of observing the unities of time and place arises from the supposed necessity of making the drama credible. The critics hold it impossible, that an action of months or years can be possibly believed to pass in three hours; or that the spectator can suppose himself to sit in the theatre, while ambassadors go and return between distant kingdoms, while armies are levied and towns besieged, while an exile wanders and returns, or till he whom they saw courting his mistress, shall lament the untimely fall of his son. The mind revolts from evident falsehood; and fiction loses its force, when it departs from the resemblance of reality.

From the narrow limitation of time necessarily arises the contraction of place. The spectator, who knows that he saw the first act at *Alexandria*, cannot suppose that he sees the next at *Rome*, at a distance to which not the dragons of *Medea* could, in so short a time, have transported him; he knows with certainty that he has not changed his place; and he knows that place cannot change itself; that what was a house cannot become a plain; that what was *Thebes* can never be *Persepolis*.

Such is the triumphant language with which a critic exults over the misery of an irregular poet, and exults commonly without resistance or reply. It is time therefore to tell him, by the authority of Shakespeare, that he assumes as an unquestionable principle, a position, which, while his breath

Digitized by Google

breath is forming it into words, his underſtanding pronounces to be falſe. It is falſe, that any repreſentation is miſtaken for reality; that any dramatic fable in its materiality was ever credible, or for a ſingle moment was ever credited.

The objection ariſing from the impoſſibility of paſſing the firſt hour at *Alexandria*, and the next at *Rome*, ſuppoſes, that when the play opens, the ſpectator really imagines himſelf at *Alexandria*, and believes that his walk to the theatre has been a voyage to *Egypt*, and that he lives in the days of *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. Surely he that imagines this, may imagine more. He that can take the ſtage at one time for the palace of the *Ptolemies*, may take it in half an hour for the promontory of *Actium*. Deluſion, if deluſion be admitted, has no certain limitation; if the ſpectator can be once perſuaded, that his old acquaintance are *Alexander* and *Caſar*, that a room illuminated with candles is the plain of *Pharſalia*, or the bank of *Granicus*, he is in a ſtate of elevation above the reach of reaſon, or of truth, and from the heights of empyrean poetry, may deſpiſe the circumſcriptions of terreſtrial nature. There is no reaſon why a mind, thus wandering in ecſtaſy, ſhould count the clock, or why an hour ſhould not be a century in that calenture of the brain that can make a ſtage a field.

The truth is, that the ſpectators are always in their ſenſes, and know, from the firſt act to the laſt, that the ſtage is only a ſtage, and that the players are only players. They come to hear a certain number of lines recited with juſt geſture and elegant modulation. The lines relate to ſome action, and an action muſt be in ſome place; but the different actions that complete a ſtory may be in many places very remote from each other; and where is the abſurdity of allowing that ſpace to repreſent firſt *Athens* and then *Sicily*, which was always known to be neither *Sicily* nor *Athens*, but a modern theatre.

By ſuppoſition, as place is introduced, time may be extended: the time required by the fable elapſes for the moſt part between the acts; for, of ſo much of the action as is repreſented, the real and poetical duration is the ſame. If, in the firſt act, preparations for war againſt *Mithridates* are repreſented to be made in *Rome*, the event of the war may, without abſurdity, be repreſented in the cataſtrophe, as happening in *Pontus*; we know that there is neither war, nor preparations for war; we know that we are neither in *Rome* nor *Pontus*; that neither *Mithridates* nor *Lucullus* are before us. The drama exhibits ſucceſſive imitations of ſucceſſive actions; and why may not the ſecond imitations repreſent an action that happened years after the firſt, if it be ſo connected with it, that nothing but time can be ſuppoſed to intervene? Time is, of all modes of exiſtence, moſt obſequious to the imagination; a lapſe of years is as eaſily conceived as a paſſage of hours. In contemplation we eaſily contract the time of real actions, and therefore willingly permit it to be contracted when we only ſee their imitation.

It will be aſked, how the drama moves,

Digitized by Google

moves, if it is not credited. It is credited with all the credit due to a drama. It is credited, whenever it moves, as a juſt picture of a real original; as repreſenting to the auditor what he would himſelf feel, if he were to do or ſuffer what is there feigned to be ſuffered or to be done. The reflection that ſtrikes the heart, is not that the evils before us are real evils, but that they are evils to which we ourſelves may be expoſed. If there be any fallacy, it is not that we fancy the players, but that we fancy ourſelves unhappy for a moment; but we rather lament the poſſibility than ſuppoſe the preſence of miſery, as a mother weeps over her babe, when ſhe remembers that death may take it from her. The delight of tragedy proceeds from our conſciouſneſs of fiction. If we thought murders and treaſons real, they would pleaſe no more.

Imitations produce pain or pleaſure, not becauſe they are miſtaken for realities, but becauſe they bring realities to mind. When the imagination is recreated by a painted landſcape, the trees are not ſuppoſed capable to give us ſhade, or the fountains coolneſs; but we conſider, how much we ſhould be pleaſed with ſuch fountains playing beſide us, and ſuch woods waving over us. We are agitated in reading the hiſtory of *Henry* the Fifth, yet no man takes his book for the field of *Agincourt*. A dramatic exhibition is a book recited with concomitants that increaſe or diminiſh its effect. Familiar comedy is often more powerful on the theatre, than in the page; imperial tragedy is always leſs. The humour of Petruchio may be heightened by grimace; but what voice or what geſture can hope to add dignity or force to the ſoliloquy of *Cato*?

A play read, affects the mind like a play acted. It is therefore evident, that the action is not ſuppoſed to be real: and it follows, that between the acts a longer or ſhorter time may be allowed to paſs, and that no more account of ſpace or duration is to be taken by the auditor of a drama, than by the reader of a narrative, before whom may paſs in an hour the life of an hero, or the revolutions of an empire.

Whether Shakeſpeare knew the unities, and rejected them by deſign, or deviated from them by happy ignorance, it is, I think, impoſſible to decide, and uſeleſs to inquire. We may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that, when he roſe to notice, he did not want the counſels and admonitions of ſcholars and critics, and that he at laſt deliberately perſiſted in a practice, which he might have begun by chance. As nothing is eſſential to the fable but unity of action, and as the unities of time and place ariſe evidently from falſe aſſumptions, and, by circumſcribing the extent of the drama, leſſen its variety, I cannot think it much to be lamented, that they were not known by him, or not obſerved: nor, if ſuch another poet could ariſe, ſhould I very vehemently reproach him, that his firſt act paſſed at *Venice*, and his next in *Cyprus*. Such violations of rules, merely poſitive, become the comprehenſive genius of Shakeſpeare, and ſuch cenſures are ſuitable to the minute and ſlender criticiſm of Voltaire:

Non

Digitized by Google

Non uſque adeo permiſcuit imis
Longus ſumma dies, ut non, ſi voce Metelli
Serventur leges, malint a Cæſare tolli.

Yet when I ſpeak thus ſlightly of dramatic rules, I cannot but recollect how much wit and learning may be produced againſt me; before ſuch authorities I am afraid to ſtand; not that I think the preſent queſtion one of thoſe that are to be decided by mere authority, but becauſe it is to be ſuſpected that theſe precepts have not been ſo eaſily received but for better reaſons than I have yet been able to find. The reſult of my enquiries, in which it would be ludicrous to boaſt of impartiality, is, that the unities of time and place are not eſſential to a juſt drama; that though they may ſometimes conduce to pleaſure, they are always to be ſacrificed to the nobler beauties of variety and inſtruction; and that a play written with nice obſervation of critical rules, is to be contemplated as an elaborate curioſity, as the product of ſuperfluous and oſtentatious art, by which is ſhewn, rather what is poſſible, than what is neceſſary.

He that, without diminution of any other excellence, ſhall preſerve all the unities unbroken, deſerves the like applauſe with the architect, who ſhall diſplay all the orders of architecture in a citadel, without any deduction from its ſtrength; but the principal beauty of a citadel is to exclude the enemy; and the greateſt graces of a play are to copy nature and inſtruct life.

Perhaps, what I have here not dogmatically but deliberately written, may recall the principles of the drama to a new examination. I am almoſt frighted at my own temerity; and when I eſtimate the fame, and the ſtrength of thoſe that maintain the contrary opinion, am ready to ſink down in reverential ſilence; as Æneas withdrew from the defence of Troy, when he ſaw Neptune ſhaking the wall, and Juno heading the beſiegers.

Thoſe whom my arguments cannot perſuade to give their approbation to the judgment of Shakeſpeare, will eaſily, if they conſider the condition of his life, make ſome allowance for his ignorance.

The impropriety into which Chriſtian poets have been led by following Homer and Virgil, in their excurſions to the heavenly manſions, conſidered both in a poetical and in a moral ſenſe; from a Letter concerning epic poems taken from ſcripture hiſtory.

THOSE lofty paſſages in Homer and Virgil juſtly raiſe our admiration, where *Jupiter* commiſſions the inferior deities to convey his orders to the ſons of men. But when Milton and Geſſner repreſent the *True God* of heaven and earth, as delivering his commands to the attendant angels, though our affections are warmed with the ſublimity of the ſentiments, our reaſon is diſguſted at the ſight of a glaring impropriety. For the heathen writers have given to the boldeſt of their narrations an air of probability, which is neceſſarily wanting in the chriſtian. The muſe is ſuppoſed to dictate what the poet writes. As ſhe is a goddeſs, and of courſe admitted to the celeſtial councils, there is nothing improbable in his relating, upon ſuch authority, what paſſes there. But the

Digitized by Google

the different plan, on which our modern authors have conſtructed their poems, does not allow of the ſame latitude. They were in fact obliged, how unwilling ſoever they might be, to renounce the aſſiſtance of that heavenly guide, who had conducted their ancient maſters to the aſſemblies of the gods. The chriſtian theology contradicts the ſuppoſition of the chriſtian poet's inſpiration: it does not even permit us to look upon him as better inſtructed in the arcana of heaven than ourſelves. For 'as chriſtians we all aſſent to the ſame truths; as chriſtians we are all equally concerned in the ſame important events *.' The words are Geſſner's, and the conſequence I would draw from them is juſt the reverſe of his: inſtead of ſacred hiſtory being the moſt proper ſubject for the exerciſe of genius, it is, in reality, the moſt improper; but let it be remembered, that this aſſertion is confined entirely to epic poetry, and that only upon a ſuppoſition, that machinery is eſſential to it.

Mr. Addiſon ſomewhere obſerves, that an epic poem ought to be credible in its principal parts. This obſervation ſhould not be limited to the incidents only; it extends likewiſe to the poet's information about them. For though the facts conſidered in themſelves may not be void of probability, yet if they are ſo with reſpect to the writer's knowledge of them, if he takes upon him to inſtruct us in what there is no poſſible means of his knowing; if the light of hiſtory and tradition fails, and that of inſpiration is excluded, the whole narrative, as far as it is involved in this total darkneſs, is in reality incredible †: and one may in ſuch a caſe apply to the epic, what Horace does in another to the dramatic poet,

Quodcunque oſtendas mihi ſic, incredulus odi.

The invocation of the muſe was not therefore in the immortal works of antiquity, as it often is in the tranſient productions of modern genius, a mere matter of ceremony; and a thing of courſe; nor was it deſigned only, like the legiſlator's pretended conference with ſome celeſtial power, to ſtamp upon them a divine authority; but it was indiſpenſably requiſite to give many of the principal parts that degree of probability, which is one eſſential ingredient in every ſpecies of writing.

Accordingly, if we look into Homer and Virgil, we find them ſupplicating the muſe's favour, and relying on her inſpiration.

Μυνιν ἀειδε ΘΕΑ. Il.

Ἀνδρα μοι ἐννεπε ΜΟΥΣΑ. Odyſſ.

Muſa, mihi cauſas memora, quo numine læſo,
Quidve dolens Regina Deûm, &c. Æn.

* See the preface to the Death of Abel.

† This ſeems to be remarkably the caſe in the firſt ſix books of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt. Human tradition, unaſſiſted by revelation, can have no place in regard to the fallen angels; and the ſcriptures, not being deſigned to gratify an idle curioſity, affords us only a few general hints concerning their fall.

Virgil

Digitized by Google

Virgil we ſee has particularly in view thoſe ſecret ſprings of action, upon which his poem turned, and which could not be ſuppoſed to have come to his knowledge without this aſſiſtance.

Milton ſeems ſenſible of the difficulty he was under in this reſpect, and he makes uſe of an expedient no leſs extraordinary than inſufficient to remove it. He invokes the aid of two ſuperior beings, the one imaginary, and the other real.

Sing, Heavenly MUSE.
Par. Loſt, B. i. 6.
And chiefly thou, O SPIRIT,
Inſtruct me. ver. 17.

Thus at the very entrance upon his ſubject he runs into the fault, that has been ſo frequently objected to him in the proſecution of it, the unnatural mixture of pagan and chriſtian theology. But this is not the worſt of the matter. The difficulty with which he found himſelf embaraſſed, ſtill remains. Although he has adopted two ſyſtems, neither of them will anſwer his purpoſe. For the Heavenly Muſe *, though ſhe is made to dwell, not on *Olympus*, nor by the ſtreams of *Helicon*, but on *Sion's* hill, and faſt by *Siloah's* brook, has upon the chriſtian plan only an ideal exiſtence, and for this reaſon becomes unſerviceable †. And notwithſtanding his invocation of the Divine Spirit, that religion upon which the model of his poem is formed will not allow us to imagine, he could from hence derive any ſupernatural aſſiſtance. In ſhort, we

* Mr. Addiſon is of opinion, that the fiction of Milton's fable, though full of ſurpriſing incidents, is tempered with a due meaſure of probability. 'I muſt only,' ſays he, 'make an exception to the limbo of vanity, with his epiſode of ſin and death, and ſome of the *imaginary perſons* in his chaos. Theſe paſſages are aſtoniſhing, but not credible.' Spectator, N° 315. It is ſtrange Mr. Addiſon ſhould not have reckoned the heavenly muſe among theſe imaginary beings. She had as good a title to this rank as any of them; and he had more reaſon to be offended at the important part ſhe acts, than the allegorical deſcription of ſin and death. For in perſonifying theſe laſt the poet ſpeaks the language of (1) inſpiration; and, what is ſtill more remarkable, follows the very genealogy ſet down in ſcripture. When luſt (according to Milton, B. ii. 746. the luſt of dominion) hath conceived, it bringeth forth ſin; and ſin, when it is finiſhed, bringeth forth death. James i. 15.

† Though Milton ſays, '*Chiefly* thou, O Spirit, inſtruct me,' we find him in the ſequel keeping cloſe to the muſe: and ſo conſcious was he of the neceſſity of ſome guide, eſpecially in his firſt ſix books, that he embraces every opportunity of informing us, it was by her aſſiſtance he had went down into hell, aſcended upwards into heaven, and from thence returned to the viſible, diurnal ſphere. See B. iii. 20. and B. vii. v. 12. Laſt of all, ſenſible of her inſufficiency in her ideal form, in ſpite of that theology upon which his poem is built, he gives her a real exiſtence,

——Nor could the muſe defend
Her ſon. So fail not thou, who thee implores:
For thou art heavenly, ſhe an empty dream. B. vii. 37.

(1) Iſa. xxv. 8. Hoſea xiii. 14. Rom. vii. 12. Rev. vi. 8.

cannot,

Digitized by Google

cannot, upon his own principles, ſuppoſe him to have been inſpired at all, much leſs to have been favoured with any ſuch extraordinary illuminations as would enable him to lay open thoſe tranſactions in the world of ſpirits, that were antecedent to the date of written revelation.

Geſſner has fallen into the ſame fault as Milton, without attempting to palliate it by the ſame art. He introduces the Almighty upon the ſcene at his pleaſure, and repeats to us with freedom, where the ſcripture is ſilent, the divine meſſages delivered to the miniſtering angels. But if we inquire, how Mr. Geſſner is ſuppoſed to be acquainted with all theſe matters; why forſooth, a certain viſionary being, the ſex I think is not diſtinguiſhed, the goddeſs or god Enthuſiaſm, is called upon to aſſiſt our author's imagination, in her flight to the empire of poſſibilities. The poet informs us then, he deals in fiction. The confeſſion is ingenuous, but is more than was required, and indeed carries with it no great recommendation of his work. For though we may allow, that 'poetry deals beſt in fiction,' it ought to aſſume the appearance of reality; and though we may grant, this advertiſement in the exordium takes off from the ſubſequent boldneſs of his intruding into the celeſtial counſels, it utterly deſtroys the whole poetical propriety. For Mr. Geſſner ſaves us even the trouble of conjectures, in regard to the means of his information. He does not think it neceſſary to acquaint us, that it is *poſſible* he might *know* many things which he relates; only, that it is *poſſible* they might *happen*. But this is a ſpecies of the marvellous, that wants its juſt foundation, ſome degree of probability *. Upon the whole, then, it ſhould ſeem from what has been ſaid, that this imitation of the heathen machinery has led our chriſtian poets into a great abſurdity.

We may now conſider the affair in a more ſerious light. Want of poetical propriety is not the only circumſtance to which exceptions may be made. It is a queſtion, whether this practice can be juſtified upon the footing of morality. For what right has the poet to take theſe liberties with his maker? Let the hiſtorian put ſpeeches of his own coining into the mouth of a Cæſar or a Pompey. But who gave the poet authority to repreſent the Almighty, as ſpeaking in the language of a man? Should an ignorant untutored peaſant take upon him to dictate what his prince is to deliver from the throne, the attempt would appear ridiculous. And are not we guilty of greater extravagance, when, *uninſpired* we preſume to expreſs the ſentiments of him, whoſe 'throne is heaven, whoſe foot-

* Had Geſſner omitted his addreſs to Enthuſiaſm, which in a ſacred poem carries with it an air of burleſque, and had he been contented with ſuch a proportion of machinery as the ſcriptures would have ſupplied him with, his poem would not, I believe, have loſt many of its capital beauties, and would have been free from ſome apparent imperfections.

ſtool

ſtool is the earth; whoſe thoughts are not our thoughts, and whoſe ways are not our ways?'

As to *Jupiter* and *Juno*, and the reſt of the fabulous deities, let them be treated with as much freedom as we pleaſe. If they are not ſuitable to the rank of celeſtial beings, it is a fault only in poetical manners: morality is not directly concerned about fictitious characters. This ſeems to have been the opinion of the heathens themſelves. For, in the judgement of the learned *, the mythology of the poets was diſtinct from the eſtabliſhed polytheiſm of the community: and it is upon this principle a modern writer, named below, has ſolved a difficulty relating to the comedies of Ariſtophanes, which, notwithſtanding they abound with ſtrokes of raillery upon the heathen deities, were received with applauſe by the public. For, ſetting this diſtinction aſide, it ſeems unaccountable, how the ſame Athenians that put Socrates to death for a ſuppoſed contempt of the gods, ſhould behold with pleaſure thoſe repreſentations on the ſtage, in which the gods are openly expoſed to ridicule; and how the ſame poet, who was the chief inſtrument in exciting the popular odium againſt Socrates, ſhould venture to expoſe himſelf to thoſe cenſures, by which his antagoniſt ſuffered, as was then thought, a juſt puniſhment; as the Athenians were afterwards convinced, a kind of martyrdom. It is plain, therefore, even from this inſtance, that the eſtabliſhed religion of the people was different from the fabulous traditions of the poets, and that greater latitude and freedom were allowed in one than in the other.

Here then we perceive a ſingular advantage †, which the pagan theology has above the chriſtian, in regard even to moral propriety, ſo far I mean as poetry is concerned. For the ſacred hiſtory was not deſigned to amuſe, but to inſtruct us: it rejects every ſpurious mixture of human invention: it has no peculiar theology ſet apart to 'exerciſe the genius of poets:' every thing breathes the ſeverity of truth. Upon what principle then can we juſtify the machinery in *Paradiſe Loſt*, and the *Death of Abel*? Why muſt the Almighty be brought upon the ſcene, where we have no warrant from ſcripture? Why made to ſpeak in a form of words drawn up according to our fancy? Does the licence of chriſtian poetry al-

* See Brumoy's *Theatre des Grecs*, and Burnet *De Fide & Officiis Chriſtianorum*. The one confirms this opinion from Plutarch, and the other from Varro, who divides the vulgar religion, as diſtinguiſhed from the philoſophical, into the civil and the political. See likewiſe Cudworth's Intellectual Syſtem, B. i. Chap. 4.

† Mr. Addiſon takes notice of this advantage, which the heathen poets enjoyed, but does not fully explain the reaſon of it. 'It is poſſible,' ſays he, 'that the traditions on which the Iliad or Æneid were built, had more circumſtances in them than the hiſtory of the fall of man, as it is related in ſcripture. Beſides, it was eaſier for Homer and Virgil to daſh the truth with fiction, as they were in no danger of offending the religion of their country by it.' Spectator, N° 267.

low

low us to go beyond the bounds of written revelation? and when we thus presume to determine not what God has already done or said, but what *we* think it fit for him to do or say, would it be unreasonable to ask us, in the emphatical language of the Apostle, "Who hath known the mind of the Lord, or who hath been his counsellor?"

But we are told, in vindication of epic poems in general on scripture subjects, that even "dramatic pieces taken from sacred history not only gave no offence *at the time of the reformation*, but were publickly allowed, the *good intentions* of the authors being their chief merit; for the works themselves were far from being elegant *." The same custom, we are informed, prevails at this day in some Roman catholic countries †; and perhaps the pieces are written now with the same *good intentions* as they were formerly. But is it not a strange method to justify any practice from the good intentions of men? of those especially, who are either blinded by ignorance, and a false, misguided zeal, or, what is much the same thing, who are just emerging from the darkness of superstition, into the light of religious truth. What was done at the time of the Reformation, when the mists of popery were beginning only to disperse, and when things of weightier concern might engage people's attention, can be no precedent to us, who live in a more enlightened age, and at a time when the protestant faith is thoroughly established.

With respect to the incidents of these poems in particular, it may be further urged, that although Milton and Gessner 'had not only a very few circumstances upon which to raise their poems, but were also to proceed with the greatest caution in every thing, that they added out of their own invention, yet notwithstanding all the restraints they were under, both the one and the other has filled his story with so many surprising *incidents, which bear so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy writ*, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous ‡.' As this argument seems plausible at first sight, and is calculated to raise suspicions in us of our own judgement, if we dissent from it, there is a necessity of considering it with attention.

Now it is evident, that this method of reasoning by analogy concerning the divine conduct will be apt to lead us into dangerous mistakes. Incidents of our own invention may appear similar to those recorded in scripture, and yet, in some circumstances that are concealed from our knowledge, may be materially different. For though we see enough to convince us, that the general aim of our Creator is to promote our happiness, yet our conceptions are in many cases too weak to discover the *particular* motives of his actions, and too limited to apprehend

* See Gessner's preface.
† See Clarke's Letters on the Spanish nation.
‡ See Spectator, N° 267.

Digitized by Google

the relation they bear to other parts of univerſal and everlaſting government. We may indeed juſtly argue by analogy from the natural to the moral world, from the works of providence to the works of grace: for we here proceed on facts, not on the viſions of fancy; we trace out a conſiſtency of the divine will in matters of reaſon and of revelation, and ſhew there are parallel difficulties in both ariſing from our own ignorance. But the caſe is widely different, when we ſubſtitute imaginary incidents inſtead of the one, and vindicate the propriety of them from their ſuppoſed ſimilarity to the other. Beſides, it would not I believe be impoſſible, though the taſk might appear too invidious, to point out ſeveral incidents in theſe poems, in Milton eſpecially, that are ſo far from having a cloſe analogy with what is delivered in holy writ, that in reality they have no analogy with it at all*. And ſetting aſide theſe conſiderations, it is not eaſy to determine, how far invention, the poet's peculiar province, extends, when it is circumſcribed by the chriſtian ſyſtem. For it may be queſtioned, whether fiction is at all allowable, when the Divine Being is the ſubject of it.

Laſtly, with regard to the ſpeeches which the poet aſcribes to God, it may perhaps be alledged, that they are drawn up in the moſt exact conformity to the general dictates of reaſon, as well as to thoſe more peculiar notices of his perfections that are conveyed to us in ſcripture.—It may be ſo.—Were this conformity wanting, we ſhould not be at loſs, in what light to conſider them, nor what appellation to beſtow upon them. But ſtill it is dangerous to tread this holy ground. Milton, bold as he was, walks upon it with evident marks of fear, and after he had for ſome time "drawn empyreal air," ſeems to congratulate himſelf upon his return to his native element," where he could expatiate with greater freedom and ſecurity.

Standing on earth, not wrapt above the pole,
More *ſafe* I ſing with mortal voice.
B. vii. 23.

Mr. Addiſon has been before us in making this remark. "One may, I think," ſays he, "obſerve that the author proceeds with a kind of fear and trembling, whilſt he deſcribes the ſentiments of the Almighty. He dares not give his imagination its full play, but chooſes to confine himſelf to ſuch *thoughts, as are drawn from the books of the moſt orthodox divines, and to ſuch expreſſions as may be met with in ſcripture.*"

* I cannot forbear giving one inſtance from an ingenious writer, who, in the prime of life, ſeems to poſſeſs a fund of learning, rarely attained in a more advanced period. Le *Fiat* de Moiſe nous frape; mais la raiſon ne ſauroit ſuivre les travaux de la divinité, qui ébranle ſans efforts et ſans inſtrumens des millions de mondes, et l'imagination ne peut voir avec plaiſir les Diables de Milton combattre pendant deux jours les armées du Tout Puiſſant."
Gibbon's Eſſai ſur l'Etude de la Literat.

The

Digitized by Google

The ſcripture is indeed an unerring guide, and, while the poet follows it, he has nothing to fear. But we apprehend Mr. Addiſon cannot be underſtood in a ſtrict ſenſe, when he affirms, that Milton "confined himſelf to ſuch expreſſions as may be met with in ſcripture." He muſt mean to include likewiſe ſuch as are *analogous* to ſcripture expreſſions. For the aſſertion is not literally true; and if it be not taken in this extenſive ſignification, whence that fear and trembling he ſpeaks of? but analogy in ſentiment and expreſſion is liable to much the ſame objections as analogy in incident, which has been already conſidered. As to the moſt orthodox divines, they are of no more credit and authority than the poet himſelf, any farther than they agree with the inſpired writings.—We have now examined what we could find in Addiſon relating to our preſent inquiry, and we cannot ſay, as much as we admire his celebrated criticiſm on Milton, that we are ſatisfied with his manner of reaſoning on this ſubject.

But, notwithſtanding what has been advanced, let it be remembered, that we mean not to debar the chriſtian poet from all kind of machinery*, provided he can contrive any probable method of introducing it, without making himſelf ſo familiar with the Almighty. Excluding this liberty, let his imagination range through the whole extent of the creation. Let him perſonify the inanimate parts of nature, give reaſon and ſpeech to the brutes, tranſport men by inviſible means from one quarter of the globe to another, raiſe the evil ſpirits from their infernal manſions, and call down the benevolent angels from above. But when he paſſes the bounds of created being, when "an earthly gueſt," he preſumes to enter into the heaven of heavens, when he approaches the throne of God, and takes upon him to deliver to us the ſentiments and the language of his Creator, we cannot forbear thinking, that he aims to ſnatch a grace, to which his religion forbids him to aſpire, and his art cannot enable him to attain: in a word, that he is guilty of a moral, no leſs than a poetical impropriety.

Upon the whole, it is not my intention to depreciate the advantages of ſacred poetry. I agree entirely with Mr. Geſſner, that it is "the moſt energetic method" of conveying ſentiments of virtue to the human mind, and of inſpiring it with devout affections; but at the ſame time I cannot but be of opinion, that this end is more effectually attained by the ſhort excurſions of the lyric, than by the more daring flights of the epic muſe; ſince the machinery of the latter, in the two poems we have ventured to examine, is liable to ſuch apparent exceptions; and even fiction itſelf, when it is employed about the Divine Being, may, for no other reaſon but becauſe it is

* The word *machinery* is here uſed in Addiſon's ſenſe, "for introducing agents of a ſuperior nature, who are capable of effecting what is wonderful, and what is not to be met with in the ordinary courſe of things."

Digitized by Google

fiction be offenſive to chriſtian ears. I cannot therefore ſufficiently admire the judicious diſcernment of the great Fenelon, who raiſed not his poem on the chriſtian model, but choſe to inſtil into tender minds the pureſt maxims of wiſdom and virtue, under the agreeable veil of Pagan Mythology *. Had Geſſner adopted not the meaſure only, but the ſyſtem likewiſe of this illuſtrious writer; the uncommon talents he diſplays might perhaps have entitled him to a higher and more diſtinguiſhed ſeat in the Temple of Fame.

After all that has been ſaid, it will give me no great uneaſineſs, ſhould any perſon be able and willing to convict me of an error. My vanity indeed, according to the common frailty of authors, might perhaps be mortified for a moment: but my pleaſure, as a reader, would be improved, and the humbling of my literary would, in ſome meaſure, increaſe my national pride. For, as I eſteem Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, with all its imperfections, to be the nobleſt production of human genius that any nation can boaſt of, ſo whoever could remove what appears to me the greateſt imperfection of all, would contribute to my ſatisfaction; not only as I am one of its profeſſed admirers, but as I cannot help thinking myſelf to be intereſted, and to have a ſhare in the reputation of a poem, that does ſo much honour to my country.

R. S.

Sept. 12, 1764.

The Traveller, an Oriental Apologue; from a collection of Oriental Apologues lately publiſhed.

AS ſoon as I perceived the firſt ſparkling fires of day, I mounted my aſs, and took the path which leads to the high road of Babylon; ſcarce was I there, when in raptures I exclaimed,

O how mine eyes do wander with joy o'er yon green hills! with what delicious perfumes do theſe flow'ry meadows embalm the air!

I am in a beautiful avenue, my

* The French, in general, who cannot be reckoned deficient in taſte, nor bad judges of decorum and propriety, do not ſeem to approve the graſting of poetical fables on chriſtian truths. This will appear from the following paſſage in Brumoy, who is deſervedly eſteemed one of the moſt ſenſible and judicious of the French critics. Speaking of the ancient mythology, in his Diſcours ſur la Parallele des Theatres, he ſays, "Ce pays fabuleux eſt un climat univerſel, où les poëtes de toutes les nations devenus contemporains peuvent ſe raſſembler en citoyens, et s'entendre ſans avoir beſoin d'interpréte. *La Religion Chrétienne eſt trop reſpectable, et ſes myſtères ſont trop ſublimes, pour fournir a la poëſie un ſupplement à la fable,* comme le ſouhaitent M. de Saint Evremond, et quelques uns après lui, auſſi peu Poëtes que lui. Car les vrais Poëtes ſont bien éloignés d'admettre cette réforme chimérique. Il vaut mieux écouter Boüileau, qui dit très-bien.

De la Religion Chretienne les myſtères terribles
D'ornemens égayés ne ſont pas ſuſceptibles."

Art. Poët. Chant. 3.

aſs

Digitized by Google

aſs and I may retire under the ſhade of its trees when it ſhall ſeem good unto us.

How ſerene the heavens! how fine a day! how pure the air I breathe! well mounted as I am, I ſhall arrive before duſk.

Whilſt I uttered theſe words, beſotted with joy, I looked kindly down upon my aſs, and gently ſtroking him,

From afar I ſee a troop of men and women mounted upon beautiful camels, with a ſerious and diſdainful air,

All clothed in long purple robes, with belts and golden fringes, interſperſed with precious ſtones.

Their camels ſoon came up with me; I was dazzled by their ſplendor, and humbled by their grandeur.

Alas! all my endeavours to ſtretch myſelf ſerved only to make me appear more ridiculouſly vain.

Mine eyes did meaſure them inceſſantly; ſcarce did my head reach their ancles: I was ſorely vexed from the bottom of my ſoul, nevertheleſs did I not give over following them.

Then did I wiſh that my aſs could raiſe himſelf as high as the higheſt of camels, and fain would I have ſeen his long ears peep o'er their lofty heads.

I continually incited him by my cries, I preſs'd him with my heels and my halter; and though he quickened his pace, yet ſix of his ſteps ſcarce equalled one of the camels.

In ſhort, we loſt ſight of them, and I all hopes of overtaking them. What difference, cried I, between their lot and mine? Why are they not in my place? or why am I not in theirs?

Wretch that I am! I ſadly journey on alone upon the vileſt and the floweſt of animals; they, on the contrary.. happy they!.. would bluſh to have me in their train; ſo deſpicable am I in their eyes!

Buſied in theſe reflections, and loſt in thought, my aſs finding I no longer preſſed him, ſlackened his pace, and preſently flooped to feed upon the thiſtles.

The graſs was goodly; it ſeemed to invite him to reſt; ſo he laid him down: I fell; and like unto him who from a profound ſleep awaketh in ſurpriſe, ſo was I on a ſudden awakened from my meditations.

As ſoon as I got up, the voice of thouſands came buzzing in my ears; I looked around, and behold a troop ſtill more numerous than the former.

Theſe were mounted as poorly as myſelf; their linen tunics the ſame as mine; their manners ſeemed familiar; I addreſſed the neareſt.

Do your utmoſt, ſays I, you will never be able, mounted as you are, to overtake thoſe who are a-head of you.

Let us alone, ſays he, for that; the madmen! they riſk their lives; and for what? to arrive a few minutes before us.

We are all going to Babylon; an hour ſooner or later, in linen tunic, or purple robes, on an aſs, or a camel, what matters it, when once one is arrived? nay, upon the road, ſo you know how to amuſe yourſelf?

You, for example; what would

Digitized by Google

have become of you had you been mounted on a camel? your fall, ſays he, would have been fatal. I ſighed, and had nothing to reply.

Then, looking behind me, how great was my ſurpriſe to ſee men, women, and children following us a-foot, ſome ſinging, others ſkipping on the tender graſs; their poor backs bowed under their burdens.

Then, cried I, tranſported beyond myſelf, They go to Babylon as well as I: and is it they who rejoice? and is it I who am ſad? when on a ſudden my oppreſſed heart became light; and I felt a gentle joy flow within my veins.

Ere we got in, we overtook the firſt party; their camels had thrown them; their long purple robes, their belts, and gold fringes interſperſed with diamonds, were all covered with mud.

Then, ye powerful of the earth, even then it was I perceived the littleneſs of human grandeur; but the juſt eſtimation I made of it, did not render me inſenſible to the misfortunes of others.

Of the encouragement to agriculture, ariſing from the poſſeſſion of a paternal inheritance; extracted from a letter written by the rev. Mr. Comber, of Eaſt Newton, Yorkſhire.

I Think I remember the *natural Horace* to celebrate more than once the happineſs of him who "*paterna arat jugera.*"

Surely ſound *philoſophy* is perfectly at accord with this *poetic* ſentiment; for reflections on the obligations we have to a parent who has tranſmitted to us a comfortable inheritance, are certainly very likely to ſtimulate us to take at leaſt *equal* pains to tranſmit it entire, and in as good condition, to our poſterity; and if our parent has been a good huſbandman, and left us the inheritance in a fruitful ſtate, we have one of the ſtrongeſt inducements to continue that induſtrious culture, *viz.* the *fear of ſhame.* If he was no good huſbandman, we have a motive almoſt as ſtrong, *viz.* Ambition; that it may be juſtly ſaid, "this chief exceeds his father's fame."

If an intercourſe of mutual tenderneſs betwixt the father and the ſon has been preſerved, the nobleſt kind of inducement will actuate us, *viz.* a deſire that every thing inherited may appear a monument of the *kindneſs* of the *parent*, and the *gratitude* of the child. If the anceſtor and ſucceſſor have lived together upon the inheritance, a much ſtronger motive ſtill to good agriculture will ariſe hence; for, as Mr. Pope rightly obſerves in ſome part of his collection of letters, "we cannot miſs even an old ſtump, with which we have long been acquainted, without ſome degree of regret.

In the place then which we have lived in long with a parent, who affectionately loved and was loved by us, we cannot view an object which will not awake the memory of ſome tender ſcene, and make us love, and therefore cultivate to the utmoſt of our power, the ground which ſuggeſts ſuch pleaſing and inſtructive melancholy.

Such

Digitized by Google

Such encouragement is it to agriculture, and consequently such advantage to the state, that men possess an inheritance derived from their parents, and on which themselves and parents have lived!

I know a courtier, a man of taste and letters, who, though generally confined by the nature of his employment in and about town, yet endeavours every summer to bring down his eldest son from Westminster-school to his country seat, possessed and lived upon by his ancestors for several generations, "that he may *learn to love it*," as he expresses himself.

And surely it is reasonable to suppose, that the heirs of so many ancient families would not have *mortgaged*, or even *sold*, their *paternal estates* to discharge debts of gaming, &c. if they had been *taught to love* their country-seats by spending as much of their *infancy, childhood* and *youth* at them, as was consistent with the scheme of a *liberal education*.

I read over Tully's philosophical works this spring, and was much struck by the beauty of a passage in the *second book of laws*, which I marked when I read it; in order to give these reflections, which it suggested.

I will now transcribe the passage for the sake of the learned, who may not have the book at hand, or may not readily find it; and give a free translation of it for the sake of the unlearned.

Atticus, having observed the beauty of the place they were in, a villa of Tully's, acknowledges, that he used to wonder that his friend was so much delighted with this rustic retirement: but now, that he has seen it, he wonders if Tully, when absent from Rome, is any where else. Tully answers, "*Ego verò cum licet plureis dies abesse, præsertim hoc tempore anni, et amœnitatem hanc et salubritatem sequor: sarò autem licet. Sed nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quæ te non attingit ita.*—A. *Quæ tandem ista causa est?*—M. *Quia, si verum dicimus, hæc est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria. Hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissimâ sumus. Hic sacra, hic gens, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? Hanc vides villam, ut nunc quidem est, lautiùs ædificatam patris nostri studio; qui, cum esset infirmâ valitudine, hic fere ætatem egit in literis. Sed hoc ipso in loco quum avus viveret, et antiquo more parva esset villa ut illa* Curiana *in* Sabinis, *me scito esse natum. Quare inest nescio quid, at latet in animo, ac sensu meo, quo me plus hic locus fortasse delectet; siquidem etiam ille sapientissimus vir,* Ithacam *ut videret, immortalitatem scribitur repudiasse.*—A. *Ego verò tibi istam justam causam puto, cur hùc libentiùs venias, atque hunc locum, diligas. Quin ipse vere dicam, Sum illi villæ amicior modò factus, atque huic omni solo, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es: movemur enim, nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis in quibus eorum quos diligimus, aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia.*"

That is, "I run hither both for health and delight, when I can steal any number of days, especially at this season. This is too seldom in my power. But I have another cause of delight, which does not touch you." Atticus enquires, "Pray, what can that be?" Tully

Digitized by Google

replies, "To ſay the truth, this is the native place both of myſelf and my brother here. Our family is very ancient. I ſee many footſteps of our anceſtors, of our family devotions, and connections. Why ſhould I enumerate them? you ſee this *villa* at preſent more elegantly built by the care of my father, who, having bad health, fixed in learned retirement here. I was born here in my grandfather's days, when this villa was ſmall, like all its ancient neighbours, like that of *Curius* in the country of the *Sabines*. Hence there is (I know not what to call it) a ſecret feeling of my mind, which makes this place more delightful to me; as the moſt wiſe *Ulyſſes* is ſaid to have preferred *Ithaca* to *immortality*." Atticus rejoins, "I think that is a good reaſon for your fondneſs of this place. To ſay truth, I have more affection for this villa and neighbourhood on a ſudden, becauſe you was born here; for we are moved, I know not how, with places in which we ſee the footſteps of thoſe whom we *love* and *admire*."

The love of places where we are born, or where they have lived whom we *love* and *admire*, is repreſented as a kind of *myſtery* by Tully and Atticus; but the principles of *true philoſophy*, that of Mr. Locke, have developed this myſtery, and ſhewn us how this love is accounted for by *aſſociation of ideas*.

June 4, 1765.

On the great abſurdity of declamations againſt Luxury; from M. Voltaire.

LUXURY has been declaimed againſt in verſe and in proſe, for two thouſand years paſt, and it has been always cheriſhed.

What has not been ſaid of the firſt Romans, when thoſe robbers ravaged and pillaged the harveſts of their neighbours; when, in order to augment their poor villages, they deſtroyed the poor villages of the Volſcians and the Samnites; thoſe men were diſintereſted and virtuous! They could not then ſteal gold, ſilver, or diamonds, becauſe there were none in the towns which they ſacked. Their woods and their marſhes produced no partridges nor pheaſants, and we applaud their temperance.

When by degrees they had plundered and robbed from the bottom of the Adriatic gulph to the Euphrates, and had ſenſe enough to enjoy the fruit of their rapines for ſeven or eight hundred years; when they cultivated every art, taſted every pleaſure, and made even the vanquiſhed alſo taſte them, they then ceaſed, it is ſaid, to be wiſe and good men.

All theſe declaimers are reduced to prove that a robber ought never to eat the dinner he has taken, nor to wear the cloaths, nor to adorn himſelf with the ring, he has ſtolen.—They muſt throw all theſe ('tis ſaid) into the river, if they would be deemed honeſt men; rather ſay, that they ought not to ſteal. Condemn robbers when they plunder, but do not treat them like fools when they enjoy their good luck. When a great number

Digitized by Google

number of Engliſh ſailors had enriched themſelves at the taking of Pondichery, and the Havannah, were they to blame for entering into the pleaſures of London, as a reward for the hardſhips they had undergone at the extremities of Aſia and America?

Would theſe declaimers have all the wealth buried that has been amaſſed by the chance of war, by agriculture, commerce, and by induſtry? They quote Lacedæmon; why do they not alſo quote the republic of St. Marino? Of what ſervice was Sparta to Greece? Did ſhe ever produce a Demoſthenes, a Sophocles, an Apelles, a Phidias? The luxury of Athens gave riſe to men who excelled in every way; Sparta had ſome generals, but much fewer than the other cities. But it was lucky, that a republic ſo ſmall as Lacedæmon continued poor; we die if we want every thing, as well as if we enjoy all that renders life agreeable. The Canadian ſavage ſubſiſts and arrives at old age like the Engliſh ſubject who has 5,000 guineas a year. But who compares the country of the Iroquois to England?

Let the republic of Raguſa and the canton of Zug make ſumptuary laws; they are in the right; the poor muſt not ſpend more than they are able; but I have ſomewhere read,

Know, above all, that Luxury enriches
Large nations, though a ſmall one it deſtroys.

If by Luxury you mean exceſs, that indeed is pernicious in every way, in abſtinence as well as in gluttony, in œconomy as well as in generoſity. I know not how it happens, but in my villages, where the ſoil is barren, the taxes heavy, the prohibition to export the corn that they ſow intolerable, there is, notwithſtanding, ſcarce a huſbandman who has not a good cloth ſuit, and who is not well ſhod and well fed. If this huſbandman ſhould work in a fine coat, white linen, and with his hair curled and powdered, this certainly would be the height of Luxury and impertinence; but ſhould a citizen of Paris, or London appear at the playdreſſed like, this peaſant, he would be thought ridiculouſly ſordid and unpoliſhed.

Eſt modus in rebus, ſunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.

When ſciſſars were invented, which are certainly not of the greateſt antiquity, how much was ſaid againſt thoſe who clipped their nails, and who cut off part of their hair which fell over their noſes? They were treated, no doubt, as fops and ſpendthrifts, who bought at a high price an inſtrument of vanity, in order to ſpoil the work of the Creator. What an enormous ſin to clip off the horn that God ordained to grow at the end of our fingers! this was an outrage to the Deity. It was much worſe when ſhirts and pumps were invented. 'Tis well known with what fury the old counſellors, who had never worn them, exclaimed againſt the young magiſtrates, who came into that fatal Luxury.

Ob-

Digitized by Google

Observations on the influence of the different climates upon the polite arts; taken from A history of the fine arts, by the abbé Winckleman, librarian of the Vaticum, and antiquary to the Pope.

THE human countenance does not only contain peculiar lines of the character of each individual; its expreſſion goes often ſtill farther, and ſagacious and attentive obſervers will frequently diſcover in it even a national character. The inhabitants of large and extenſive countries are viſibly diſtinguiſhed by particular variations, not only in the features of the face, but alſo in their poſture, attitude, and in the conformation of the principal parts of the body. This diverſity appears more ſtriking in proportion to the diſtance that ſeparates theſe countries one from another. There is alſo a diverſity in the language of different nations, ſomewhat analogous to that which is remarkable in the countenances of their inhabitants; and this diverſity ariſes from the ſtate and conformation of the organ of ſpeech. The nerves which belong to that organ, are leſs flexible in the northern countries, than in any other nations; and this is the reaſon why the northern languages abound in monoſyllables and conſonants, which render their pronunciation extremely difficult, and almoſt impoſſible to the inhabitants of the ſouthern parts of the world. A famous Italian author has obſerved ſimilar, though leſs ſtriking variations in the idioms of the different provinces of his own country, from the northern parts of Lombardy to the ſouthern extremities of Sicily.

The concluſion deducible from theſe reflections, is, that as *man* is one of the principal objects of the *imitative arts*, the country of an artiſt, and the effects of its climate, muſt have, more or leſs, an influence on his productions. Thus the pictures of the greateſt maſters bear evident marks of their native land; and hence that variety of ſtyle obſervable in the French, Flemiſh, and Italian ſchools. Nay, though Rubens reſided for a long time in Italy, the Flemiſh air, the character of his nation, is viſible in all his figures, notwithſtanding the modification it received from the ſtudy and imitation of foreign models.

We muſt not, however, attribute too much to the influence of climate; ſince this may be modified, diverſified, and even counteracted, by a variety of accidental circumſtances. It is not poſſible to find any ſtriking reſemblance between the air and features of a modern Egyptian and the figures of the antient Egyptians that we ſee in the antique buſts, gems, and ſtatues of that nation. The reaſon is plain; for though the climate remains the ſame, the nation is totally changed; and its language, religion, government, and manners, are entirely different from what they formerly were.

The ſame may be ſaid of the modern Greeks; with this difference, that the human face, and the human form, ſtill retain, under that happy climate, a conſiderable meaſure of that ſurpaſſing beauty which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed the antient Grecians. Neither the change of manners among the modern Greeks, nor their intermarriages with foreigners,

Digitized by Google

ers, have effaced these fair strokes of nature. It would seem as if nature had fixed upon Greece, as the chief region of beauty, and given its climate a peculiar influence on the human form, since the human species seem really to increase in corporeal perfection, in proportion as they approach the Grecian isles. It is certain, that in the southern parts of Italy we rarely observe those vague and indeterminate features, those unmeaning faces, that have nothing in them expressive and characteristical, and which are so common beyond the Alps.

All physiognomies have something *pittoresque* in them; countenances and heads of persons of the meanest extraction might sometimes make a figure in the sublime compositions of a Raphael; and we frequently see in a wretched village female figures, which the painter and statuary would not disdain to employ as models for a Minerva or a Juno. As the countenance is the mirrour of the soul, it is natural to conclude, generally speaking, that it will be striking and expressive in proportion to the sensibility, genius, and sagacity, of the individual, whose *character* it is designed by nature to delineate. Strong intellectual powers, and especially strong feelings, cannot but give a certain air and expression to the features of the face. Now as it is with the *individual*, so is it, in some measure, with the *national* character. The more wit, vivacity, sensibility, and genius, there are in a nation, the more life, expression, and character, will be evidently discoverable, generally speaking, in the physiognomy of its inhabitants. Thus the Romans are inferior in physiognomy to the Neapolitans, the Neapolitans to the Sicilians, and all the three to the Grecians.

It is in the temperate clime of Ionia, and the islands of the Archipelago, that the *human face divine*, as Milton calls it, is most remarkable for its beauty. Hippocrates, Lucian, and Belon, a traveller of the sixth century, whose relations are every way worthy of credit, speak with enthusiasm of the beauty of the sex in these smiling regions, and attribute it to the purity of the air, and its just and equal temperature in these parts of Greece now mentioned, which are not exposed, like the maritime parts of that country, and the southern coasts of Italy, to those noxious gales that come from the coast of Africa loaded with malignant vapours.

Among the modern Greeks, and the inhabitants of the Levant, there are no examples of flat noses. Vezali tells us, that the heads of the Turks and Greeks are of an oval, infinitely more elegant and beautiful than the form of German and Flemish heads. It is farther to be remarked, that the small-pox, one of the most dangerous foes to beauty, is much less virulent in warm countries than in cold climates; and that in the former, it scarcely leaves any marks behind it. Among a thousand Italians we shall scarcely find ten that are marked with the small-pox, and not one that has been deformed or even altered by it. This terrible disease was entirely unknown among the ancient Greeks.

The influence of climate is far from

Digitized by Google

from being confined to the external form; it reaches undoubtedly even to the mind, and particularly to the faculty of *imagination*, which seems to ſtand in the neareſt connection with our bodily frame. But here, indeed, again its effects may be modified, altered, or counteracted by a variety of accidental circumſtances. Thus the *fine arts* fled from Greece; and for many years paſt they have been declining in Italy.

The ſtyle and expreſſion of the Orientals bear evident marks of the warmth of their climate; the impetuoſity of their imagination carried them often beyond the bounds of truth, nature, and even poſſibility; and it is the love of the *marvellous*, rather than the deſire of *perfection*, that appears in their moſt ſublime productions.

The ſtyle of the Greeks, who lived under a milder government and a more temperate ſky, is full of images drawn from nature in her moſt pleaſing forms, and is truly *pittoreſque*, without being romantic. Nature ſeems to have given them ſuch a happy conſtitution of body and mind as enabled them to diſcern and ſelect the true beauties of each ſubject.

The Grecian colonies of Aſia Minor were peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by the excellence of their climate. Their language, enriched with an abundance of vowels, was ſingularly remarkable for its harmony and flexibility. Theſe colonies produced the firſt poets; they were the cradle of hiſtory and philoſophy; they gave birth to Apelles, the painter of the Graces. But accidental circumſtances hindered the gifts of nature from coming to maturity and perfection in theſe happy regions; their ſituation in the neighbourhood of Perſia, whoſe overgrown power was inceſſantly employed in encroaching upon the liberties and diſturbing the tranquillity of feeble ſtates, prevented the ſciences and arts from fixing their reſidence among them, or coming to any conſiderable degree of vigor and conſiſtence. They fled for refuge to Athens, which, having expelled its haughty tyrants, became, at the ſame time, the center of liberty, taſte, and ſcience.

That the Italians have a natural talent for the *fine arts*, and for all thoſe productions in which genius and invention are principally concerned, is a fact of which none can doubt. Our author compares their artiſts with thoſe of Great Britain, and thinks that the former ſurpaſs the latter in ſtrength of imagination. In his opinion the images employed by the Italian poets are more determined, better delineated, and more ſuſceptible of being thrown upon the canvas, than thoſe which we find in the Engliſh poets. Milton is truly ſublime, ſays Mr. Winckleman, but he is aſtoniſhing; and his images (which may be compared with thoſe beautiful Gorgons, who were charming, indeed, but reſembled no other human form) have no archetype in nature.

It muſt not be concluded from theſe obſervations, that it is in Italy alone we diſcover a talent or natural turn for the *fine arts*; this talent is to be found in other nations, but more rarely; and had Holbein and Durer been favoured with an opportunity of improving their taſte by the ſtudy of

Digitized by Google

of the ancients, they would have perhaps disputed the pre-eminence with a *Corregio*, a *Titian*, or a *Raphael*.

A discourse to prove the antiquity of the English tongue; shewing from various instances, that Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, were derived from the English: from the two last posthumous volumes of Dean Swift's works.

DURING the reign of parties, for about forty years past, it is a melancholy consideration, to observe how *Philology* hath been neglected, which was before the darling employment of the greatest authors, from the restoration of learning in Europe. Neither do I remember it to have been cultivated, since the Revolution, by any one person with great success, except our illustrious modern star, Dr. Richard Bentley, with whom the republic of learning must expire; as mathematics did with Sir Isaac Newton. My ambition hath gradually been tempted, from my early youth, to be the holder of a rush-light before that great luminary; which, at least, might be of some little use, during those short intervals, while he was snuffing his candle, or peeping with it under a bushel.

My present attempt is, to assert the antiquity of our English tongue; which, as I shall undertake to prove by invincible arguments, hath varied very little for these two thousand six hundred and thirty-four years past. And my proofs will be drawn from etymology; wherein I shall use my readers much fairer than Pezron, Skinner, Vorstigan, Camden, and many other superficial pretenders, have done. For I will put no force upon the words, nor desire any more favour than to allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia.

I think I can make it manifest to all impartial readers, that our language, as we now speak it, was originally the same with those of the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, however corrupted in succeeding times by a mixture of barbarisms. I shall only produce, at present, two instances among a thousand from the Latin tongue, *Cloaca*, which they interpret a *necessary-house*, is altogether an English word, the last letter *a* being, by the mistake of some scribe, transferred from the beginning to the end of the word. In the primitive orthography it is called *a cloac*, which had the same signification, and still continues so at Edinburgh in Scotland; where a man in a *cloac*, or cloak, of large circumference and length, carrying a convenient vessel under it, calls out, as he goes through the streets, *Who has need of me?* Whatever customer calls, the vessel is placed in the corner of the street, the *cloac*, or a cloak, surrounds and covers him, and thus he is eased with decency and secrecy.

The second instance is yet more remarkable. The latin word *Turpis* signifieth *nasty*, or *filthy*. Now this word *Turpis* is a plain composition of two English words; only, by a syncope, the last letter of the first syllable, which is *d*, is taken out of the middle, to prevent the jarring of three consonants together: and these two English words express the most unseemly

Digitized by Google

unſeemly excrements that belong to man.

But although I could produce many other examples, equally convincing, that the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans originally ſpoke the ſame language which we do at preſent; yet I have choſen to confine myſelf chiefly to the proper names of perſons, becauſe I conceive they will be of greater weight to confirm what I advance; the ground and reaſon of thoſe names being certainly owing to the nature, or ſome diſtinguiſhing action or quality in thoſe perſons, and conſequently expreſſed in the true ancient language of the ſeveral people.

I will begin with the Grecians, among whom the moſt ancient are the great leaders on both ſides in the ſiege of Troy. For it is plain, from Homer, that the Trojans ſpoke Greek as well as the Grecians. Of theſe latter *Achilles* was the moſt valiant. This hero was of a reſtleſs unquiet nature, never giving himſelf any repoſe either in peace or war; and therefore, as Guy of Warwick was called a Kill-cow, and another terrible man a Kill-devil, ſo this general was called *A Kill-eaſe*, or deſtroyer of eaſe; and at length, by corruption, *Achilles*.

Hector, on the other ſide, was the braveſt among the Trojans. He had deſtroyed ſo many of the Greeks by *hacking* and *tearing* them, that his ſoldiers, when they ſaw him fighting, would cry out, "Now the enemy will be *hackt*, now they will be *tore*." At laſt, by putting both words together, this appellation was given to their leader, under the name *Hacktore*; and, for the more commodious ſounding, *Hector*.

Diomede, another Grecian captain, had the boldneſs to fight with Venus, and wound her; whereupon the goddeſs, in a rage, ordered her ſon Cupid to make this hero be hated by all women, repeating it often that he ſhould *die a maid*; from whence, by a ſmall change in orthography, he was called *Diomede*. And it is to be obſerved, that the term *Maidenhead* is frequently, at this very day, applied to perſons of either ſex.

Ajax was, in fame, the next Grecian general to Achilles. The derivation of his name from *A Jakes*, however aſſerted by great authors, is, in my opinion, very unworthy both of them, and of the hero himſelf. I have often wondered to ſee ſuch learned men miſtake in ſo clear a point. This hero is known to have been a moſt intemperate liver, as it is uſual with ſoldiers; and, although he were not old, yet, by converſing with camp ſtrollers, he had got pains in his bones, which he pretended to his friends were only *Age-aches*; but they telling the ſtory about the army, as the vulgar always confound right pronunciation, he was afterwards known by no other name than *Ajax*.

The next I ſhall mention is *Andromache*, the famous wife of Hector. Her father was a Scotch gentleman, of a noble family ſtill ſubſiſting in that ancient kingdom. But, being a foreigner in Troy, to which city he led ſome of his countrymen in the defence of Priam, as Dictys Cretenſis learnedly obſerves; Hector fell in love with his daughter, and the father's name

Digitized by Google

name was *Andrew Mackay*. The young lady was called by the same name, only a little softened to the Grecian accent.

Astyanax was the son of Hector and Andromache. When Troy was taken, this young prince had his head cut off, and his body thrown to swine. From this fatal accident he had his name; which hath, by a peculiar good fortune, been preserved entire, *A sty, an ax*.

Mars may be mentioned among these, because he fought against the Greeks. He was called the god of war; and is described as a swearing, swaggering companion, and a great giver of rude language. For when he was angry, he would cry, "Kiss *my a—se*, *My a—se* in a band-box, *My a—se* all over:" Which he repeated so commonly, that he got the appellation of *My a—se*; and, by a common abbreviation, *M'ars*; from whence, by leaving out the mark of elision, *Mars*. And this is a common practice among us at present: as in the words D'anvers, D'avenport, D'anby, which are now written Danvers, Davenport, Danby, and many others.

The next is *Hercules*, otherwise called *Alcides*. Both these names are English, with little alteration; and describe the principle qualities of that hero, who was distinguished for being a slave to his mistresses, and at the same time for his great strength and courage. Omphale, his chief mistress, used to call her lovers *Her cullies*; and, because this hero was more and longer subject to her than any other, he was in a particular manner called the chief of *her cullies*; which, by an easy change, made the word *Hercules*. His other name *Alcides* was given him on account of his prowess: for, in fight, he used to strike on *all sides*, and was allowed on *all sides* to be the chief hero of his age. For one of which reasons he was called *All sides*, or *Alcides*; but I am inclined to favour the former opinion.

A certain Grecian youth was a great imitator of Socrates; which that philosopher observing, with much pleasure, said to his friends, "There is an *ape o' mine own days*." After which the young man was called *Epaminondas*, and proved to be the most virtuous person, as well as the greatest general of his age.

Ucalegon was a very obliging inn-keeper of Troy. When a guest was going to take horse, the landlord took leave of them with this compliment, "Sir, I shall be glad to see *you call again*." Strangers, who knew not his right name, caught his last words; and thus, by degrees, that appellation prevailed, and he was known by no other name even among his neighbours.

Hydra was a great serpent which Hercules slew. His usual outward garment was the *raw hide* of a lion, and this he had on when he attacked the serpent; which, therefore, took its name from the skin, the modesty of that hero devolving the honour of his victory upon the lion's skin, calling that enormous snake the *Hyde-raw* serpent.

Leda was the mother of Castor and Pollux; whom Jupiter embracing in the shape of a swan, she *laid a* couple of eggs, and was therefore called *Laid a*, or *Leda*.

As to *Jupiter* himself, it is well known, that the statue and pictures of

Digitized by Google

of this heathen god, in the Roman-catholic countries, reſemble thoſe of St. Peter, and are often taken the one for the other. The reaſon is manifeſt: for, when the emperors had eſtabliſhed chriſtianity, the heathens were afraid of acknowledging their heathen idols of the chief god, and pretended it was only a ſtatue of the *Jew Peter*. And thus the principal heathen god came to be called by the ancient Romans, with very little alteration, *Jupiter*.

The *Hamadryades* are repreſented by miſtaken antiquity as nymphs of the groves. But the true account is this: They were women of Calabria, who dealt in bacon; and, living near the ſea ſide, were uſed to pickle their bacon in ſalt water, and then ſet it up to dry in the ſun. From whence they were properly called *Ham-a-dry-a-days*, and in proceſs of time, miſ-ſpelt *Hamadryades*.

Neptune, the god of the ſea, had his name from the *Tunes* ſung to him by Tritons, upon their ſhells, every *neap* or *nip* tide. The word is come down to us almoſt uncorrupted, as well as *Tritons*, his ſervants; who, in order to pleaſe their maſter, uſed to *try* all *tones*, till they could hit upon that he liked.

Ariſtotle was a Peripatetic philoſopher, who uſed to inſtruct his ſcholars while he was walking. When the lads were come, he would *ariſe to tell* them what he thought proper; and was therefore called *Ariſe to tell*. But ſucceeding ages, who underſtood not this etymology, have, by an abſurd change, made it *Ariſtotle*.

Ariſtophanes was a Greek comedian, full of levity, and gave himſelf too much freedom; which made a graver people not ſcruple to ſay, that he had a great deal of *airy ſtuff in his* writings: and theſe words, often repeated, made ſucceeding ages denominate him *Ariſtophanes*. Vide *Roſin. Antiq. l.* iv.

Alexander the Great was very fond of eggs roaſted in hot aſhes. As ſoon as his cooks heard he was come home to dinner or ſupper, they called aloud to their under-officers, *All eggs under the Grate;* which, repeated every day at noon and evening, made ſtrangers think it was that prince's real name, and therefore gave him no other; and poſterity hath been ever ſince under the ſame deluſion.

Pygmalion was a perſon of very low ſtature, but great valour; which made his townſmen call him *Pygmy lion:* and ſo it ſhould be ſpelt; although the word hath ſuffered leſs by tranſcribers than many others.

Archimedes was a moſt famous mathematician. His ſtudies required much ſilence and quiet: but his wife having ſeveral maids, they were always diſturbing him with their tattle or their buſineſs; which forced him to come out every now and then to the ſtair-head, and cry, "*Hark ye maids*, if you will not be quiet, I ſhall turn you out of doors." He repeated theſe words, *Hark ye maids*, ſo often, that the unluckly jades, when they found he was at his ſtudy, would ſay, "There is *Hark ye maids*, let us ſpeak ſoftly." Thus the name went through the neighbourhood; and, at laſt, grew ſo general, that we are ignorant of that great man's true name to this day.

Strabo was a famous geographer; and, to improve his knowledge,

Digitized by Google

ledge, travelled over several countries, as the writers of his life inform us; who likewise add, that he affected great niceness and finery in his cloaths; from whence people took occasion to call him the *Stray beau*, which future ages have pinned down upon him, very much to his dishonour.

Peloponnesus, that famous Grecian peninsula, got its name from a Greek colony in Asia the Less; many of whom going for traffic thither, and finding that the inhabitants had but one well in the town of * * * *, from whence certain porters used to carry the water through the city in great pails, so heavy that they were often forced to set them down for ease; the tired porters, after they had set down the pails, and wanting to take them up again, would call for assistance to those who were nearest, in these words, *Pail up, and ease us.* The stranger Greeks hearing these words repeated a thousand times as they passed the street, thought the inhabitants were pronouncing the name of their country, which made the foreign Greeks call it *Peloponnesus*, a manifest corruption of *Pail up, and ease us.*

Having mentioned so many Grecians to prove my hypothesis, I shall not tire the reader with producing an equal number of Romans, as I might easily do. Some few will be sufficient.

Cæsar was the greatest captain of that empire: the word ought to be spelt *Seiser*, because he *seised* on not only most of the known world, but even the liberties of his own country: so that a more proper appellation could not have been given him.

Cicero was a poor scholar in the university of *Athens*, wherewith his enemies in Rome used to reproach him; and, as he passed thro' the streets, would call out *O Ciser, Ciser o!* a word still used in Cambridge, and answers to a servitor in Oxford.

Anibal was sworn enemy of the Romans, and gained many glorious victories over them. This name appears at first repeating to be a metaphor drawn from tennis, expressing a skilful gamester, who can take *any Ball*; and is very justly applied to so renowned a commander. Navigators are led into a strange mistake upon this article. We have usually in our fleet some large man of war, called the *Anibal* with great propriety, because it is so strong that it may defy *any ball* from a cannon. And such is the deplorable ignorance of our seamen, that they miscall it the *Honey-ball.*

Cartago was the most famous trading city in the world; where, in every street, there was many a *cart going*, probably laden with merchants goods. Vide *Alexander ab Alexandro*, and *Suidas* upon the word *Cartago.*

The word *Roman* itself is perfectly English, like other words ending in *man* or *men*, as Hangman, Drayman, Huntsman, and several others. It was formerly spelt *Row-man*, which is the same with *Waterman.* And therefore, when we read of *Jesta*, (or as it is corruptly spelt, *Gesta*) *Romanorum*, it is to be understood of the rough manner of *jesting* used by watermen; who, upon the sides of rivers, would *Row man or'um.* This I think is clear enough to convince the most incredulous.

Digitized by Google

Misanthropos was the name of an ill-natured man, which he obtained by a cuſtom of catching a great number of *mice*, then ſhutting them up in a room, and throwing a cat among them. Upon which his fellow citizens called him *Mice and throw puſs*. The reader obſerves how much the orthography hath been changed without altering the ſound: but ſuch depravations we owe to the injury of time, and groſs ignorance of tranſcribers.

Among the ancients, fortune-telling by the ſtars was a very beggarly trade. The profeſſors lay upon ſtraw, and their cabins were covered with the ſame materials; whence every one who followed that myſtery was called *A ſtraw-lodger*, or a lodger in ſtraw; but in the new-fangled way of ſpelling, *Aſtrologer*.

It is remarkable, that the very word *Diphthong* is wholly Engliſh. In former times ſchool-boys were chaſtiſed with thongs, faſtened at the head of a ſtick. It was obſerved that young lads were much puzzled with ſpelling and pronouncing words where two vowels came together, and were often corrected for their miſtakes in that point. Upon theſe occaſions the maſter would *dip* his *thongs* (as we now do rods) in p—; which made that difficult union of vowels to be called *Diphthong*.

Bucephalus, the famous horſe of Alexander, was ſo called becauſe there were many grooms employed about him, which *fellows* were always *buſy* in their office; and, becauſe the horſe had ſo many *buſy fellows* about him, it was natural for thoſe who went to the ſtable to ſay, "Let us go to the *buſy fellows*;" by which they meant, to ſee that prince's horſe. And, in proceſs of time, theſe words were abſurdly applied to the animal itſelf, which was thenceforth ſtyled *buſy fellows*, and very improperly *Bucephalus*.

I ſhall now bring a few proofs of the ſame kind, to convince my readers that our Engliſh language was well known to the Jews.

Moſes, the great leader of thoſe people out of Ægypt, was in propriety of ſpeech called *Mow ſeas* down in the middle, to make a path for the Iſraelites.

Abraham was a perſon of ſtrong bones and ſinews, and a firm walker, which made the people ſay, he was a man (in the Scotch phraſe, which comes neareſt to the old Saxon) of *a bra ham*, that is, of a brave ſtrong ham, from whence he acquired his name.

The man whom the Jews called *Balam* was a ſhepherd; who by often crying *Ba* to his *lambs*, was therefore called *Baalam*, or *Balam*.

Iſaac is nothing elſe but *Eyes ake*; becauſe the Talmudiſts report that he had a pain in his eyes. Vide *Ben Gorion*, and the *Targum* on *Geneſis*.

Thus I have manifeſtly proved, that the Greeks, the Romans, and the Jews, ſpoke the language we now do in England; which is an honour to our country that I thought proper to ſet in a true light, and yet hath not been done, as I have heard, by any other writer.

And thus I have ventured (perhaps too temerarioufly) to contribute my mite to the learned world; from whoſe candour, if I may hope to receive ſome approbation,

it

Digitized by Google

t may probably give me encouragement to proceed on some other peculations, if possible, of greater mportance than what I now offer; ind which have been the labour of nany years, as well as of constant vatchings, that I might be useful o mankind, and particularly to nine own country.

Description of a Rape-threshing, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Comber to the publishers of the Museum Rusticum.

IT is the established custom, in this part of the world, to receive *no money* for any part of the labour of threshing of rape; but then the farmer is obliged to treat all who come, not only with meat, but drink, insomuch that he *makes a feast*, and this for all comers. He brews several quarters of malt; he kills a fat beast and several sheep; he has his oven more than once filled with pies, puddings, and bread; he has a fidler at every cloth; he has barrels of ale ready broached near every cloth; and persons to attend, that every comer may be supplied to his wish.

For fear he should be obliged to have more than one day (the expence of which is so great, as to fall somewhere between ten and fifteen pounds) he not only invites all his relations, friends, acquaintance, and neighbours near, but even at some distance; and therefore, if the proposed day, of which they have notice some time before, prove rainy, it is a terrible loss to him; for the people who come must be entertained.

The consequence of this, that the farmer has always great numbers of *useless*, *troublesome*, and *expensive* guests. Every man who brings his flail from any distance, brings his wife, his daughter, or both, or even little children, to partake of the feast.

Another bad consequence is, that almost every man is ambitious of being a thresher, which is a work he may make almost as light as he pleases; and when there are more threshers than sufficient, they confound both each other and the attendants, who cannot bring the rapes, or remove the straw or seed for them. The farmer has often not influence enough to persuade these *volunteer idlers*, rather than *workers*, to become *bearers* rather than *threshers*, though the former are absolutely necessary to find the latter work. He is obliged to observe some measures with these shameless people, whom he must consider as *guests* and *friends*, though they do much more *harm* than *good*, and are indeed only *devourers*. For this reason he is obliged to appoint several friends of experience and some authority, who can decently take more liberty than himself, and sometimes use reproaches, and vent, from time to time, such sage maxims as this, "Every *minute* is an *hour*;" that is, it is equally precious as an hour at another time; or, "All of you in a minute can do what one would in an hour." By these means, a field of twelve acres has been often threshed in a single day.

The numbers of people on the

Digitized by Google

field are such, that the farmer frequently knows not the greater part, nor dares he ask them their names, or places of abode, as such a question would be thought a *violation of hospitality*, and secure to him and perhaps his descendants, the name of *miser*. Such are the obstacles, above hinted at, to a reform in this shameless practice. Many people come to the field so well dressed, that their dress is a plain proof they do not intend to work. A neighbour of mine is thought to have had three hundred people, or more, on his field. As it is impossible to entertain these in any farm-house, the famer erects long cross tables, formed of planks laid over firkins, on some dry pleasant hill near his house, and, if he can, under shade. The very people employed in preparing and conducting the feast are a considerable number.

The sight of these preparations for dinner, and the desire of having nothing to do but to *eat, drink, sing*, and *dance*, are the *strongest*, nay *almost only*, inducements to the tumultuous multitude to finish the work, which is indeed completed in a very few hours. They begin at ten or eleven in the morning, and end at two or three in the afternoon. From this time, all is a scene of riotous merriment. Though the graver people retire sooner, the wilder stay till next morning, or at least till they have drunk the farmer *dry*.

One great inconvenience attending our method of threshing of rape, regards not the farmer who threshes, but the public, and this is, the drawing a vast number of useful *hands* and *eyes*, both the *workers* and the *overseers*, from country business, especially our hay-harvest, in a whole track of country; so that, if we happen to have three or four rape-fields in our neighbourhood, it is incredible how much we suffer in our hay, &c. especially if the weather proves catching, as it has been remarkably this year.

Another great inconvenience attending this method of threshing is, that the damp weather, which often prevents threshing, spoils the fresh meat provided, and puts the farmer to the expence of new provisions. I have known a farmer provide three times.

The last inconvenience which I shall mention is, that all comers turn their horses into the farmer's ground nearest to his house, which is almost always his cow-pasture; and forty or fifty hungry horses or even a much less number, do him infinite damage there, especially if his pasture be not *large* and *well grown*. I have endeavoured, gentlemen, to perform the offer made by

Your humble servant,
THO. COMBER, jun.

East Newton,
August 21, 1764.

POETRY

Digitized by Google

POETRY.

THE ANCIENT BALLAD OF CHEVY-CHASE.

From the ingenious Mr. Percy's Reliques of ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY; *with that gentleman's observations upon this curious piece of antiquity.*

I never heard the old ſong of Percie and Douglas, that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet: and yet 'it' is ſung but by ſome blinde crowder, with no rougher voice, than rude ſtile; which being ſo evill aparelled in the duſt and cobweb of that uncivill age, what would it work, trimmed in the gorgeous eloquence of Pindare? SIR PHILIP SYDNEY'S DEFENCE OF POETRY.

The fine heroic ſong of CHEVY-CHASE *has ever been admired by competent judges. Thoſe genuine ſtrokes of nature and artleſs paſſion, which have endeared it to the moſt ſimple readers, have recommended it to the moſt refined; and it has equally been the amuſement of our childhood, and the favourite of our riper years.*

Mr. Addiſon has given an excellent critique (1) *on this very popular ballad, but is miſtaken with regard to the antiquity of our preſent copy; for this, if one may judge from the ſtyle, cannot be older than the time of Elizabeth, and was probably written after the eulogium of Sir Philip Sydney; perhaps in conſequence of it. I flatter myſelf, I have here recovered the genuine antique poem: the true original ſong, which appeared rude even in the time of Sir Philip, and cauſed him to lament that it was ſo evil apparelled in the rugged garb of antiquity.*

This curioſity is printed from an old manuſcript, at the end of Herne's preface to Gul. Newbrigenſis Hiſt. 1719 8vo, *vol.* 1. *To the MS. Copy is ſubjoined the name of the author,* RICHARD SHEALE (2), *whom Hearne had ſo little judgment as to ſuppoſe to be the ſame with a R. Sheale, who was living in* 1588. *But whoever examines the gradation of language and idiom in the following volumes, will be convinced that this is the production of an earlier poet. It is indeed expreſsly mentioned among ſome*

(1) *Spectator*, No. 70, 74.

(2) *Subſcribed, after the uſual manner of our old poets,* EXPLICETH [*explicit*] QUOTH RICHARD SHEALE.

Digitized by Google

very ancient songs in an old book, intituled, The Complaint of Scotland (3), *(fol. 42) under the title of the* HUNTIS OF CHEVET, *where the two following lines are also quoted:*

The Perſſee and the Mongumrye mette (4)
That day, that day, that gentil day (5):

Which, though not quite the same as they ſtand in the ballad, yet differ not more than might be owing to the author's quoting from memory. Indeed, whoever conſiders the ſtyle and orthography of this old poem, will not be inclined to place it lower than the time of Henry VI.: as, on the other hand, the mention of JAMES THE SCOTTISH KING (6), *with one or two Anachroniſms, forbid us to aſſign it an earlier date. King James I. who was priſoner in this kingdom at the death of his father* (7), *did not wear the crown of Scotland till the ſecond year of our Henry VI.* (8), *but before the end of that long reign, a third had mounted the throne* (9). *A ſucceſſion of two or three James's, and the long detention of one of them in England, would render the name familiar to the Engliſh, and diſpoſe a poet in thoſe rude times to give it to any Scottiſh king he happened to mention.*

So much for the date of this old ballad: with regard to its ſubject, altho' it has no countenance from hiſtory, there is room to think it had originally ſome foundation in fact. It was one of the laws of the marches, frequently renewed between the two nations, that neither party ſhould hunt in the other's borders, without leave from the proprietors or their deputies (10). *There had long been a rivalſhip between the two martial families of Percy and Douglas, which, heightened by the national quarrel, muſt have produced frequent challenges and ſtruggles for ſuperiority, petty invaſions of their reſpective domains, and ſharp conteſts for the point of honour; which would not always be recorded in hiſtory. Something of this kind, we may ſuppoſe, gave riſe to the ancient ballad of the* HUNTING A' THE CHEVIAT (11).

Percy, earl of Northumberland, had vowed to hunt for three days in the Scottiſh border, without condeſcending to aſk leave from Earl Douglas, who was either lord of the ſoil, or lord warden of the marches. Douglas would not fail to reſent the inſult, and endeavour to repel the intruders by force: this would naturally produce a ſharp conflict between the two parties:

(3) *One of the earlieſt productions of the Scottiſh preſs, now to be found. The title page was wanting in the copy here quoted; but it is ſuppoſed to have been printed in* 1540. *See Ames.*

(4) *See Pt.* 2. *v.* 25. (5) *See Pt.* 1. *v.* 104. (6) *Pt.* 2. *v.* 36. 140.

(7) *Who died Aug.* 5, 1406.

(8) *James I. was crowned May* 22, 1424: *murdered Feb.* 21, 1436-7.

(9) *In* 1460.—*Hen. VI. was depoſed* 1461: *reſtored and ſlain* 1471.

(10) *Item.* . . . Concordatum eſt, quod, . . . NULLUS unius partis vel alterius ingrediatur terras, boſchas, forreſtas, warrenas, loca, domina, quæcunque alicujus partis alterius ſubditi, cauſa venandi, piſcandi, aucupandi, diſportum aut ſolatium in eiſdem, aliave quæcunque de cauſa ABSQUE LICENTIA ejus . . . ad quem loca . . . . pertinent, aut de deputatis ſuis prius capt. & obtent. *Vid. Bp. Nicholſon's Leges Marchiarum.* 1705. 8vo. *p.* 47. 51.

(11) *This was the original title. See the ballad, Pt.* 1. *v.* 106. *Pt.* 2. *v.* 165. *ſome-*

Digitized by Google

something of which, it is probable, did really happen, tho' not attended with the tragical circumstances recorded in the ballad: for these are evidently borrowed from the BATTLE OF OTTERBOUN, *a very different event, but which aftertimes would easily confound with it. That battle might be owing to some such previous affront as this of* CHEVY-CHACE, *though it has escaped the notice of historians. Our poet has evidently jumbled the two events together: if indeed the lines* (12) *in which this mistake is made, are not rather spurious, and the after-insertion of some person, who did not distinguish between the two stories.*

Hearne has printed this ballad, without any division of stanzas, in long lines, as he found it in the old written copy: but it is usual to find the distinction of stanzas neglected in ancient MSS.; where, to save room, two or three verses are frequently given in one line undivided. See flagrant instances in the Harleian Catalogue, No. 2253. *f.* 29, 34, 61, 70, & *passim.*

THE FIRST PART.

THE Perſé owt of Northombarlande,
And a vowe to God mayd he,
That he would hunte in the mountayns
Off Chyviat within days thre,
In the mauger of doughte Dogles
And all that ever with him be.

The fattiſte hartes in all Cheviat
He ſayd he wold kyll, and cary them away;
Be my feth, ſayd the doughetі Doglas agayn,
I wyll let that hontyng yf that I may.

Then the Perſé owt of Banborowe cam,
With him a myghtee meany;
With fifteen hondrith archares bold;
The wear choſen out of thyars thre.

This begane on a monday at morn
In Cheviat the hillys ſo he,
The chyld may rue that ys un-born,
It was the mor pitte

The dryvars thorowe the woodes went
For to reas the dear,
Bomen bickarte uppone the bent
With ther browd aras cleare.

(12) *Vid. Pt.* 2. *v.* 167.
Ver. 5. magger *in Hearne's MS.* *Ver.* 11. *The Perſè. MS.* *Ver.* 13. archardes bolde off blood and bone. *MS.* *Ver.* 19. throrowe *MS.*

Digitized by Google

Then the wylde thorowe the woodes went
On every ſyde ſhear.
Grea honde thorowe the greves glent
For to kill thear dear.

The begane in Chyviat the hyls above
Yerly on a monnyn day;
Be that it drewe to the owsre off none
A hondrith fat hartes ded ther lay.

The blewe a mort uppone the bent,
The ſemblyd on ſydis ſhear;
To the quyrry then the Perſé went
To ſee the bryttlynge off the deare.

He ſayd, It was the Duglas promys
This day to met me hear;
But I wyſte he wold faylle verament:
A gret oth the Perſé ſwear.

At the laſt a ſquyar of Northomberlonde
Lokyde at his hande full ny,
He was war ath the doughetie Doglas comynge;
With him a mighté meany.

Both with ſpear, 'byll,' and brande:
Yt was a myghti fight to ſe.
Hardyar men both off hart nar hande
Wear not in Criſtiante.

The wear twenty hondrith ſpear-men good,
Withouten any fayle;
The wear borne a-long be the watter a Twyde,
Yth bowndes of Tividale.

Leave off the brytlyng of the dear, he ſayde,
And to your bowys tayk good heed;
For never ſithe ye wear on your mothars borne
Had ye never ſo mickle need.

The dougheti Dogglas on a ſtede
He rode his men beforne;
His armor glytteryde as dyd a glede;
A bolder barne was never born.

V. 31. blwe a mot. *MS.* *V.* 42. myghtte. *MS. paſſim.* *V.* 43. brylly. *MS.* *V.* 48. withowte . . . feale. *MS.* *V.* 52. boys lock ye tayk. *MS.* *V.* 54. ned. *MS.* *V.* 56. att his. *MS.*

Tel

Digitized by Google

Tel me 'what' men ye ar, he ſays,
Or whos men that ye be;
Who gave youe leave to hunte in this
Chyviat chays in the ſpyt of me?

The firſt mane that ever him an anſwear mayd,
Yt was the good lord Persè:
We wyll not tell the 'what' men we are, he ſays,
Nor whos men that we be;
But we wyll hount hear in this chays
In the ſpyte of thyne, and of the.

The fattiſte hartes in all Chyviat
We have kyld, and caſt to carry them a-way.
Be my troth, ſayd the doughtè Dogglas agayn,
Ther-for the ton of us ſhall de this day.

Then ſayd the doughtè Doglas
Unto the lord Persè:
To kyll all thes giltles men,
Alas! it wear great pittè.

But, Persè, thowe art a lord of lande,
I am a yerle callyd within my contre;
Let all our men uppone a parti ſtande,
And do the battell off the and of me.

Nowe Criſte corson his crowne, ſayd the lord Persè,
Who-ſoever there-to ſays nay.
Be my troth, doughtè Doglas, he ſays,
Thow ſhalt never ſe that day.

Nethar in Ynglonde, Skottlande, nar France,
Nor for no man of a woman born,
But and fortune be my chance,
I dar met him on man for on.

Then beſpayke a ſquyar of Northombarlonde,
Ric. Wytharynton was his nam;
It ſhall never be told in Sothe-Ynglonde, he ſays,
To kyng Herry the fourth for ſham.

It wat youe byn great lordes twa,
I am a poor ſquyar of lande;

V. 59. whos. *MS.* *V.* 64, whoys. *MS.* *V.* 71. agay. *MS.* *V.* 81. ſayd the. *MS.* *V.* 88. *i. e. one.* *V.* 93. *twaw. MS.*

I wyll

I wyll never ſee my captayne fyght on a fylde,
And ſtande myſelffe, and look on,
But whyll I may my weppone welde,
I will not 'fayl' both harte and hande.

That day, that day, that dreadful day:
The firſt FIT here I fynde.
And you will here any mor athe hontyng athe Chyvyat,
Yet is ther mor behynd.

THE SECOND PART.

THE Yngliſhe men hade their bowys yebent,
Ther hartes were good yenoughe;
The firſt of arros that the ſhote off,
Seven ſkore ſpear-men the ſloughe.

Yet bydys the yerle Doglas uppon the bent,
A captain good yenoughe,
And that was ſene verament,
For he wrought hom both woo and woughe.

The Dogglas pertyd his oſt in three,
Lyk a cheffe cheften off pryde,
With ſuar ſpeares off myghtte tre
The cum in on every ſyde.

Thrughe our Ynglyſhe archery
Gave many a wounde full wyde;
Many a doughete the garde to dy,
Which ganyde them no pryde.

The Ynglyſhe men let their bowys be,
And pulde owt brandes that wer bright,
It was a hevy ſyght to ſe
Bryght ſwordes on baſnites lyght.

Thorowe ryche male, and myne-ye-ple
Many ſterne the ſtroke downe ſtreght.
Many a freyke, that was full fre,
Ther undar foot dyd lyght.

V. 101. you . . . hountyng. *MS.* *V.* 3. *i. e. ſlight.* *V.* 5. byddys. *MS.* *V.* 27. boys. *MS.* *V.* 28 briggt. *MS* *V.* 22. throrowe. *MS.* *V.* 22. done. *MS.*

At

Digitized by Google

At laſt the Duglas and the Perſè met,
Lyk to captayns of myght and mayne;
The ſwapte togethar tyll the both ſwat
With ſwordes, that wear of fyn myllàn,

Thes worthè freckys for to fyght
Ther-to the wear full fayne,
Tyll the bloode out of thear baſnetes ſpente,
As aver dyd heal or rayne.

Holde the, Perſè, ſaid the Doglas,
And i'feth I ſhall the brynge
Wher thowe ſhalt have a yeris wagis
Of Jamy our Scottiſh kynge.

Thoue ſhalt have thy ranſom fre,
I hight the hear this thinge,
For the manfullyſte man yet art thowe,
That ever I conqueryd in filde fightyng.

Nay 'then' ſayd the lord Perſè,
I tolde it the beforne,
That I wolde never yeldyde be
To no man of a woman born.

With that ther cam an arrowe haſtely
Forthe off a mightie wane,
Hit hath ſtrekene the yerle Duglas
In at the breſt bane.

Thoroue lyvar and longs bathe
The ſharp arrowe ys gane,
That never after in all his lyffe days
He ſpake no words but ane,
That was, Fyght ye, my merry men, whyllys ye may,
For my lyff days ben gan.

The Perſè leanyde on his brande,
And ſaw the Duglas de;
He tooke the dede man by the hande,
And ſyde, Wo ys me for the!

To have ſavyde thy lyffe I wolde have pertyd with
My landes for years thre,
For a better man of hart, nare of hande
Was not in all the north countrè.

V. 26. to, *i. e. two.* *Ibid.* and of *MS.* *V.* 32. ran. *MS.* *V.* 33. helde. *MS.* *V.* 36. Scottiſh, *MS.* *V.* 49. throroue. *MS.*

Digitized by Google

Off all that ſe a Skottiſh knyght,
Was callyd Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry,
He ſawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght,
He ſpendyd a ſpear a truſti tre:

He rod uppon a corſiare
Throughe a hondrith archery,
He never ſtyntyde, nar never blane
Tyll he cam to the good lord Perſè

He ſet uppone the lord Perſè
A dynte, that was full ſoare;
With a ſuar ſpear of a myghtè tre
Clean thorow the body he the Perſè bore,

Athe tothar ſyde, that a man myght ſe,
A large cloth yard and mare:
Towe bettar captayns wear not in Chriſtiantè,
Then that day ſlain wear thare.

An archer off Northomberlonde
Say ſlean was the lord Perſè,
He bar a bende-bow in his hande,
Was made off truſti tre:

An arow, that a cloth yarde was lang,
To th harde ſtele halyde de;
A dynt, that was both ſad and ſoar,
He ſat on Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry.

The dynt yt was both ſad and 'ſoar,'
The he of Mongon-byrry ſette;
The ſwane-ſethars, that his arrowe bar,
With his hart blood the wear wete.

Ther was never a freake wone foot wolde fle,
But ſtill in ſtour dyd ſtand,
Heawyng on yche othar, whyll they myght dre,
With many a bal-ful brande.

This battell begane in Chyviat
An owar befor the none,
And when even-ſong bell was rang
The battell was nat half done.

V. 74. *ber. MS. V.* 78. *ther. MS. V.* 80. Say. *i. é. ſawe, MS. V.* 84. hayde. *MS. V.* 87. ſar. *MS.*

The

Digitized by Google

The tooke 'on' on ethar hand
Be the lyght off the mone;
Many hade no ſtrength for to ſtande,
In Chyviat the hillys abone.

Of fifteen hondrith archars of Ynglonde
Went away but fifti and thre;
Of twenty hondrith ſpear-men of Skotlonde,
But even five and fifti:

But all weare ſlayne Cheviate within:
The hade no ſtrengthe to ſtand on he:
The chylde may rue that ys un-borne,
It was the mor pitté.

Thear was ſlayne withe the lord Persè
Sir John of Agerſtone,
Sir Roger the hinde Hartly,
Sir Wyllyam the bold Hearone.

Sir Jorg the worthe Lovele
A knyght of great renowen,
Sir Raff the ryche Rugbè
With dyntes wear beaten dowene.

For Wetharryngton my harte was wo,
That ever he ſlayne ſhulde be;
For when both his leggis wear hewyne in to,
He knyled and fought on hys kne.

Ther was ſlayne with the dougheti Duglas
Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry,
Sir Davye Lwdale, that worthè was,
His ſiſtars ſun was he:

Sir Charles a Murrè, in that place,
That never a foot wolde fle;
Sir Hewe Maxwell, a lord he was,
With the Duglas dyd he dey.

So on the morrowe the mayde them byears
Off byrch, and haſell ſo 'gray';
Many wedous with wepyng tears,
Cam to ſach their makys away.

V. 102. abou. *MS.* *V.* 108. ſtrenge . . . hy. *MS.* *V.* 115. loule *MS.* *V.* 221. in 10. *i. e. in two.* *V.* 122. Yet he . . . kny. *MS.* *V.* 130. gay. *MS.*

Tivydale.

Digitized by Google

Tivvdale may carpe off care,
  Northombarlond may mayk grat mone,
For towe ſuch captayns, as ſlayne wear thear,
  On the march perti ſhall never be none.

Word ys commen to Edden-burrowe
  To Jamy the Skottiſhe kyng,
That dougheti Duglas, lyff-tenant of the Merches,
  He lay ſlean Chyviot with-in.

His handdes dyd he weal and wryng,
  He ſayd, Alas, and woe ys me!
Such another captayn Skotland within,
  He ſayd, y-feth ſhuld never be.

Words ys commyn to lovly Londone
  Till the fourth Harry our kyng,
That lord Perſé, leyff-tenante of the Merches,
  He lay ſlayne Chyviat within.

God have merci on his ſoll, ſayd king Harry,
  Good Lord, yf thy will it be!
I have a hondrith captayns in Ynglonde, he ſayd,
  As good as ever was he:
But Perſe, and I brook my lyffe,
  Thy deth well quyte ſhall be.

As our noble kyng made his a-vowe,
  Lyke a noble prince of renowen,
For the deth of the lord Perſé,
  He dyde the battel of Hombyll-down:

Wher ſyx and thirtie Skottiſh knyghtes
  On a day wear beaten down:
Glendale glytteryde on ther armor bryght,
  Over caſtill, tower, and town.

This was the hontynge off the Cheviat;
  That tear begane this ſpurn:
Old men that knowen the grownde well yenoughe,
  Call it the Battell of Otterburn.

At Otterburn began this ſpurne
  Upon a monnyn day:
There was the doughtè Doglas ſlean,
  The Perſé never went away.

V. 136. mon. *MS.* *V.* 138. non. *MS.* *V.* 146. ye feth. *MS.* *V.* 149. cheff-tennante. *MS.*

Ther-

Digitized by Google

Ther was never a tyra on the marche partes
Sen the Doglas and the Perſé met,
But yet was marvele, and the redé blude runne not,
As the reane doys in the ſtret.

Jheſue Chriſt our bayls bete,
And to the blys us bryngel
Thus was the hountynge of the Chevyat:
God ſend us all good endyng.

* * *The ſtyle of this ballad is uncommonly rugged and uncouth, owing to its being writ in the very coarſeſt and broadeſt northern dialect.*

Moſt of the ſurnames in this poem, as well as in the modern ſong of Chevy Chace, will be found either in the liſts belonging to the northern counties in Fuller's Worthies, or ſubſcribed to treaties preſerved in Nicholſon's Laws of the Borders. See alſo Crawford's Peerage.

The battle of Hombyll-downe, or Homeldon, was fought Sept. 14, 1402. (*anno* 3 *Henry IV.*) *wherein the Engliſh, under the command of the E. of Northumberland, and his ſon Hotſpur, gained a complete victory over the Scots.*

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, *Jan.* 1, 1765.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq; Poet Laureat.*

SACRED to thee,
O commerce, daughter of ſweet liberty,
Shall flow the annual ſtrain;
Beneath a monarch's foſtering care
Thy ſails unnumber'd ſwell in air,
And darken half the main.
From every cliff of Britain's coaſts
We ſee them toil, thy daring hoſts
Who bid our wealth increaſe,
Who ſpread our martial glory far,—
The ſons of fortitude in war,
Of induſtry in peace.

On woven wings,
To where, in orient clime, the grey dawn ſprings,
To where ſoft evening's ray
Sheds its laſt bluſh, their courſe they ſteer,
Meet, or o'ertake, the circling year,
Led by the Lord of day.
Whate'er the frozen poles provide,
Whate'er the torrid regions hide
From Sirius' fiercer flames,
Of herb, or root, or gem, or ore,
They graſp them all, from ſhore to ſhore,
And waft them all to Thames.

When

Digitized by Google

When Spain's proud pendants wav'd in weſtern ſkies,
When Gama's fleet on Indian billows hung,
In either ſea did Ocean's genius riſe,
And the ſame truths in the ſame numbers ſung:
"Daring mortals, whither tend
Theſe vain purſuits? forbear, forbear!
Theſe ſacred waves no keel ſhall rend,
No ſtreamers float on this ſequeſter'd air!
—Yes, yes, proceed, and conquer too;
Succeſs be yours: but mortals, know,

Know, ye raſh adventurous bands,
To cruſh your high-blown pride,
Not for yourſelves, or native lands,
You brave the ſeaſons, and you ſtem the tide.
Nor Betis', nor Iberus' ſtream,
Nor Tagus with his golden gleam,
Shall inſolently call their own
The dear-bought treaſures of theſe worlds unknown.
A choſen race to freedom dear,
Untaught to injure, as to fear,
By me conducted, ſhall exert their claims,
Shall glut my great revenge, and roll them all to Thames."

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1765.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq*; *Poet Laureat.*

I.

HAIL to the roſy morn, whoſe ray
To luſtre wakes th' auſpicious day,
Which Britain holds ſo dear!
To this fair month of right belong
The feſtive dance, the choral ſong,
And paſtimes of the year.
Whate'er the wint'ry colds prepar'd,
Whate'er the ſpring but faintly rear'd,
Now wears its brighteſt bloom;
A brighter blue enrobes the ſkies,
From laughing fields the zephyrs riſe,
On wings that breathe perfume.
The lark, in air that warbling floats,
The wood birds, with their tuneful throats,
The ſtreams that murmur as they flow,
The flocks, that rove the mountain's brow,
The herds, that through the meadows play,
Proclaim 'tis nature's holiday!

II. And

Digitized by Google

II.

And ſhall the Britiſh lyre be mute,
Nor thrill through all its trembling ſtrings,
With oaten reed, and paſtoral flute,
Whilſt every vale reſponſive rings?
To him we pour the grateful lay,
Who makes the ſeaſon doubly gay:
For whom, ſo late, our lifted eyes
With tears beſought the pitying ſkies,
And won the cherub Health to crown
A nation's prayer, and eaſe that breaſt
Which feels all ſorrows but its own,
And ſeeks, by bleſſing to be bleſs'd.
Fled are all the ghaſtly train,
Writhing Pain, and pale Diſeaſe;
Joy reſumes his wonted reign,
The ſun-beams mingle with the breeze,
And his own month, which Health's gay livery wears,
On the ſweet proſpect ſmiles of long ſucceeding years.

ODE *for his Majeſty's Birth-day; written by* Benjamin Victor, *Eſq; and performed at the Caſtle of Dublin.*

RECITATIVE.

YE pow'rs, that on the virtuous wait,
Ye guardians of the good and great;
Propitious hear Britannia's pray'r,
And be her Monarch ſtill your care.

SONG.

Be the day for ever ſung,
When the Royal Hero ſprung;
Let the hours which bleſs the year,
In their whiteſt robes appear!
And around them ſportive move
Peace, and Liberty, and Love!

RECITATIVE.

Hark! already they proclaim
In welcome ſhouts great George's name.
Louder and louder the glad murmur grows;
Riſing in each boſom ſwell
Martial tranſport, public zeal;
And joy in ev'ry aſpect glows.

SONG.

Bleſſings with unſparing hand
Kindly ſcatter'd thro' the land

Digitized by Google

Commerce thriving!
Arts reviving!
Grandeur growing!
Plenty flowing!
Peace and pleaſure
Without meaſure!
Theſe are the glories of the day!
Theſe are marks of George's ſway!

RECITATIVE.

Thee, ſurely, gracious Heav'n deſign'd
To make a choſen people bleſt;
And ſent thee forth for human-kind,
To give the weary'd nations reſt!

SONG.

Britain's great ſupport and grace!
Europe's only pledge of peace!
(Wealth in golden currents flowing!
Conqueſt all her laurels ſtrewing!)
Wrongs redreſſing!
Ev'ry bleſſing
On the happy realms beſtowing!

RECITATIVE.

May Heav'n that glorious life maintain
Long, mighty Prince, for Europe's peace!
And all the virtues of thy reign
Survive thee in thy Royal race.

DUETTO.

May each returning ſeaſon ſhed
New glory, wealth,
New joy, new health,
New bleſſings on thy ſacred head!

CHORUS.

Conqueſt ſtill thy toils rewarding!
Ev'ry Muſe thy deeds recording!
That remoteſt times may know,
What to Heav'n and thee we owe.

On the departure for England *of her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs* CHARLOTTE *of* Mecklenburg Strelitz, *betrothed to his Britannic Majeſty.*

An ODE, *tranſlated from the* German *of Mrs.* Karſch*, *or* Durbach.

APOLLO, in yon azure ſkies,
His radiant car delays,
And ſtoops, with pleaſure and ſurpriſe,
On Britain's queen to gaze.

* For an account of this celebrated German poeteſs, ſee this vol. p. 42. The above is the firſt ſpecimen of her works that has yet appeared in Engliſh verſe.

Elbe's

Digitized by Google

Elbe's banks are crowded, while his flood
With ſhips is cover'd o'er;
She, with a look benign and good,
Departing, views the ſhore.

Her ſmiles, whene'er ſhe paſſes by,
Amidſt our grief impart
Delight to each admiring eye,
And rapture to each heart.

With gold the burniſh'd galley glow'd,
All gorgeous to the view,
Which Egypt's queen down Cydnus row'd,
The Roman to ſubdue.

Yet ſhe, tho' fair, deſerv'd far leſs
The homage of mankind;
Humanity and nature dreſs
Our Charlotte's fairer mind.

Her gallant navy thro' the main
Now cleaves its liquid way:
There to their queen a choſen train
Of nymphs due rev'rence pay.

Europa, when convey'd by Jove
To Crete's diſtinguiſh'd ſhore,
Greater attention ſcarce could prove,
Or be reſpected more.

Around are ſportive dolphins ſeen,
And wondering Neptune cries,
"She rivals Pallas in her mien,
"And Juno in her eyes."

The billows murmur hymns of praiſe,
Their ſhells the Tritons ſound,
"How muſt the ſceptre which ſhe ſways
"(They ſing) with bliſs be crown'd!"

Th' Almighty ruler of the ſphere
Reſtrains each boiſt'rous wind;
The ſky, the ſurges, all appear
Unruffled, like her mind.

Germania's wiſh, Germania's prayer,
Borne by propitious gales,
To England's coaſts her way prepare,
And ſpeed her flying ſails.

Digitized by Google

On the death of Prince HENRY *of Brunſwick, killed in Weſtphalia, July 20, 1761.*

An ODE, *tranſlated from the* German *of the ſame Lady.*

"WHERE is he? where is *Henry* laid?
"My tears ſhall bathe his wound;"
With theſe maternal cries each ſhade,
Each hill, each vale reſound.

Ah! in the thick-embattled plain,
Where fame, where valour calls,
Nor youth, nor danger can reſtrain
His ardour——ſee! he falls!

Thus in the morn a blooming flow'r,
Beholds bright *Phœbus* riſe,
But cloſes at his ſetting hour,
Declines its head, and dies.

By an immortal * brother taught,
With juſt ambition warm'd,
The hero like a veteran fought,
And deathleſs deeds perform'd.

The beauteous treſſes of his hair,
Which o'er his ſhoulders flow'd,
Were all diſhevell'd by the air,
And all with duſt beſtrew'd.

The foe now fled!—elate with joy,
And glory in his view,
On conqueſt's wings th' exulting boy
Was eager to purſue.

Thus from the lion's dreaded force
A wounded tiger flies;
But ah! amidſt his rapid courſe
He bleeds, he falls, he dies!

In ſad remembrance, let the plain,
Where ſtream'd the warrior's gore,
Its ſanguine purple hue retain
Till time ſhall be no more.

* The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick.

Thus,

Digitized by Google

Thus, by a ſkilful workman's aim,
Late tow'ring to the ſky,
A cedar falls; deſign'd to frame
An idol-deity.

Which ſoon the worſhip of mankind,
And incenſe, ſhall receive:
My hero thus in every mind
Immortaliz'd ſhall live.

Dauntleſs, as when he charg'd his foes
Embattled in the field,
He view'd that tyrant, to whoſe blows
Youth, valour, virtue yield.

With a victorious laurel crown,
Freſh blooming on his head,
Grac'd with a warrior's beſt renown,
He for his country bled.

Should any mortal now enjoy
Old Moſchus' vocal ſtring,
Let him its ſweeteſt notes employ,
Young Henry's death to ſing:

And on his tomb this ſolemn truth,
Confeſs'd by all, declare,
His God he ſought in early youth,
"Though like Adonis fair."

Epigram on Mr. HARLEY *being ſtabbed by* GUISCARD.

Written by Biſhop ATTERBURY.

DEVOTUM ut cordi ſenſit ſub pectore ferrum
Immoto Harlæus ſaucius ore ſtetit;
Dum tamen huic lætâ gratatur voce Senatus,
Confuſus ſubitò pallor in ore ſtetit;
O pudor! O virtus! partes quam dignus utraſque
Suſtinuit, vultu diſpare, laude pari.

Digitized by Google

To any Miniſter or great Man.

WHether you lead the patriot band,
Or in the claſs of courtiers ſtand,
Or prudently prefer
The middle courſe, with equal zeal
To ſerve both king and common-weal,
Your grace, my lord, or ſir!

Know, miniſter! whate'er your plan,
Whate'er your politics, great man,
You muſt expect detraction;
Though of clean hand and honeſt heart,
Your greatneſs muſt expect to ſmart
Beneath the rod of faction.

Like blockheads, eager in diſpute,
The mob, that many headed brute,
All bark and bawl together,
For continental meaſures ſome,
And ſome cry, 'Keep your troops at home,'
And ſome are pleas'd with neither.

Lo! a militia guards the land;
Thouſands applaud your ſaving hand,
And hail you their protector:
While thouſands cenſure and defame,
And brand you with the hideous name
Of ſtate-quack or projector.

Are active, vig'rous means preferr'd?
Lord! what harangues are hourly heard
Of waſted blood and treaſure?
Then all for enterprize and plot,
And, 'Pox o'this unmeaning Scot!'
If cautious be your meaſure.

Corruption's influence you deſpiſe;
Theſe lift your glory to the ſkies,
Thoſe pluck your glory down;
So ſtrangely diff'rent is the note
Of ſcoundrels that have right to vote,
And ſcoundrels that have none.

Ye then, who guide the car of ſtate,
Scorning the rabble's idle prate,
Proceed as ye deſign'd;
In rugged ways, the reins and ſteeds
Alone the ſkilful driver heeds,
Nor ſtays to cut behind.

Advice

Digitized by Google

Advice to the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM, *upon a late occaſion.*

By an OLD COURTIER.

WELL may they, Wentworth, call thee *young*,
What hear and feel! ſift right from wrong,
And to a wretch be kind;
Old ſtateſmen would reverſe your plan,
Sink, in the miniſter, the man,
And be both deaf and blind!

If thus, my lord, your heart o'erflows,
Know you, how many mighty foes
Such weakneſs will create you?
Regard not what Fitzherbert ſays,
For tho' you gain each good man's praiſe,
We *older* folks ſhall hate you.

You ſhould have ſent, the other day,
G——k, the player, with frowns away,
Your ſmiles but made him bolder:
Why would you hear his ſtrange appeal,
Which dar'd to make a ſtateſman feel?
I would that you were *older!*

You ſhould be proud, and ſeem diſpleas'd,
Or you for ever will be teaz'd,
Your houſe with beggars haunted:
What, ev'ry ſuitor kindly us'd?
If, wrong, their folly is excus'd,
If right, their ſuit is granted.

From preſſing crowds of great and ſmall,
To free yourſelf, give hopes to all,
And fail nineteen in twenty:
What, wound my honour, break my word!
You're *young* again—You may, my lord,
Have precedents in plenty!

Indeed, young ſtateſman, 'twill not do,—
Some other ways and means purſue,
More fitted to your ſtation!

Digitized by Google

What from your boyiſh freaks can ſpring?
Mere toys—The favour of your king,
And love of all the nation.

Dedication of the ſecond Edition of the Caſtle of Otranto, *to the Rt. Hon. Lady* MARY COKE.

THE gentle maid, whoſe hapleſs tale
Theſe melancholy pages ſpeak;
Say, gracious lady, ſhall ſhe fail
To draw the tear adown thy cheek?

No; never was thy pitying breaſt
Inſenſible to human woes:
Tender, though firm, it melts, diſtreſt
For weakneſſes it never knows.

Oh! guard the marvels I relate
Of fell Ambition ſcourg'd by Fate,
From Reaſon's peeviſh blame.
Bleſs'd with thy ſmile, my dauntleſs ſail
I dare expand to Fancy's gale,
For ſure thy ſmiles are Fame. H. W.

Extract from MARRIAGE, *an* ODE.

TO no one favour'd race confin'd,
The virtues of our nobler kind
All ranks alike may claim;
Iſſue as fair, and brave, and wiſe,
As the high lineage of the ſkies,
May bleſs an humble dame.

The charms that ſoften manly grace,
The ray that beams in woman's face,
The ſympathy of mind,
Denote—whate'er their various lot,
Whether a palace or a cot—
The mates by heav'n deſign'd.

2

Digitized by Google

But peeviſh Age, and gloomy Pride,
And churliſh Avarice, dare divide
Thoſe links, which, powerful, draw
To union dear, congenial loves:
The fire condemns what God approves,
And tyranny is law.

Far other maxims form'd our ſtate;
All orders mix'd of low and great
Compos'd th' harmonious frame.
Firm hath the mighty fabric ſtood,
And Britain boaſts her mingled blood,
In many a deathleſs name.

Free ſhould the ſons of freedom wed,
The maid by equal fondneſs led,
Nor, heaping wealth on wealth,
Youth pine in age's wither'd arms,
Deformity polluting charms,
And ſickneſs blaſting health.

But houſe for houſe, and grounds for grounds,
And mutual bliſs in balanc'd pounds,
Each parent's thoughts employ:
Theſe, ſumm'd by Wingate's ſolid rules,
Let fools, and all the ſons of fools,
Count leſs ſubſtantial joys!

And yet no niggard care confines
The child indulg'd—Lo! India's mines
Flame in the daughter's dreſs:
As gorgeous ſhines the laviſh ſon;
—No luxury refus'd,—but one,
Domeſtic happineſs.

The victim comes in rich attire,
Dragg'd, trembling, by her ruthleſs ſire,
Thy child, O monſter! ſave;
Better the ſacrificing knife,
Plung'd in her boſom, end that life
Thy fatal paſſion gave!

With torch inverted Hymen ſtands,
The Furies wave their livid brands:
Wild Horror, pale Diſmay:
Soft Pity drops the melting tear,
And luſtful Satyrs grinning leer,
Sure of their deſtin'd prey.

Com-

Digitized by Google

Compell'd, the faltering prieſt ſlow ties
The knot of plighted perjuries,
For ſpotleſs truth ordain'd.
More fitly had ſome dæmon fell,
Some miniſter of ſin and hell,
The ſacred rites profan'd.

Go, wedded pair! all blithe and gay,
Young virgins ſtrew the flowery way,
And crown your feſtal gate:
Invok'd the genial powers attend;
—So ſhall a hapleſs line deſcend,
Heir to your wretched fate.

EVENING.

THE ſun now ſhoots a fainter ray,
And all things ſpeak the ebbing day.
All on a * hill's inviting ſide,
Whoſe wealthy proſpect ſtretches wide,
I penſive ſit, and all alone
Obſerve calm even tide come on.
The ſoaring lark has ceas'd her ſong,
Who ſang ſo ſweetly all day long;
The hinds, their labour at an end,
With whiſtling footſteps homeward bend;
The ſhepherd now within the fold
Secures his flock from harm and cold;
The ſmoke from village-tops is ſeen;
The ſhadows lengthen croſs the green;
The herds now low in yonder vale;
The glow-worm ſpreads its gliſt'ning tail;
A pleaſing ſtillneſs round me reigns,
Now fade from ſight the hills and plains;
On diſtant ſwampy heath I ſee
A will-a-wiſp—ah luckleſs he,
Who to next hamlet bends his way!
That glimpſe will lead him far aſtray:
The ſcreaming ſcreech-owl ſtrains her throat,
I fear her miſchief-boding note:
Now awful night has chang'd the ſcene,
And gloom ſucceeds the ſweet ſerene.
Hark! 'tis the tolling bell I hear,
It ſpeaks too plain the paſſing bier:

* Denby's, near Darking in Surry.

From

Digitized by Google

From ſuch ſad ſounds I'll haſte away,
To ſocial chat, and chearful play,
And gladly change for mirth and folly,
Loathſome, hated melancholy.

LINES *in Praiſe of* MIRTH.

By Mr WOTY.

LET others, anxious for a laſting name,
Bow down ſubmiſſive at the gate of fame;
Immortal wreaths beſeech her to entwine,
And make their future memories divine;
What boots the bubble praiſe that fame can give,
That praiſe unheard, when they no longer live!
As to myſelf, when I reſign my breath,
And lie extended in the houſe of Death,
I value not what friend (if friend I have)
With fading flowers may idly dreſs my grave;
Or who awhile may quote my trifling lays,
And kindly give ſome little ſhare of praiſe:
So little fond of what the world calls Fame,
As dies my body, ſo I wiſh my name.
Mean while, each briſk emotion as I feel
I'll pay with Mirth, and trip up Sorrow's heel.
Sure ſome blithe ſpirit ſmil'd upon my birth;
For ſince I rambled on this ſpeck of earth,
I've lov'd to laugh, tho' Care ſtood frowning by,
And pale Misfortune roll'd her meagre eye.
While eaſy Conſcience builds her eaſy neſt
Within my boſom, and ſits there at reſt,
Why not indulge the ſallies of the ſoul?
Why ſtop the tides of pleaſure as they roll?
Shall peviſh veterans, of rigid mould,
Who think all wiſdom center'd in the old,
Shall ſuch (though aged merit I revere)
Blockade my fancy in its bold career?
No:—light of heart, as long as health remains,
And guides her puppet ſpirits through my veins;
Thro' life's thick buſtle I will edge my way,
And join the laughing chorus of the day:
Though ſhort-liv'd wit ſhould ridicule my name,
And ſtrive to brand me with the mark of ſhame;
Though fools, who form no judgement of their own,
Whom nature never meant to think *alone*;
Who deal out praiſe at random, or condemn
(Or right, or wrong, 'tis all the ſame to them);

Though

Digitized by Google

Though ſuch inſult me, calmly ſhall I ſit,
And grin at folly, as I laugh at wit.
With juſt ſo much religion in my heart,
As will, I truſt, ſecure my deathleſs part;
With pure contentment ever in my ſight,
That makes the weight of poverty ſeem light;
With two ſuch friends, ye grave ones, tell me why,
Tell me, in ſober ſadneſs, ſhall I cry?

QUIN'S *Soliloquy, on ſeeing Duke Humphry at St. Alban's.*

A Plague on Egypt's art, I ſay!
Embalm the dead! on ſenſeleſs clay
Rich wines and ſpices waſte!
Like ſturgeon, or like brawn, ſhall I
Bound in a precious pickle lie,
Which I can never taſte?

Let me embalm this fleſh of mine,
With turtle fat and Bourdeaux wine,
And ſpoil th' Egyptian trade!
Than Humphry's duke more happy I—
Embalm'd alive, old Quin ſhall die
A mummy ready made.

D. G.

A PROLOGUE *written by* David Garrick, *eſq; and ſpoken by Mr.* Love, *on opening the New Theatre on Richmond-Green.*

THE ſhip now launch'd, with neceſſaries ſtor'd,
Rigg'd, mann'd, well built, and a rich freight on board,
All ready, tight and trim, from head to poop,
And *by Commiſſion* made a *Royal Sloop*,
May heav'n from tempeſts, rocks, and privateers,
Preſerve *The* RICHMOND!—Give her, boys, three chears.
[*Three huzzas behind.*
Queen MAB, our Shakeſpeare ſays (and I believe him)
In ſleep haunts each vain mortal to deceive him,
As in her hazle nut ſhe lightly trips,
By turns o'er eyes, ears, fingers, noſe, and lips,
Each quicken'd ſenſe ſuch ſweet enchantment ſeizes,
We hear, ſee, ſmell, taſte, touch—whate'er ſhe pleaſes.
Look round this houſe, and various proofs you'll ſee,
Strong glaring proofs that MAB has been with me.

She

Digitized by Google

She caught me napping—knew where I was vain,
And tickled every fibre of my brain:
Deep in my muſing (deep as I was able)
Methought I ſaw her driving tow'rds my table,
She whiſk'd her chariot o'er my books and ſhelves,
And at my ſtandiſh ſtop'd her tiny elves:
What are you ſcribbling there?—quick, let me ſee!
Poh!—leave this nonſenſe, and along with me!
I grinning bow'd—*Bright Star of Lilliput,*
Shall I not crown you in your hazle nut?
She ſmil'd, and ſhewing me a large-ſiz'd hamper,
Get into this, my friend, and then we'll ſcamper;
I for this frolic wanting quick digeſtion,
Sent to my tongue, poſt-haſte, another queſtion;
But crack ſhe went, before that I could aſk it,
She in her ſtage—I Falſtaff, in the baſket;
She wav'd her wand, then burſt in fits of laughter,
To ſee me rolling, bounding, tumbling after;
And I laugh'd too—Could you of laughing fail,
To ſee a minnow towing of a whale?
At laſt we reſted on a hill hard by,
With a ſweet vale to feaſt the glutton eye:
I'll ſhew you more, ſhe ſaid, *to charm and move us,*
And to the Gardens, quick as thought, ſhe drove us;
Then pointing to the Shade—*There, there they are;*
Of this moſt happy Iſle, the happieſt pair!
Oh! may thoſe virtuous raptures never ceaſe,
Nor public cares diſturb their private peace!
She ſigh'd—and like the lightning was ſhe ſeen
To drive her chariot o'er this fav'rite Green;
Strait to this ſpot—where ſhe infus'd ſuch things,
Might turn the heads of twenty Playhouſe Kings;
But fear diſperſing all my golden dream,
And I juſt entering on this Fairy-ſcheme;
With wild ſurpriſe I caſt my eyes about,
Deluſion ends—and now I wake to doubt:
O may the dream be realiz'd by you!
Your ſmiles can make this viſion falſe, or true.

EPI-

Digitized by Google

EPILOGUE, *ſpoken at the Royal Theatre in Drury-Lane, April* 30, 1765, *by* Miſs Hopkins, *a Child of ſix years old, at the Benefit of* Mr. Hopkins, *Prompter, and* Mrs. Hopkins.

Enter, ſpeaking to Mr. Hopkins *at the Stage Door.*

NAY—but I muſt, I muſt, indeed, papa!—
Pray, let me go!—what ſignifies mamma!—

Coming forwards, curtſies.

Your ſervant, gentlemen! your ſervant, ladies!
Papa's the *prompter*—but to *act* my trade is;
And tho' my ſize is ſmall, my years but few,
I'll warrant, he ſhall find *I know my cue.*

Females of ev'ry age have leave to tattle:
Why may not I then, like my elders, prattle?
Mamma indeed cries, "Huſh, you little elf!
"Pr'ythee be ſilent!—I'll talk all myſelf."
—But let her know, my tongue as her's is nimble,
And I had rather uſe it than my thimble;
Had rather goſſip, ſpeak a part, or wheedle,
Than darn, or wound my fingers with a needle.
A ſempſtreſs? No. A princeſs let me be,
In all the pomp and ſtate of tragedy!
A princeſs, with a page, and ſweeping train,
A bowl, a dagger, and a lover ſlain!
Oh, how I'll rant! how loud I'll be! and glibber,
Than Yates, or Pritchard, Bellamy, or Cibber!
If for the buſkin you object my *ſize*,
Why Garrick's *little*—but has piercing eyes;
And ſo have I—But I'm too *young*, you'll ſay;
Ah, Sirs! I ſhall grow older ev'ry day:
And they that now my faint endeavours ſpare,
Miſs in her Teens ſhall thank them for their care.

PROLOGUE *ſpoken to* Much Ado about Nothing, *acted by command of his Majeſty, by* Mr. Garrick.

WITH doubt,—joy—apprehenſion—almoſt dumb,
Once more to face this awful court, I come;
Leſt Benedict ſhould ſuffer by my fear,
Before *He* enters, I myſelf am here.

I'm

Digitized by Google

I'm told (what flatt'ry to my heart) that *you** }
Have wiſh'd to ſee me, nay have preſs'd it too. }
Alas! 'twill prove another *Much ado.*
I, like a boy who long has truant play'd,
No leſſon got, no exerciſes made,
On bloody Monday take my fearful ſtand,
And *often eye* the birchen-ſcepter'd hand.
'Tis twice twelve years ſince firſt the ſtage I trod,
Enjoy'd your ſmiles, and felt the critic's rod;
A very *nine-pin* I, my *ſtage-life* through,
Knock'd down by wits, ſet up again by you.
In four-and-twenty years the ſpirits cool,
Is it not long enough to play the fool?
To prove it is, permit me to repeat
What late I heard in paſſing through the ſtreet:
A youth of parts, with ladies by his ſide,
Thus cock'd his glaſs, and through it ſhot my pride:
'Tis he, by Jove! grown quite a clumſy fellow;
He's fit for nothing—but a Punchinello!
"O yes, for comic ſcenes, Sir John—no further;
He's much too fat—for battles, rapes, and murder!"
Worn in the ſervice, you my faults will ſpare,
And make allowance for the wear and tear.
The Chelſea penſioner, who, rich in ſcars,
Fights o'er in prattle all his former wars;
Though paſt the ſervice, may the young ones teach,
To march—preſent—to fire—and mount the breach.
Should the drum beat to arms, at firſt he'll grieve
For wooden leg—loſt eye—and armleſs ſleeve;
Then cocks his hat, looks fierce, and ſwells his cheſt:
'Tis for my King, and, zounds, I'll do my beſt!

The PARTING. LA PARTENZA.

From Metaſtaſio.

ADIEU, my fair! this hapleſs day
Tears me from all my joys away,
Remov'd from Love and thee:
Who knows, O—cauſe of all my pain,
If thou wilt hear me once complain,
Or loſe one thought on me!

* The Audience.

Yet,

Digitized by Google

Yet, to regain my loſt repoſe,
My penſive mind ſhall ſoothe its woes,
For ever fix'd on thee;
On thee ſhall every thought attend;
But wilt thou ever condeſcend
To fix one thought on me?

On diſtant ſhores my mournful groans
Shall aſk the melancholy ſtones
Where can my charmer be?
From morn to eve my ſearch ſhall laſt;
But who can tell if thou wilt caſt
One ſingle thought on me!

In fancied ſcenes, the happy ſpot,
Where thou and bliſs where once my lot,
My cheated mind ſhall ſee;
A thouſand thoughts ſhall wake my pain,
But who can tell if thou wilt deign
To fix one thought on me!

'There, ſhall I ſay, on yonder grove,
'To all my tender tales of love,
'Diſdainful would ſhe be;
'Yet ſoon her gentle hand I preſs'd,
'Again, I hop'd;—but can her breaſt,
'Retain one thought of me!

Where-e'er thou goeſt, in every land,
What numerous ſlaves to thy command
Thy conquering eyes ſhall ſee!
Ye Gods! who knows, if fair, and young,
Thy heart, 'midſt ſuch a flattering throng,
Will keep one thought for me!

Yet think thy lover's only aim
Was a pure, generous mutual flame,
And what his pains muſt be;
Think what he feels at this farewell;
Think, deareſt maid:—Ah! who can tell
If e'er thou'lt think on me?

LIBERTY.

Digitized by Google

LIBERTY. LA LIBERTA.

Newly tranſlated from Metaſtaſio.

THANKS, Nice, to thy treacherous arts,
At length I breathe again;
The pitying gods have ta'en my part,
And eas'd a wretch's pain:
I feel, I feel, that from its chain
My reſcued ſoul is free.
Nor is it now I idly dream
Of fancied liberty.

Extinguiſh'd is my ancient flame,
All calm my thoughts remain;
And artful love in vain ſhall ſtrive
To lurk beneath diſdain.
No longer, when thy name I hear,
My conſcious colour flies;
No longer, when thy face I ſee,
My heart's emotions riſe.

I ſleep, yet not in every dream
Thy image pictur'd ſee;
I wake, nor does my alter'd mind
Fix its firſt thought on thee:
From thee far diſtant when I roam,
No fond concern I know;
With thee I ſtay, nor yet from thence
Does pain or pleaſure flow.

Oft of my Nice's charms I ſpeak,
Nor thrills my ſteadfaſt heart;
Oft I review the wrongs I bore,
Yet feel no inward ſmart.
No quick alarms confound my ſenſe,
When Nice near I ſee;
Even with my rival I can ſmile,
And calmly talk of thee.

Speak to me with a placid mien,
Or treat me with diſdain;
Vain is to me the look ſevere,
The gentle ſmile as vain.

Digitized by Google

Loſt is the empire o'er my ſoul,
Which once thoſe lips poſſeſt;
Thoſe eyes no longer can divine
Each ſecret of my breaſt.

What pleaſes now, or grieves my mind,
What makes me ſad or gay,
It is not in thy power to give,
Nor canſt thou take away:
Each pleaſant ſpot without thee charms,
The wood, the mead, the hill;
And ſcenes of dulneſs, even with thee,
Are ſcenes of dulneſs ſtill.

Judge, if I ſpeak with tongue ſincere;
Thou ſtill art wond'rous fair;
Great are the beauties of thy form,
But not beyond compare:
And, let not truth offend thine ear,
My eyes at length incline
To ſpy ſome faults in that lov'd face,
Which once appear'd divine.

When from its ſecret deep receſs
I tore the painful dart
(My ſhameful weakneſs I confeſs),
It ſeem'd to ſplit my heart;
But, to relieve a tortur'd mind,
To triumph o'er diſdain,
To gain my captive ſelf once more,
I'd ſuffer ev'ry pain.

Caught by the birdlime's treacherous twigs,
To which he chanc'd to ſtray,
The bird his faſten'd feathers leaves,
Then gladly flies away:
His ſhorten'd wings he ſoon renews,
Of ſnares no more afraid;
Then grows by paſt experience wiſe,
Nor is again betray'd.

I know thy pride can ne'er believe
My paſſion's fully o'er,
Becauſe I oft repeat the tale,
And ſtill add ſomething more:—
'Tis natural inſtinct prompts my tongue,
And makes the ſtory laſt.
As all mankind are fond to boaſt
Of dangers they have paſt.

The

Digitized by Google

The warrior thus, the combat o'er,
Recounts his bloody wars,
Tells all the hardſhips which he bore,
And ſhews his ancient ſcars.
Thus the glad ſlave by proſperous fate,
Freed from the ſervile chain,
Shews to each friend the galling weight,
Which once he dragg'd with pain.

I ſpeak, yet, ſpeaking all my aim
Is but to eaſe my mind;
I ſpeak, yet care not if my words
With thee can credit find;
I ſpeak, nor aſk if my diſcourſe
Is e'er approv'd by thee,
Or whether thou with equal eaſe
Doſt talk again of me.

I leave a light inconſtant maid,
Thou'ſt loſt a heart ſincere;—
I know not which wants comfort moſt,
Or which has moſt to fear:
I'm ſure, a ſwain ſo fond and true,
Nice can never find;
A nymph like her is quickly found,
Falſe, faithleſs, and unkind.

To STELLA, *March* 23, 1723-4. *By Dean Swift.*

[*Written on the day of her birth, but not on the ſubject, when I was ſick in bed.*]

TORMENTED with inceſſant pains,
Can I deviſe poetic ſtrains?
Time was, when I could yearly pay
My verſe on Stella's native day:
But now, unable grown to write,
I grieve ſhe ever ſaw the light.
Ungrateful; ſince to her I owe
That I theſe pains can undergo.
She tends me, like an humble ſlave;
And, when indecently I rave,
When out my brutiſh paſſions break,
With gall in every word I ſpeak,
She, with ſoft ſpeech, my anguiſh chears,
Or melts my paſſions down with tears:

Digitized by Google

Although 'tis eaſy to deſcry
She wants aſſiſtance more than I;
Yet ſeems to feel my pains alone,
And is a Stoic in her own.
When, among ſcholars, can we find
So ſoft, and yet ſo firm a mind?
All accidents of life conſpire
To raiſe up Stella's virtue higher;
Or elſe, to introduce the reſt
Which had been latent in her breaſt.
Her firmneſs who could e'er have known,
Had ſhe not evils of her own?
Her kindneſs who could ever gueſs,
Had not her friends been in diſtreſs?
Whatever baſe returns you find
From me, dear Stella, ſtill be kind.
In your own heart you'll reap the fruit,
Though I continue ſtill a brute.
But, when I once am out of pain,
I promiſe to be good again:
Meantime, your other juſter friends
Shall for my follies make amends:
So may we long continue thus,
Admiring you, you pitying us.

BRYAN *and* PEREENE. *A Weſt Indian Ballad; from Reliques of ancient Engliſh poetry; founded on a real fact, that happened about three years ago in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's.*

THE north-eaſt wind did briſkly blow,
The ſhip was ſafely moor'd,
Young Bryan thought the boat's crew ſlow,
And ſo leapt over-board.

Pereene, the pride of Indian dames,
His heart long held in thrall,
And whoſo his impatience blames,
I wot, ne'er lov'd at all.

A long, long year, one month and day,
He dwelt on Engliſh land,
Nor once in thought would ever ſtray,
Though ladies ſought his hand.

Digitized by Google

For Bryan he was tall and ſtrong,
Right blythſome roll'd his een,
Sweet was his voice whene'er he ſung,
He ſcant had twenty ſeen.

But who the countleſs charms can draw,
That grac'd his miſtreſs true?
Such charms the old world never ſaw,
Nor oft I ween the new.

Her raven hair hair plays round her neck,
Like tendrils of the vine;
Her cheeks red dewy roſe-buds deck,
Her eyes like diamonds ſhine.

Soon as his well-known ſhip ſhe ſpied,
She caſt her weeds away;
And to the palmy ſhore ſhe hied,
All in her beſt array.

In ſea-green ſilk ſo neatly clad,
She there impatient ſtood;
The crew with wonder ſaw the lad
Repel the foaming flood.

Her hands a handkerchief diſplay'd,
Which he at parting gave;
Well pleas'd the token he ſurvey'd,
And manlier beat the wave.

Her fair companions one and all,
Rejoicing crowd the ſtrand;
For now her lover ſwam in call,
And almoſt touch'd the land.

Then through the white ſurf did ſhe haſte,
To claſp her lovely ſwain;
When, ah! a ſhark bit through his waiſt:
His heart's blood dy'd the main!

He ſhriek'd; his half ſprang from the wave,
Streaming with purple gore,
And ſoon it found a living grave,
And ah! was ſeen no more.

Now haſte, now haſte, ye maids I pray,
Fetch water from the ſpring:
She falls, ſhe falls, ſhe dies away,
And ſoon her knell they ring.

Digitized by Google

Now each May morning round her tomb,
Ye fair, freſh flow'rets ſtrew,
So may your lovers 'ſcape his doom,
Her hapleſs fate 'ſcape you.

On SUICIDE.

A Thought from Martial.

I.

WHEN fate in angry mood has frown'd,
And gather'd all her ſtorms around,
The ſturdy Romans cry,
The great, who'd be releas'd from pain,
Falls on his ſword, or opes a vein,
And bravely dares to die.

II.

But know; beneath life's heavy load,
In ſharp affliction's thorny road,
'Midſt thouſand ills that grieve,
Where dangers threaten, cares infeſt,
Where friends forſake, and foes moleſt,
'Tis braver far to live.

EPITAPH *for an Infant, whoſe ſuppoſed parents were vagrants.*

By the Rev. Mr. O. of Northamptonſhire.

WHEN no one gave the cordial draught,
No healing art was found,
My God the ſov'reign balſam brought,
And death reliev'd the wound.

What, though no mournful kindred ſtand,
Around the ſolemn bier;
No parents wring the trembling hand,
Or drop the tender tear;

No coſtly oak, adorn'd with art,
My infant limbs incloſe;
No friends a winding-ſheet impart,
To deck my laſt repoſe;

Yet hear, ye great ones! hear ye this,
Hear this, ye mighty proud!
A ſpotleſs life my coffin is,
And innocence my ſhroud.

My

Digitized by Google

My name unknown, obscure my birth;
No fun'ral rites are giv'n;
But, though deny'd God's courts on earth,
I tread his courts in heav'n.

ORATIO AD DOMINUM.

An hymn, written by Hildebert, bishop of Aquitania, or Mans, a city of France, in the twelfth century. It was first published by archbishop Usher, at the end of a Latin treatise, De Romanæ ecclesiæ symbolo apostolico vetere, aliisque fidei formulis, *&c. A. D.* 1647, *now grown very scarce; communicated, with the above account of it, by a gentleman who signs,* H. P. *and dates from Suffolk, Dec.* 5, 1764.

EXTRA portam jam delatum,
Jam fœtentem, tumulatum,
Vitta ligat, lapis urget:
Sed, si jubes, hic resurget.
Jube, lapis revolvetur:
Jube, vitta disrumpetur:
Exiturus, nescit moras;
Postquam clamas, *exi foras.*
In hoc salo mea ratis
Infestatur a piratis.
Hinc assultus, inde fluctus:
Hinc et inde mors et luctus.
Sed tu, bone nauta! veni:
Preme ventos, mare leni,
Fac abscedant hi piratæ,
Duc ad portum, salvâ rate.
Infœcunda mea ficus,
Cujus ramus, ramus siccus,
Incidetur, incendetur;
Si promulgas, quod meretur.
Sed hoc anno dimittatur
Stercoretur, fodiatur;
Quod si necdum respondebit;
Flens hoc loquor, tunc ardebit.
Vetus hostis in me furit;
Aquis mersat, flammis urit:
Inde languens et afflictus
Tibi soli sum relictus.
Ut hic hostis evanescat;
Ut infirmus convalescat;
Tu virtutem jejunandi
Des infirmo, des orandi.
Per hæc duo, Christo teste,
Liberabor ab hâc peste:

Digitized by Google

Ab hâc peſte ſolve mentem,
Fac devotum pœnitentem.
Da timorem, quo projecto,
De ſalute nil conjecto,
Da ſpem, fidem, charitatem;
Da diſcretam pietatem:
Da contemptum terrenorum,
Appetitum ſupernorum.
Totum, Deus! in te ſpero;
Deus, ex te totum quæro.
Tu laus mea, meum bonum,
Mea cuncta, tuum donum.
Tu ſolamen in labore,
Medicamen in languore.
Tu in luctu mea lyra.
Tu lenimen es in ira.
Tu in arcto liberator.
Tu in lapſu relevator.
Metum præſtas in provectu,
Spem conſervas in defectu.
Si quis lædit, tu rependis;
Si minatur, tu defendis;
Quod eſt anceps, tu diſſolvis;
Quod tegendum, tu involvis.
Tu intrare me non finas
Infernales officinas;
Ubi mœror, ubi metus;
Ubi fœtor, ubi fletus;
Ubi probra deteguntur;
Ubi rei confunduntur:
Ubi tortor ſemper cædens,
Ubi vermis ſemper edens;
Ubi totum hoc perenne,
Quia perpes mors Gehennæ.
Me receptet Sion illa,
Sion David urbs tranquilla:
Cujus faber auctor lucis,
Cujus portæ ſignum crucis,
Cujus claves lingua Petri,
Cujus cives ſemper læti,
Cujus muri lapis vivus,
Cujus cuſtos Rex feſtivus.
In hâc rube lux ſolennis;
Ver æternum, pax perennis.
In hac odor implens cœlos,
In hac ſemper feſtum melos.
Non eſt ibi corruptela;
Non defectus, non querela.

Digitized by Google

Non m nuti, non deformes;
Omnes Chriſto ſunt conformes.
Urbs cœleſtis, urbs beata,
Supra petram collocata:.
Urbs in portu ſatis tuto.
De longinquo te ſaluto;
Te ſaluto, te ſuſpiro,
Te affecto, te requiro.
Quantum tui gratulentur,
Quam feſtivè conviventur;
Quis affectus eos ſtringat,
Aut quæ gemma muros pingat,
Quis chalcedon, quis jacinctus;
Norunt illi, qui ſunt intus.
In plateis hujus urbis,
Sociatus piis turbis,
Cum Moïſe et Eliâ,
Pium cantem alleluia.

NOTA.

(By Archbiſhop Uſher.)

Ex veteribus membranis Cottonianis (a quibus nomen authoris aberat) Rythmos iſtos elegantiſſimos deſcripſimus; et, ex altero Bibliothecæ Regiæ Codice ab amiciſſimo Junio accepto, alicubi emendavimus; in quo tum Epiſtolæ Hildeberti continebantur, tum Carmina; et in his, de *Hermaphrodito*, *Lucretiâ*, *et Romæ ruinâ*, quoque, quæ veterum Poetarum catalectis habentur interjecta.

An

Digitized by Google

An Account of Books published in 1765.

The ſpiritual and temporal liberty of ſubjects in England, addreſſed to J. N. eſq; at Aix-la-Chapelle. In two parts. Part I. Of the ſpiritual liberty of proteſtants in England. Part II. Of the temporal liberty of ſubjects in England. By Anthony Ellys, D. D. late lord biſhop of St. David's. London, printed for Whiſton, White, and Hooper.

THERE cannot be a happier omen, or even a better human ſecurity, for the duration of any government, than the clergy, who live under it, heartily engaging in its defence; ſince, by that means, the principles of it, flowing through the ſame channel with the truths of religion, muſt, in ſome meaſure, make an equal impreſſion upon the minds of the bulk of the people. It muſt, therefore, be very pleaſing to thoſe, who wiſh well to the Britiſh conſtitution, to ſee a biſhop of the church of England draw his pen in favour of it; and, on this conſideration alone, we may venture to affirm that the work before us, even were the writer a perſon of common abilities, cannot fail of meeting, in conſequence of his eccleſiaſtical dignity, with the warmeſt welcome from the public.

But the truth is, that doctor Ellys's abilities for the taſk he has engaged in may be compared with thoſe of the greateſt men who ever trod in the ſame path; having united whatever arguments philoſophy could ſupply him with to prove the intrinſic goodneſs of the Britiſh conſtitution, and whatever examples hiſtory could afford him to illuſtrate it; and added ſeveral things of his own, not only new, but, though natural, not within the excurſions of ordinary writers.

In ſpeaking thus of the doctor's performance, we wiſh that what we ſay may not be underſtood of the controverſial part of it, of which, did we think ourſelves ever ſo able, we are by no means diſpoſed to give any opinion. Controverſy, therefore, being ſo much interwoven with the firſt part, which treats entirely of ſpiritual liberty, we ſhall ſay nothing of it, but that our brethren of the preſbyterian will, perhaps, think themſelves as roughly handled by the doctor, in the great point of toleration, as our enemies of the popiſh communion.

The ſecond part, which treats entirely of civil liberty, contains ſix tracts, ſome of which are ſubdivided into ſections. In his firſt tract the doctor ſpeaks of the liberty of the ſubject in judicial proceedings, as to matters both criminal and civil; in the ſecond, of the right and manner of impoſing taxes, and of the other privileges of the parliament; in the third, of the means, whereby the free conſtitutions of other nations have been impaired, while that of England has been preſerved and improved; in the fourth, of the antiquities of the commons in parliament; in the fifth, of the

Digitized by Google

the royal prerogative, and the hereditary right to the crown of Great Britain; in the ſixth of the dangers that may be incident to the preſent eſtabliſhment, and the proſpect of its continuance.

But, notwithſtanding the doctor's great abilities, he does not appear quite equal to himſelf upon all theſe points, allowing that his intention was only to diſcuſs them; ſince, in that caſe, it was not his buſineſs to palliate defects, or excuſe errors; and there was the leſs reaſon for his doing ſo, as his book, though addreſſed to one perſon, could not but be intended for the peruſal of many; and moſt of thoſe, who alone could be expected to peruſe it, were ſuch, as theſe precautions muſt be entirely loſt upon; or ſuch, at leaſt, as it rather behoved him to inſtruct than blindfold, ſuppoſing it poſſible for him to do ſo, on account of the opportunity afforded them, by their ſtation in life, of contributing to the reformation of thoſe vices, under which the Britiſh conſtitution may, without derogating from its ſuperiority to all other actual forms of government, be allowed to labour.

As a ſpecimen of our author's ſtile and manner in treating theſe ſubjects, we ſhall ſubjoin what he ſays in anſwer to Rapin's objection to our conſtitution; that the matters to be treated of, in parliament, are not expreſſed in the ſummons, as king John promiſed they ſhould; and that the members of the houſe of commons have not inſtructions about them from the people they repreſent; or, if any ſuch inſtructions are given, are at liberty not to obſerve them.

"From what has been ſaid, it is evident, that the houſe of commons is poſſeſſed of all, or at leaſt of the moſt important, powers and privileges neceſſary in a repreſentative of the people at large: and, if there be yet ſome diſadvantages and defects remaining in our conſtitution, perhaps they are not ſo great as they may, at firſt ſight, be thought. Monſieur Rapin de Thoyras* looked upon it to be a conſiderable defect in our conſtitution, that the matters to be treated of in parliament are not expreſſed in the ſummons, as king John promiſed they ſhould, and that the members of our houſe of commons have not inſtructions about them, from the people whom they repreſent; or, if any ſuch inſtructions be given to them, that they are at liberty not to obſerve them. The matter of fact indeed is true: our members of parliament are not, by law, obliged either to conſult thoſe who have choſen them, nor to have any regard to their inſtructions, farther than they themſelves judge them to be reaſonable; for, though a man is choſen by a particular county or burgh, he is, in law, reputed to ſerve for the whole kingdom†. But as theſe things could not be ordered otherwiſe as the ſtate of our nation is at preſent, ſo ſome perſons are far from thinking, with Mr. Rapin, that theſe are circumſtances of any diſadvantage in our conſtitution.

For 1ſt, it would be impracticable for the king to expreſs, in his ſummons, all the things that are to be treated in parliament; becauſe any member of either houſe of parliament is at liberty

* Diſſert. ſur les whigs et tories, p. 246. vol. x. † Coke's 4th Inſt. p. 14.

to

Digitized by Google

to purpoſe, and aſk leave of the houſe to bring in, any bill that he thinks proper, which he may keep ſecret to himſelf till the time of parliament, though it really may be of great importance. In queen Elizabeth's time, a bill was propoſed to limit the ſucceſſion of the crown: and, in Charles the ſecond's time, a bill was propoſed for taking from the crown the power of creating any more new peerages than a certain number. Theſe, and many other bills of the utmoſt importance, have been and may be firſt propoſed by private perſons: moreover they may have a deſign to call to an account, or to impeach miniſters of ſtate, &c.

2dly, It would be often impolitic in the king to make public, beforehand, what laws, or other matters he deſigned to propoſe. I mean ſo as to ſpecify what ſupplies of money would be needful for the ſervice of the next year, or what wars, or alliances, he deſigned to make, or ſeveral other matters of that nature; becauſe, by ſo doing, he would give foreigners, his enemies, an opportunity to know, or gueſs at, his councils, ſoon enough to provide againſt and defeat them.

At the ſame time, even ſuppoſing that the matters to be treated on were ſpecified, the people would not be able to give ſufficient or proper inſtructions to their repreſentatives, as to matters of this nature; becauſe, not knowing the circumſtances of things abroad and at home, being neither acquainted with the deſigns nor the diſpoſitions, nor the powers of foreign courts, they cannot judge truly of what meaſures are to be taken with regard to them. Nor would they be able to judge competently of ſeveral laws that might be propoſed to be made, even with regard to our conſtitution at home. Things of this ſort depend frequently upon the knowing and balancing abundance of particulars, which can only be known to thoſe who have the inſpection, for inſtance, of the cuſtom-houſe accounts, the ſtate of the imports and exports, the produce of the ſeveral parts of the nation, the ſtate of their manufactures, their different conditions, and the alterations likely to be made in each as to popularity and wealth, the diſpoſitions of the people as to religion and as to loyalty, their circumſtances as to quartering and ſubſiſting of troops, and a great variety of other things, which muſt be exactly known and weighed, before any man can judge aright, whether a law for levying money, in this or that way; whether a law for allowing, encouraging, or forbidding this or that branch of traffic; whether a law for admitting any of the ſubjects to this or that privilege, religious or civil; whether a law for retrenching this or that branch of the prerogative of the crown, or adding to it any other inſtance; whether, I ſay, any laws of theſe, or the like kinds, would be really expedient, and for the public welfare, or not.

If the king was to declare, in his ſummons to parliament, that he intended to propoſe any things of this nature in parliament, it would be hardly poſſible for perſons in the country, or even in London, to judge rightly of the matter immediately: the greateſt

natural

Digitized by Google

natural ſagacity or prudence, without having a due knowledge of circumſtances, or proper materials on which to form a judgment, would be unable to do it aright. And not being capable of judging well for themſelves, it is not poſſible that they ſhould duly inſtruct their repreſentatives. If theſe ſhould be obliged to conform to inſtructions given upon ſuch imperfect views of things, the public muſt neceſſarily ſuffer by it.

Whereas, on the other hand, by the repreſentatives being at liberty to follow their own judgment in parliament, they have this great advantage, that by the right of the houſe of commons to demand any public papers from the offices of cuſtoms, exciſe, accounts, &c. relating to the ſtate of the nation, and to apply to the king for others, and from the great light to be had by the mutual informations which ſuch numbers of gentlemen, coming together from all parts of the nation, may give to each other; from the various views of things that may ariſe from their debates and reaſonings, and examinations of evidence in the houſe, a member of good ſenſe, integrity, and attention, may have very great advantages for forming his judgment, probably much otherwiſe than his conſtituents would have done in the country, from their own knowledge of things only; and therefore it muſt be much for the advantage of the public, that he ſhould be at liberty ſo to do. It would be a great inconvenience if he ſhould be confined to act according to their judgments, who have had but narrow and partial, or, probably, in many caſes, falſe views and accounts of things.

If members were under this obligation, there would be two ill conſequences, in particular, very likely to happen. 1ſt, There might be in ſeveral caſes combinations between ſome parts of the nation, for the advantage of their counties or parts of the kingdom, in preference to others. "The members who ſerve for one part of the kingdom are frequently found in oppoſition to the repreſentatives of another, for the ſake only of particular intereſt in their own counties*." The members of the weſt might ſometimes be againſt thoſe of the northern parts; or they both might be, as probably they would in caſe an alteration in the method of aſſeſſing the land-tax was propoſed, in oppoſition to the members of the midland counties. This diſpoſition has ſometimes appeared, and probably would be much more, if the perſons who ſerve for the burghs in thoſe counties were tied down to follow the prejudices and partialities of their conſtituents. Whereas, being at liberty to vote as they judge beſt, they may be more eaſily drawn to take that courſe which is moſt for the general intereſt of the whole.

2dly, An obligation upon the members to follow the inſtructions of their conſtituents, would give too much power into the hands of the lower claſſes of people of this nation, who might not uſe it well: or, at leaſt, it would encourage and

* Fletcher of Salton's works, p. 408.

foment

Digitized by Google

foment such a democratical spirit in them, as would, by degrees, weaken and destroy the essential balance of power in our constitution.

It was found, by experience, to be a great defect in most of the republics, and popular states of antiquity, that they allowed the people at large to have deliberative voices in matters of this nature. They were frequently influenced by their demagogues, and their own want of judgment, to very rash and imprudent measures. Pericles indeed, flatteringly, told the Athenians, that each private person understood public affairs very well; but experience shewed the contrary; and the most judicious politicians, even of their own countrymen, complained of it. Polybius * blames the Athenian and Theban governments; for that in them Ὄχλος χειρίζει τὰ ὅλα. The same author observes†, that, at the time of the second Punic war, the constitution of the republic of Carthage was impaired and corrupted: for with them "plurimum populus sibi authoritatem vindicaverat, quæ apud Romanos, illibata penes senatum, adhuc erat. Quo factum, ut illuc, populo de rebus omnibus consultante; hic, civium optimo quoque, Romani vicerint."

Tully observes, that "Græcorum tota reipublicæ sedentis concionis temeritate administrantur. Itaque ut hanc Græciam, quæ jam diu suis consiliis afflicta est, omittam; illa vetus, quæ quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, hoc uno malo concidit, libertate immoderata ac licentia conclonum‖."

It was therefore a right provision in all the constitutions of the Gothic model, that these inconveniencies were avoided, by leaving only the choice of representatives to the people, out of themselves; but, at the same time investing them, when once chosen, with a discretionary power, to act as they thought fit, within the established bounds of the constitution; that is, so as not to give up any point, or make any alteration that would have any effect or tendency destructive to its welfare. This is at once a temperament against the too great vehemence of the people, and a guard against their unskilfulness and want of judgment; at the same time that it serves to keep up a spirit of liberty in them, and in a great measure secures them against the ill management of their representatives: since, if they do not approve their conduct in parliament, they may, after a short time, lay them aside, and send other persons more likely to serve them well.

As to this nation in particular, we see, by the times of Richard II. and Edward VI. when the populace got a-head, what work they would probably have made, had they then been to instruct their representatives, and had these been obliged to follow them. In the reign of Charles I. we see what instructions the lower classes of people actually gave to their representatives, as far as they could do it

* Lib. vi. p. 498. † Ibid p. 494. ‖ Orat. pro. Flacco, sect. 7.

by

Digitized by Google

by petitioning the houſe of commons. It might juſtly be expected that ſome things of the like ſort would be done, on other occaſions, if the right of the people, in the counties and burghs, to inſtruct their repreſentatives, and to oblige them, was once fully eſtabliſhed."

The works of doctor Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Volumes XV. *and* XVI. *in large octavo. Collected and reviſed by Deane Swift, eſq. of Goodrich, in Herefordſhire. London, printed for W. Johnſton, &c.*

WHEN the two preceding volumes of this celebrated writer made their appearance, the public conſidered them as the laſt, and were even ſurpriſed at their having been ſo long kept back. We cannot, therefore, help thinking, that it was of more conſequence than the editors of the preſent volumes ſeem to imagine, to publiſh, by what very extraordinary means the ſeveral papers compoſing them were reſcued from the injuries of time and accidents, ſince no reader can be ſuppoſed ſo indifferent to the author, as not to take a great concern in the fate of his literary remains. It looks, as if the perſons poſſeſſed of them had attempted to get huſh-money for the whole, by producing one or two, and repreſenting the ſting in them as a faint ſpecimen of that contained in the reſt. But then, it is very ſurpriſing, how pieces, many of which it appears the dean was ſo choice of as to get them tranſcribed by his amanuenſis, and afterwards endorſe, ſhould fall into ſuch intereſted hands.

Theſe papers are of various kinds; ſome in proſe, and ſome in verſe; ſome of a public, and ſome of a private nature; but all, as the editor very well obſerves, carrying their own marks of authenticity. The public pieces relate to the laſt years of queen Anne's reign, and the affairs of Ireland. The former contain many very curious anecdotes, and very fine obſervations, interſperſed with ſome Characters, which we thought it our duty to inſert, as originals of great perſonages drawn by an eminent hand, in our article for this year under that title. It appears very plain from theſe papers, that the dean was reſolved to wiſh that princeſs and her laſt miniſtry well at all events, and therefore deſirous to find out ſome juſt grounds to vindicate them from thoſe changes, which might be very well accounted for from the character he himſelf gives of her and them; amongſt which we cannot help taking particular notice of ſuch a low regard in her majeſty to common forms, as cannot but take greatly from the ridicule caſt by the dean on a foreign miniſter for telling prince Eugene, that his highneſs could not appear before her majeſty without a perriwig of a certain faſhion.

Much as the dean ſeems to have been diſpoſed to defend queen Anne and her miniſters, he ſeems to have been equally diſpoſed to ridicule her ſucceſſor and his family; and it is probable, that the pieces, in which he does it (one

thiled,

Digitized by Google

ſtiled, An account of the court and empire of Japan; the other, Directions for making a birth-day ſong) have been the occaſion of all the other pieces in theſe volumes being ſo long with-held from the public.

The pieces relating to Ireland are thoſe of a public nature, in which the dean appears, as uſual, in the beſt light, becauſe they do honour to his heart as well as to his head; furniſhing ſome additional proofs, that, though he was very free in his abuſe of the inhabitants of that country, as well natives as foreigners, he had their intereſt ſincerely at heart, and perfectly underſtood it. His ſermon upon doing good, though peculiarly adapted to Ireland and Wood's deſigns upon it, contains perhaps the beſt motives to patriotiſm, that were ever delivered within ſo ſmall a compaſs.

Amongſt the writings of a private nature, are many of a ſerious, and many of a very oppoſite caſt; many panegyrical, and many ſatyrical. In ſome of the latter, the dean has ſuffered his wit to outrun his good nature and regard to decency; and it is for this reaſon, we imagine, that ſome perſons have wiſhed that they had been ſuppreſſed; for, as to their being trifling and domeſtic, that ſurely can be no ſufficient objection to the publication of them, ſince they are thereby better adapted to ſhew what the dean was in his family and amongſt his friends, than twenty characters drawn of him by the pens of others. Of theſe private pieces, that containing an account of his favourite Stella, may be juſtly deemed the moſt valuable, as exhibiting an uncommon pattern of ſoftneſs and fortitude, humility and learning, houſewifery and politeneſs, frugality and good-nature, united in one perſon; for which reaſon we have likewiſe inſerted it amongſt our Characters. There is likewiſe amongſt them a prayer of the dean's for this ſame extraordinary woman, which, whatever levities might appear in him, ſhew that he was deeply impreſſed with the principal truths of the Chriſtian religion.

To give ſpecimens in this place of the ſeveral kinds of compoſition in theſe volumes, would require more room than our plan will allow us; but then there is the leſs need of it, as the reader will meet with them in other parts of our work. However, not to be totally deficient in this reſpect, we ſhall give our readers two of his pieces; one a conſolatory epiſtle, the fineſt, perhaps, that ever was written; the other, a collection of ſtate paradoxes, which, though abounding with great ſenſe and penetration, and on a very important ſubject, could not, on account of its locality, and the time for which it was written being ſo long paſt, be ſo properly inſerted in any other part of our work.

MAXIMS CONTROLLED IN IRELAND.

The truth of ſome maxims in ſtate and government, examined with reference to Ireland.

"There are certain maxims of ſtate, founded upon long obſervation and experience, drawn from the conſtant practice of the wiſeſt nations,

Digitized by Google

nations, and from the very principles of government, nor ever controlled by any writer upon politics. Yet all theſe maxims do neceſſarily preſuppoſe a kingdom, or commonwealth, to have the ſame natural rights common to the reſt of mankind who have entered into civil ſociety. For, if we could conceive a nation where each of the inhabitants had but one eye, one leg, and one hand, it is plain that, before you could inſtitute them into a republic, an allowance muſt be made for thoſe material defects wherein they differed from other mortals. Or, imagine a legiſlator forming a ſyſtem for the government of Bedlam, and, proceeding upon the maxim that man is a ſociable animal, ſhould draw them out of their cells, and form them into corporations or general aſſemblies; the conſequence might probably be, that they would fall foul on each other, or burn the houſe over their own heads.

Of the like nature are innumerable errors committed by crude and ſhort thinkers, who reaſon upon general topics, without the leaſt allowance for the moſt important circumſtances, which quite alter the nature of the caſe.

This hath been the fate of thoſe ſmall dealers, who are every day publiſhing their thoughts, either on paper or in their aſſemblies, for improving the trade of Ireland, and referring us to the practice and example of England, Holland, France, or other nations.

I ſhall therefore examine certain maxims of government, which generally paſs for uncontrolled in the world, and conſider how far they will ſuit with the preſent condition of this kingdom.

Firſt, it is affirmed by wiſe men, that the dearneſs of things neceſſary for life, in a fruitful country, is a certain ſign of wealth and great commerce; for, when ſuch neceſſaries are dear, it muſt abſolutely follow that money is cheap and plentiful.

But this is manifeſtly falſe in Ireland, for the following reaſon. Some years ago, the ſpecies of money here did probably amount to ſix or ſeven hundred thouſand pounds; and I have good cauſe to believe, that our remittances then did not much exceed the caſh brought in to us. But, by the prodigious diſcouragements we have ſince received in every branch of our trade, by the frequent enforcements and rigorous execution of the navigation act, the tyranny of under cuſtom-houſe officers, the yearly addition of abſentees, the payments to regiments abroad, to civil and military officers reſiding in England, the unexpected ſudden demands of great ſums from the treaſury, and ſome other drains of perhaps as great conſequence, we now ſee ourſelves reduced to a ſtate (ſince we have no friends) of being pitied by our enemies; at leaſt, if our enemies were of ſuch a kind as to be capable of any regard towards us, except of hatred and contempt.

Forty years are now paſſed ſince the Revolution, when the contention for the Britiſh empire was, moſt unfortunately for us, and altogether againſt the courſe of ſuch mighty changes in goverment, decided in the leaſt important nation, but with ſuch ravages and ruin executed on both ſides, as to leave the kingdom a deſert, which, in ſome ſort, it ſtill continues. Neither

Digitized by Google

did the long rebellion in 1641 make half ſuch a deſtruction of houſes, plantations, and perſonal wealth, in both kingdoms, as two years campaign did in ours, by fighting England's battles.

By ſlow degrees, and by the gentle treatment we received under two auſpicious reigns, we grew able to live without running in debt.—Our abſentees were but few, we had great indulgence in trade, a conſiderable ſhare in employments of church and ſtate; and, while the ſhort leaſes continued, which were let ſome years after the war ended, tenants paid their rents with eaſe and chearfulneſs, to the great regret of their landlords, who had taken up a ſpirit of oppoſition that is not eaſily removed. And although, in theſe ſhort leaſes, the rent was gradually to increaſe after ſhort periods; yet as ſoon as the term elapſed, the land was let to the higheſt bidder, moſt commonly without the leaſt effectual clauſe for building or planting. Yet by many advantages, which this iſland then poſſeſſed and has ſince utterly loſt, the rents of land ſtill grew higher upon every leaſe that expired, till they have arrived at the preſent exorbitance; when the frog, overſwelling himſelf, burſt at laſt.

With the price of land, of neceſſity roſe that of corn and cattle, and all other commodities that farmers deal in: hence likewiſe, obviouſly, the rates of all goods and manufactures among ſhopkeepers, the wages of ſervants, and hire of labourers. But although our miſeries came on faſt, with neither trade nor money left, yet neither will the landlord abate in his rent, nor can the tenant abate in the price of what the rent muſt be paid with, nor any ſhopkeeper, tradeſman, or labourer live, at lower expence for food and cloathing, than he did before.

I have been the larger upon this firſt head, becauſe the ſame obſervations will clear up and ſtrengthen a good deal of what I ſhall affirm upon the reſt.

The ſecond maxim of thoſe who reaſon upon trade and government is, to aſſert, that low intereſt is a certain ſign of great plenty of money in a nation, for which, as in many other articles, they produce the examples of Holland and England.—But, with relation to Ireland, this maxim is entirely falſe.

There are two reaſons for the lowneſs of intereſt in any country. Firſt, that which is uſually alledged, the great plenty of ſpecie: and this is obvious. The ſecond is want of trade, which ſeldom falls under common obſervation, although it be equally true. For, where trade is altogether diſcouraged, there are few borrowers. In thoſe countries where men can employ a large ſtock, the young merchant, whoſe fortune may be four or five hundred pounds, will venture to borrow as much more, and can afford a reaſonable intereſt. Neither is it eaſy at this day to find many of thoſe whoſe buſineſs reaches to employ even ſo inconſiderable a ſum, except among the importers of wine; who, as they have moſt part of the preſent trade in theſe parts of Ireland in their hands, ſo they are the moſt exorbitant, exacting, fraudulent dealers, that ever trafficked in any nation, and are making all poſſible ſpeed to ruin both themſelves and the nation.

From

Digitized by Google

From this defect, of gentlemen's not knowing how to diſpoſe of their ready money, ariſeth the high purchaſe of lands, which in all other countries is reckoned a ſign of wealth. For the frugal ſquires, who live below their incomes, have no other way to diſpoſe of their ſavings but by mortgage or purchaſe, by which the rates of land muſt naturally increaſe; and, if this trade continues long under the uncertainty of rents, the landed men of ready money will find it more for their advantage to ſend their caſh to England, and place it in the funds; which I myſelf am determined to do, the firſt conſiderable ſum I ſhall be maſter of.

It hath likewiſe been a maxim among politicians, that the great increaſe of buildings in the metropolis argues a flouriſhing ſtate. But this, I confeſs, hath been controlled from the example of London; where, by the long and annual parliamentary ſeſſions, ſuch a number of ſenators, with their families, friends, adherents, and expectants, draw ſuch prodigious numbers to that city, that the old hoſpitable cuſtom of lords and gentlemen living in their ancient ſeats among their tenants, is almoſt loſt in England; is laughed out of doors; in ſo much that, in the middle of ſummer, a legal houſe of lords and commons might be brought in a few hours to London, from their country villas within twelve miles round.

The caſe in Ireland is yet ſomewhat worſe; for the abſentees of great eſtates, who, if they lived at home, would have many rich retainers in their neighbourhoods, having learned to rack their lands, and ſhorten their leaſes, as much as any reſiding ſquire; and the few remaining of theſe latter, having ſome vain hope of employments for themſelves or their children, and diſcouraged by the beggarlineſs and thievery of our own miſerable farmers and cottagers, or ſeduced by the vanity of their wives, on pretence of their children's education (where of the fruits are ſo apparent), together with that moſt wonderful and yet more unaccountable zeal for a ſeat in their aſſembly, though at ſome years purchaſe of their whole eſtates: theſe, and ſome other motives better let paſs, have drawn ſuch concourſe to this beggarly city, that the dealers of the ſeveral branches of building have found out all the commodious and inviting places for erecting new houſes, while fifteen hundred of the old ones, which is a ſeventh part of the whole city, are ſaid to be uninhabited, and falling to ruin. This method is the ſame with that which was firſt introduced by Dr. Barebone at London, who died a bankrupt. The maſon, the bricklayer, the carpenter, the ſlater, and the glazier, take a lot of ground, club to build one or more houſes, unite their credit, their ſtock, and their money; and when their work is finiſhed, ſell it to the beſt advantage they can.—But, as it often happens, and more every day, that their funds will not anſwer half their deſign, they are forced to underſell it at the firſt ſtory, and are all reduced to beggary. Inſomuch that I know a certain fanatic brewer*, who is reported to have ſome hundreds of

* Leeſon.

Digitized by Google

houſes in this town, is ſaid to have purchaſed the greateſt part of them for half value from ruined undertakers, hath intelligence of all new houſes where the finiſhing is at a ſtand, takes the advantage of the builder's diſtreſs, and by the advantage of ready money, gets fifty per cent. at leaſt for his bargain.

It is another undiſputed maxim in government, that people are the riches of a nation; which is ſo univerſally granted, that it will be hardly pardonable to bring it in doubt. And I will grant it to be ſo far true, even in this iſland, that, if we had the African cuſtom or privilege, of ſelling our uſeleſs bodies for ſlaves to foreigners, it would be the moſt uſeful branch of our trade, by ridding us of a moſt unſupportable burthen, and bringing us money in the ſtead. But, in our preſent ſituation, at leaſt five children in ſix who are born lie a dead weight upon us for want of employment. And a very ſkilful computer aſſured me, that above one half of the ſouls in this kingdom ſupported themſelves by begging and thievery, whereof two thirds would be able to get their bread in any other country upon earth: where that fails, the poorer native muſt either beg, ſteal, or ſtarve, or be forced to quit his country. This hath made me often wiſh, for ſome years paſt, that, inſtead of diſcouraging our people from ſeeking foreign ſoil, the public would rather pay for tranſporting all our unneceſſary morta's, whether papiſts or proteſtants, to America, as drawbacks are ſometimes allowed for exporting commodities where a nation is overſtocked. I confeſs myſelf to be touched with a very ſenſible pleaſure, when I hear of a mortality in any country-pariſh or village, where the wretches are forced to pay for a filthy cabin and two ridges of potatoes treble the worth, brought up to ſteal or beg, for want of work, to whom death would be the beſt thing to be wiſhed for, on account both of themſelves and the public.

Among all taxes impoſed by the legiſlature, thoſe upon luxury are univerſally allowed to be the moſt equitable and beneficial to the ſubject; and the commoneſt reaſoner on government might fill a volume with arguments on the ſubject.—Yet here again, by the ſingular fate of Ireland, this maxim is utterly falſe; and the putting of it in practice may have ſuch a pernicious conſequence, as I certainly believe the thoughts of the propoſers were not able to reach.

The miſeries we ſuffer by our abſentees are of a far more extenſive nature than ſeems to be commonly underſtood. I muſt vindicate myſelf to the reader ſo far, as to declare ſolemnly, that what I ſhall ſay of thoſe lords and ſquires doth not ariſe from the leaſt regard I have for their underſtandings, their virtues, or their perſons.—For, although I have not the honour of the leaſt acquaintance with any one among them (my ambition not ſoaring ſo high), yet I am too good a witneſs of the ſituation they have been in for forty years paſt, the veneration paid them by the people, the high eſteem they are in among the prime nobility and gentry, the particular marks of favour and diſtinction they receive from the court: the weight and conſequence of their intereſt, added to their great zeal and application

Digitized by Google

plications for preventing any hardſhips their country might ſuffer from England, wiſely conſidering that their own fortunes and honours were embarked in the ſame bottom.

Letter from the dean to lord treaſurer Oxford on the death of his daughter, the marchioneſs of Caermarthen.

My lord, Nov. 21, 1713.

YOUR lordſhip is the perſon in the world to whom every body ought to be ſilent upon ſuch an occaſion as this, which is only to be ſupported by the greateſt wiſdom and ſtrength of mind; wherein, God knows, the wiſeſt and beſt of us, who would preſume to offer their thoughts, are far your inferiors. It is true, indeed, that a great misfortune is apt to weaken the mind, and diſturb the underſtanding. This, indeed, might be ſome pretence to us to adminiſter our conſolations, if we had been wholly ſtrangers to the perſon gone. But my lord, whoever had the honour to know her, wants a comforter as much as your lordſhip; becauſe, though their loſs is not ſo great, yet they have not the ſame firmneſs and prudence, to ſupport the want of a friend, a patroneſs, a benefactor, as you have to ſupport that of a daughter. My lord, both religion and reaſon forbid me to have the leaſt concern for that lady's death, upon her own account; and he muſt be an ill chriſtian, or a perfect ſtranger to her virtues, who would not wiſh himſelf, with all ſubmiſſion to God Almighty's will, in her condition. But, your lordſhip, who hath loſt ſuch a daughter, and we, who have loſt ſuch a friend, and the world, which have loſt ſuch an example; have, in our ſeveral degrees, greater cauſe to lament, than, perhaps, was ever given by any private perſon before. For, my lord, I have ſat down to think of every amiable quality that could enter into the compoſition of a lady, and could not ſingle out one, which ſhe did not poſſeſs in as high a perfection as human nature is capable of. But, as to your lordſhip's own particular, as it is an unconceivable misfortune to have loſt ſuch a daughter, ſo it is a poſſeſſion which few can boaſt of, to have had ſuch a daughter. I have often ſaid to your lordſhip, that I never knew any one, by many degrees, ſo happy in their domeſtic as you; and I affirm you are ſo ſtill, though not by ſo many degrees; from whence it is very obvious, that your lordſhip ſhould reflect upon what you have left, and not upon what you have loſt.

To ſay the truth, my lord, you began to be too happy for a mortal; much more happy than is uſual with the diſpenſations of Providence long to continue. You had been the great inſtrument of preſerving your country from foreign and domeſtic ruin: you have had the felicity of eſtabliſhing your family in the greateſt luſtre, without any obligation to the bounty of your prince, or any induſtry of your own; you have triumphed over the violence and treachery of your enemies, by your courage and abilities: and, by the ſteadineſs of your temper, over the inconſtancy and caprice of your friends. Perhaps your lordſhip

Digitized by Google

has felt too much complacency within yourself, upon this universal success; and God Almighty, who would not disappoint your endeavours for the public, thought fit to punish you with a domestic loss, where, he knew your heart was most exposed, and, at the same time, has fulfilled his own wise purposes, by rewarding, in a better life, that excellent creature he has taken from you.

I know not, my lord, why I write this to you, nor hardly what I am writing. I am sure it is not from any compliance with form; it is not from thinking that I can give your lordship any ease. I think it was an impulse upon me that I should say something: and whether I shall send you what I have written, I am yet in doubt, &c.

Reliques of ancient English poetry: consisting of old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other pieces of our earliest Poets (chiefly of the Lyric kind), together with some few of later date; in 3 volumes octavo, London, 1765.

IF the works of literature are to be estimated by the variety and richness of the entertainment they afford, the reverend Mr. Percy, collector of the pieces now before us, has a better title to the thanks of the public, than most of the authors who have gone before him in the same walk. The people of England are particularly indebted to him, since he has prevented the charge, to which a longer silence, after the late publications of Runic, Erse, and Welsh poems, would have exposed their ancestors, of having been, for a long time, less favoured by the Muses, under the same degrees of cultivation, than any of their neighbours at a less or greater distance from the supposed abode of these goddesses, so as to make their country appear in maps of the human understanding, the chosen seat of dulness and indifference, and the inhabitants as deficient in mental, as they have ever been allowed to be accomplished in bodily perfections.

These pieces consist chiefly of such very scarce ballads, or extracts from larger works, as are not only extremely valuable in themselves, but serve to exhibit, by the manner in which the judicious author has arranged them, and the notes and dissertations with which he has enriched them, the history of thought as well as speech in England, and that amongst all ranks; since, whilst nations are in an improving state, those literary compositions, those modes of thinking and speaking, which were peculiar to the highest ranks in one age, like fashions, generally descend, by the next age, to the lowest. Much light, besides, as they may borrow from ancient writers of almost every denomination, and which Mr. Percy has spared no pains to consult, by means of his curious additions they cast a great deal more upon them: upon Shakespeare especially, who now appears to have not only alluded to many passages in them not to be found in other works, but to have even taken from them the subject of some of his best pieces.

To

Digitized by Google

To the Engliſh ballads Mr. Percy has added many Scottiſh ones of the ſame ages, and to the ancient many modern, by which the variety is greatly increaſed, and the antique roughneſs of the former, and the modern poliſh of the latter, are well contraſted, and conſiderably heightened. He has, likewiſe, to make his work as compleat as poſſible, obliged us with ſome imitations of the ancients; amongſt which, thoſe by himſelf will, we fancy, be found in general to be the beſt executed.

To give a particular account of the pieces which compoſe thoſe three volumes, or even ſpecimens of each particular kind of compoſition, would lead us greater lengths than our plan will allow us to go. Beſides, the extracts we have already given in our article of Antiquities, and that of Poetry, may be conſidered as ſuch; and though they ſhould not, there ſeems to be little neceſſity for any in this place. We cannot, in juſtice to the good taſte of our readers, but ſuppoſe, that moſt of them are already poſſeſſed of this literary treaſure; ſo that what we have ſaid of it is to be conſidered as done rather with a view of paying the tribute of praiſe, where praiſe is ſo much due, than to recommend a work, whoſe merit alone muſt have univerſally recommended it long before theſe ſheets can be ſuppoſed to reach the public.

The plays of William Shakeſpeare, in eight volumes, with the corrections and illuſtrations of various commentators; to which are added notes by Samuel Johnſon. Eight volumes octavo. London.

THE leſs abilities ſeem requiſite for a due performance of the taſk Mr. Johnſon has undertaken in regard to Shakeſpeare's works, or at leaſt of that part of this taſk which he has thought proper to execute, the collating of the old copies in order to find out the genuine reading, and the comparing of former commentators on difficult paſſages, and the examining of theſe paſſages himſelf, in order to diſcover the true meaning of that great poet; the more Mr. Johnſon ſeems entitled to the thanks of the public; ſince, at that rate, he might have employed his great talents more to his own honour, though not more, perhaps, to the gratification of others. But, as Mr. Johnſon himſelf judiciouſly obſerves, however dull the duty of a collator may be, an emendatory critic would very ill diſcharge his duty without qualities very different from dulneſs. In peruſing corrupted pieces, he muſt have before him all poſſibilities of meaning, with all poſſibilities of expreſſion. Such muſt be his comprehenſion of thought, and ſuch his copiouſneſs of language. Out of many readings poſſible, he muſt be able to ſelect that which beſt ſuits with the ſtate, opinions, and modes of language prevailing in every age, and with his author's particular caſt of thoughts and turn of expreſſion. Such muſt be his knowledge, and ſuch his taſte. Conjectural criticiſm demands more

Digitized by Google

than humanity poſſeſſes; and he that exerciſes it with moſt praiſe, has very frequent need of indulgence.

It is, therefore, by theſe rules that Mr. Johnſon's merit in this edition of Shakeſpeare is to be tried; and, trying it by theſe rules, we are ſtill of opinion, that notwithſtanding the long delay of the work, and his not complying altogether with the expectation of the public, the public will be found conſiderably indebted to him; at leaſt, till it can be proved, that the delay and deficiency have been owing to any wilful negligence on his part; a charge which it may not be ſo eaſy to prove, conſidering thoſe viciſſitudes to which, with regard to ſtudy, though not diſcernible, the mind of man is even more ſubject than his body is, with regard to labour; and from which the minds of the greateſt geniuſes are often leſs exempt than thoſe of the meaneſt. The moſt, we think, that can be ſaid of Mr. Johnſon on this occaſion, is, that he was rather raſh in promiſing than backward in performing. It is, however, happy for the republic of letters, that he promiſed as he did; ſince, otherwiſe, we ſhould, probably, never have received Shakeſpeare through his hands.

Mr. Johnſon ſets out by a preface, in which he diſcuſſes the title of Shakeſpeare, and Shakeſpeare's works, to that veneration now univerſally paid them; gives a ſhort hiſtory of the ſeveral editions theſe works have gone through; delivers his opinion of the ſeveral editors in the capacity of collators and commentators; and acquaints us with the uſe he has made of theſe editions, and what additions he has made to them. He then gives us Hemminge and Condell's dedication and preface to their edition. Theſe are followed by Mr. Pope's, Mr. Theobald's, Sir Thomas Hanmer's, and Dr. Warburton's preface to theirs; Mr. Rowe's life of Shakeſpeare; an anecdote relating to Shakeſpeare communicated by Mr. Rowe to Mr. Pope; and Ben Johnſon's poem to his memory. We next have the plays themſelves, with ſuch notes of others as he has thought proper to retain, interſperſed with his own notes upon them, as well as on the text itſelf. In theſe notes it was expected that Mr. Johnſon would have been particular in his examination of Shakeſpeare's poetical beauties and blemiſhes; but he follows the example he had ſet himſelf in his preface to the whole, by doing little elſe, in this reſpect, than giving the general character of every piece. But in theſe general characters he is univerſally allowed to have been peculiarly happy.

This is far from being the caſe with regard to his preface, to which many objections have been raiſed; but moſt of them on ſuch different accounts, that they ſerve only to juſtify the common obſervation concerning the great difficulty of equally pleaſing all taſtes. For our part, we think, that if there is any fault in this piece, it is the almoſt paradoxical manner into which Mr. Johnſon has contrived to throw his ſentiments. Read firſt, what he ſays of Shakeſpeare's beauties, and you will be apt to think he can have no blemiſhes, or only ſuch as muſt vaniſh in the blaze of his beauties.

Digitized by Google

ties. Read firſt, what he ſays of his blemiſhes, and you will be equally apt to conclude, that he can have no beauties, or only ſuch as his blemiſhes muſt eclipſe. Of this the reader may form ſome judgment, by the following extract of what Mr. Johnſon ſays in favour of his poet:

"Shakeſpeare is, above all writers, at leaſt above all modern writers, the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirrour of manners and of life. His characters are not modified by the cuſtoms of particular places, unpractiſed by the reſt of the world; by the peculiarities of ſtudies or profeſſions, which can operate but upon ſmall numbers; or by the accidents of tranſient faſhions or temporary opinions; they are the genuine progeny of common humanity, ſuch as the world will always ſupply, and obſervation will always find. His perſons act and ſpeak by the influence of thoſe general paſſions and principles by which all minds are agitated, and the whole ſyſtem of life is continued in motion. In the writings of other poets, a character is too often an individual; in thoſe of Shakeſpeare, it is commonly a ſpecies.

It is from this wide extenſion of deſign that ſo much inſtruction is derived. It is this which fills the plays of Shakeſpeare with practical axioms and domeſtic wiſdom. It was ſaid of Euripides, that every verſe was a precept; and it may be ſaid of Shakeſpeare, that from his works may be collected a ſyſtem of civil and œconomical prudence. Yet his real power is not ſhewn in the ſplendour of particular paſſages, but by the progreſs of his fable, and the tenor of his dialogue; and he that tries to recommend him by ſelect quotations, will ſucceed like the pedant in Hierocles, who, when he offered his houſe to ſale, carried a brick in his pocket as a ſpecimen.

It will not eaſily be imagined how much Shakeſpeare excels in accommodating his ſentiments to real life, but by comparing him with other authors. It was obſerved of the ancient ſchools of declamation, that the more diligently they were frequented, the more was the ſtudent diſqualified for the world, becauſe he found nothing there which he ſhould ever meet in any other place. The ſame remark may be applied to every ſtage but that of Shakeſpeare. The theatre, when it is under any other direction, is peopled by ſuch characters as were never ſeen, converſing in a language which was never heard, upon topics which never ariſe in the commerce of mankind. But the dialogue of this author is often ſo evidently determined by the incident which produces it, and is purſued with ſo much eaſe and ſimplicity, that it ſeems ſcarcely to claim the merit of fiction, but to have been gleaned by diligent ſelection out of common converſation, and common occurrences.

Upon every other ſtage the univerſal agent is love, by whoſe power all good and evil is diſtributed, and every action quickened or retarded. To bring a lover, a lady and a rival into the fable; to entangle them in contradictory obligations, perplex them with oppoſitions

Digitized by Google

oppoſitions of intereſt, and harraſs them with violence of deſires inconſiſtent with each other; to make them meet in rapture and part in agony; to fill their mouths with hyperbolical joy and outrageous ſorrow; to diſtreſs them as nothing human ever was diſtreſſed; to deliver them as nothing human ever was delivered; is the buſineſs of a modern dramatiſt. For this, probability is violated, life is miſrepreſented, and language is depraved. But love is the only one of many paſſions; and as it has no great influence upon the ſum of life, it has little operation in the dramas of a poet, who caught his ideas from the living world, and exhibited only what he ſaw before him. He knew, that any other paſſion, as it was regular or exorbitant, was a cauſe of happineſs or calamity.

Characters thus ample and general were not eaſily diſcriminated and preſerved, yet perhaps no poet ever kept his perſonages more diſtinct from each other. I will not ſay with Pope, that every ſpeech may be aſſigned to the proper ſpeaker, becauſe many ſpeeches there are which have nothing characteriſtical; but, perhaps, though ſome may be equally adapted to every perſon, it will be difficult to find any, that can be properly tranſferred from the preſent poſſeſſor to another claimant. The choice is right, when there is reaſon for choice.

Other dramatiſts can only gain attention by hyperbolical or aggravated characters, by fabulous and unexampled excellence or depravity, as the writers of barbarous romances invigorated the reader by a giant and a dwarf; and he that ſhould form his expectations of human affairs from the play, or from the tale, would be equally deceived. Shakeſpeare has no heroes; his ſcenes are occupied only by men, who act and ſpeak as the reader thinks that he ſhould himſelf have ſpoken or acted on the ſame occaſion; even where the agency is ſupernatural, the dialogue is level with life. Other writers diſguiſe the moſt natural paſſions and moſt frequent incidents; ſo that he who contemplates them in the book, will not know them in the world: Shakeſpeare approximates the remote, and familiarizes the wonderful; the event which he repreſents will not happen; but if it were poſſible, its effects would be probably ſuch as he has aſſigned: and it may be ſaid, that he has not only ſhewn human nature as it acts in real exigencies, but as it would be found in trials to which it cannot be expoſed.

This, therefore, is the praiſe of Shakeſpeare, that his drama is the mirrour of life; that he who has mazed his imagination, in following the phantoms which other writers raiſe up before him, may here be cured of his delirious extaſies, by reading human ſentiments in human language; by ſcenes from which a hermit may eſtimate the tranſactions of the world, and a confeſſor predict the progreſs of the paſſions.

His adherence to general nature has expoſed him to the cenſure of critics, who form their judgments upon narrower principles. Dennis and Rhymer think his Romans not ſufficiently Roman; and Voltaire cenſures his kings as not completely royal. Dennis is offended, that Menenius, a ſenator of Rome, ſhould play the buffoon; and

Digitized by Google

and Voltaire perhaps thinks decency violated when the Daniſh uſurper is repreſented as a drunkard. But Shakeſpeare always makes nature predominate over accident; and if he preſerves the eſſential character, is not very careful of diſtinctions ſuperinduced and adventitious. His ſtory requires Romans or Kings, but he thinks only on men. He knew that Rome, like every other city, had men of all diſpoſitions; and wanting a buffoon, he went into the ſenate-houſe for that which the ſenate-houſe would certainly have afforded him. He was inclined to ſhew an uſurper and murderer not only odious but deſpicable; he therefore added drunkenneſs to his other qualities, knowing that kings love wine like other men, and that wine exerts its natural power upon kings. Theſe are the petty cavils of petty minds; a poet overlooks the caſual diſtinction of country and condition, as a painter, ſatisfied with the figure, neglects the drapery.

The cenſure which he has incurred by making comic and tragic ſcenes, as it extends to all his works, deſerves more conſideration. Let the fact be firſt ſtated, and then examined.

Shakeſpear's plays are not, in the rigorous or critical ſenſe, either tragedies or comedies, but compoſitions of a diſtinct kind; exhibiting the real ſtate of ſublunary nature, which partakes of good and evil, joy and ſorrow, mingled with endleſs variety of proportion and innumerable modes of combination; and expreſſing the courſe of the world, in which the loſs of one is the gain of another; in which, at the ſame time the reveller is haſting to his wine, and the mourner burying his friend; in which the malignity of one is ſometimes defeated by the frolic of another; and many miſchiefs and many benefits are done and hindered without deſign.

Out of this chaos of mingled purpoſes and caſualties, the ancient poets, according to the laws which cuſtom had preſcribed, ſelected ſome the crimes of men, and ſome their abſurdities; ſome the momentous viciſſitudes of life, and ſome the lighter occurrences: ſome the terrors of diſtreſs, and ſome the gaieties of proſperity. Thus roſe the two modes of imitation, known by the names of tragedy and comedy; compoſitions intended to promote different ends by contrary means, and conſidered as ſo little allied, that I do not recollect among the Greeks or Romans a ſingle writer who attempted both.

Shakeſpeare has united the powers of exciting laughter and ſorrow, not only in one mind, but in one compoſition. Almoſt all his plays are divided between ſerious and ludicrous characters, and, in the ſucceſſive evolutions of the deſign, ſometimes produce ſeriouſneſs and ſorrow, and ſometimes levity and laughter.

That this is a practice contrary to the rules of criticiſm will be readily allowed; but there is always an appeal open from criticiſm to nature. The end of writing is, to inſtruct; the end of poetry is, to inſtruct by pleaſing. That the mingled drama may convey all the inſtruction of tragedy or comedy cannot be denied, becauſe it includes both in its alterations of exhibition, and approaches nearer than

Digitized by Google

than either to the appearance of life, by ſhewing how great machinations and ſlender deſigns may promote or obviate one another, and the high and the low co-operate in the general ſyſtem by unavoidable concatenation.

It is objected, that by this change of ſcenes the paſſions are interrupted in their progreſſion, and that the principal event, being not advanced by a due gradation of preparatory incidents, wants at laſt the power to move, which conſtitutes the perfection of dramatic poetry. This reaſoning is ſo ſpecious, that it is received as true even by thoſe who in daily experience feel it to be falſe. The interchanges of mingled ſcenes ſeldom fail to produce the intended viciſſitudes of paſſion. Fiction cannot move ſo much, but that the attention may be eaſily transferred; and though it muſt be allowed that pleaſing melancholy be ſometimes interrupted by unwelcome levity, yet let it be conſidered likewiſe that melancholy is often not pleaſing, and that the diſturbance of one man may be the relief of another; that different auditors have different habitudes; and that, upon the whole, all pleaſure conſiſts in variety.

The players, who in their editions divided our author's works into comedies, hiſtories, and tragedies, ſeem not to have diſtinguiſhed the three kinds by any very exact or definitive ideas.

An action which ended happily to the principal perſons, however ſerious or diſtreſsful through its intermediate incidents, in their opinion conſtituted a comedy. This idea of a comedy continued long amongſt us, and plays were written, which, by changing the catastrophe, were tragedies to-day and comedies to-morrow.

Tragedy was not in thoſe times a poem of more general dignity or elevation than comedy; it required only a calamitous concluſion, with which the common criticiſm of that age was ſatisfied, whatever lighter pleaſure it afforded in its progreſs.

Hiſtory was a ſeries of actions, with no other than chronological ſucceſſion, independent of each other, and without any tendency to introduce or regulate the concluſion. It is not always very nicely diſtinguiſhed from tragedy. There is not much nearer approach to unity of action in the tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra, than in the hiſtory of Richard the ſecond. But a hiſtory might be continued through many plays; as it had no plan, it had no limits.

Through all theſe denominations of the drama, Shakeſpeare's mode of compoſition is the ſame; an interchange of ſeriouſneſs and merriment, by which the mind is ſoftened at one time, and exhilarated at another. But whatever be his purpoſe, whether to gladden or depreſs, or to conduct the ſtory, without vehemence or emotion, through tracts of eaſy and familiar dialogue, he never fails to attain his purpoſe; as he commands us, we laugh or mourn, or ſit ſilent with quiet expectation, in tranquillity without indifference.

When Shakeſpeare's plan is underſtood, moſt of the criticiſms of Rhymer and Voltaire vaniſh away. The play of Hamlet is opened, without impropriety, by two centinels; Iago bellows at Brabantio's window, without injury to the

ſcheme

Digitized by Google

ſcheme of the play, though in terms which a modern audience would not eaſily endure: the character of Polonius is ſeaſonable and uſeful; and the grave-diggers themſelves may be heard with applauſe.

Shakeſpeare engaged in dramatic poetry with the world open before him; the rules of the ancients were yet known to few; the public judgment was unformed; he had no example of ſuch fame as might force him upon imitation, nor critics of ſuch authority as might reſtrain his extravagance: He therefore indulged his natural diſpoſition; and his diſpoſition, as Rhymer has remarked, led him to comedy. In tragedy he often writes with great appearance of toil and ſtudy, what is written at laſt with little felicity; but in his comic ſcenes, he ſeems to produce without labour, what no labour can improve. In tragedy he is always ſtruggling after ſome occaſion to be comic; but in comedy he ſeems to repoſe, or to luxuriate, as in a mode of thinking congenial to his nature. In his tragic ſcenes there is always ſomething wanting; but his comedy often ſurpaſſes expectation or deſire. His comedy pleaſes by the thoughts and the language, and his tragedy for the greater part by incident and action. His tragedy ſeems to be ſkill, his comedy to be inſtinct.

The force of his comic ſcenes has ſuffered little diminution from the changes made by a century and a half in manners or in words. As his perſonages act upon principles ariſing from genuine paſſion, very little modified by particular forms, their pleaſures and vexations are communicable to all times and to all places; they are natural, and therefore durable; the adventitious peculiarities of perſonal habits, are only ſuperficial ideas, bright and pleaſing for a little while, yet ſoon fading to a dim tinct, without any remains of former luſtre; but the diſcriminations of true paſſion are the colours of nature; they pervade the whole maſs, and can only periſh with the body that exhibits them. The accidental compoſitions of heterogenous modes are diſſolved by the chance which combined them; but the uniform ſimplicity of primitive qualities neither admits increaſe, nor ſuffers decay. The ſand heaped by one flood is ſcattered by another, but the rock always continues in its place. The ſtream of time, which is continually waſhing the diſſolute fabrics of other poets, paſſes without injury by the adamant of Shakeſpeare.

If there be, what I believe there is in every nation, a ſtile which never becomes obſolete, a certain mode of phraſeology ſo conſonant and congenial to the analogy and principles of its reſpective language as to remain ſettled and unaltered; this ſtile is probably to be ſought in the common intercourſe of life, among thoſe who ſpeak only to be underſtood, without ambition of elegance. The polite are always catching modiſh innovations, and the learned depart from eſtabliſhed forms of ſpeech, in hope of finding or making better: thoſe who wiſh for diſtinction forſake the vulgar, when the vulgar is right: but there is a converſation above groſſneſs and below refinement, where propriety reſides, and where this poet ſeems to have gathered his comic dialogue.

Digitized by Google

logue. He is therefore more agreeable to the ears of the preſent age than any other author equally remote, and among his other excellencies deſerves to be ſtudied as one of the original maſters of our language.

Theſe obſervations are to be conſidered not as unexceptionably conſtant, but as containing general and predominant truth. Shakepeare's familiar dialogue is affirmed to be ſmooth and clear, yet not wholly without ruggedneſs or difficulty; as a country may be eminently fruitful, though it has ſpots unfit for cultivation: his characters are praiſed as natural, though their ſentiments are ſometimes forced, and their actions improbable; as the earth upon the whole is ſpherical, though its ſurface is varied with protuberances and cavities."

Digitized by Google

THE

CONTENTS.

The History of EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Peaceable aspect of the great powers of Europe towards each other. Refusal of the French and Spanish courts to comply with the demands of Great Britain, no sufficient cause to apprehend a rupture between them; may in the end prove serviceable to the latter. Emperor of Germany dies, after settling his Tuscan dominions on his second son; and is succeeded, as emperor of Germany, by his eldest, elected in his life-time king of the Romans. Several treaties of marriage, and their probable effects. Sweden. Portugal. Poland. Corsica. [1

CHAP. II.

Aspect of Russia and Turkey. Little to be apprehended from Russia, and still less from Turkey. Character of the present emperor. Aspect of Europe, in general, more pacific than ever. State of agriculture, navigation, and the useful arts. [5

CHAP. III.

Ill consequence of Mir Cossim Aly Cawn's being driven out of Bengal. Politic conduct of Sujah Doula on that occasion. Death of Major Adams. Mir Cossim cuts off a small party of English. The late Shah Zada joins Sujah Doula, and both draw a formidable army into the field. Major Monro succeeds Major Adams. State of the English forces under him. He marches to the enemy. Battle of Buxard. Cheap victory over the Indians. Major Munro attacks a very strong fort. Twice repulsed with great loss. Sujah Doula at the head of another army; pins down Major Munro to the neighbourhood of Banares. [8

CHAP.

Digitized by Google

CHAP. IV.

Major Monro recalled; succeeded by Major Sir Robert Fletcher. Sir Robert routs Sujah Doula's new army, and attacks the Fort, from before which the Engliſh had been lately driven. The garriſon obliges the governor to ſurrender; his noble behaviour on the occaſion. Sir Robert makes himſelf maſter of Eliabad. Bad aſpect of Sujah Doula's affairs. French affairs in the Eaſt Indies. Dutch affairs. Propoſal for improving the ſucceſs of the Engliſh in Bengal to the advantage of the nation, conſidered. [13

CHAP. V.

Downfall of the miniſtry expected. They keep their ground notwithſtanding; are ſupported by antiminiſterial doctrines. Naval officers ſworn, and directed to act, as revenue officers, on the American coaſts. Greatly interrupt the trade between the Britiſh colonies in that part of the world, and that between theſe colonies and the Spaniſh and French. [16

CHAP. VI.

Injury to the North American colonies conſiderably increaſed by ill-timed laws in England. North American colonies obliged thereby to manufacture for themſelves. Miſchiefs to be apprehended from that ſpirit to the mother country. Opinion of a great miniſter concerning the expediency of the Britiſh parliament's taxing the colonies. [22

CHAP. VII.

King's ſpeech on opening the ſeſſion glances at troubles likely to ariſe in the American colonies. Original queſtion concerning the legality of general warrants revived in the houſe of commons. Amendments to it carried. Previous queſtion touching the propriety of determining it in its new form. New arguments on the occaſion by both parties. Previous queſtion paſſes in the negative. [26

CHAP. VIII.

Opportunity given the colonies to offer a compenſation for the ſtamp duty, and to eſtabliſh a precedent for their being conſulted, before any tax was impoſed upon them by parliament; rejected. Vote of laſt ſeſſion for the propriety of laying a ſtamp-duty upon them taken up again. Debates concerning the right of the Britiſh parliament to tax the Britiſh colonies without their concurrence, and the expediency of taxing them in the way now propoſed. Bill for laying the ſtamp-duty on the colonies paſſes both houſes, and receives the royal aſſent by commiſſion. Act for encouraging the importation of lumber from the Britiſh colonies into Great Britain. King's illneſs. [33

CHAP.

Digitized by Google

CHAP. IX.

King's speech to parliament proposing a regency bill. Bill thereupon brought into the house of lords; sent down to the house of commons in a form no way answerable to his majesty's just expectations; amended in the house of commons. The lords agree to the amendments. Royal assent given to it. Journeymen silk-weavers assemble to petition the king and parliament for a total prohibition of foreign silks. Measures taken to quiet them [38

CHAP. X.

Impressions to the disadvantage of the ministry made on the mind of the K. by the events recorded in the preceding chapters. Their impolitic conduct on the occasion. Difficulty in replacing them. New ministry recommended by the D. of C. Lord chief justice Pratt created a peer. Objections to the new ministry. Duke of Cumberland's death. His character. [48

CHAP. XI.

Proceedings against the stamp act and stamped papers by the populace of the old North American colonies. Better sort of people gradually mix with them. Provincial assemblies countenance these proceedings, assert their independence, and resolve on a general congress. Petitions conformable thereto. Measures taken to elude the act, or force a repeal of it. Behaviour of the other North American colonies and the West India plantations. [49

CHRONICLE. [57

Births for the year 1765. [161
Marriages. [163
Principal promotions. [164
Deaths. [169

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Lord chief justice Pratt's argument on delivering Mr. Wilkes from the Tower. [174
A short retrospect of the process against Mr. Almon, publisher of the letters on libels. [177
An account of some late altercations between the governor and house of assembly of Jamaica. [179
Ship-news for 1765. [183
Heads of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors. [185

Digitized by Google

Abſtract of the act for the more effectual preſervation of fiſh in fiſh-ponds and other waters, and conies in warrens; and for preventing the damage done to ſea-banks, within the county of Lincoln, by the breeding of conies therein. [189

Abſtract of an act to alter certain rates of poſtage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge ſeveral proviſions in an act made in the ninth year of the reign of queen Anne, and in other acts relating to the revenue of the poſt office. [191

Privileges of ambaſſadors and their ſervants, as to their debts, by the laws of England. [193

Abſtract of the charter of incorporation of the ſociety of artiſts of Great Britain. [194

Some account of the nuptials of the prince of Aſturias with the infanta Louiſa of Parma; and of the archduke Leopold of Auſtria with the infanta Maria Louiſa of Spain. [196

Ceremonial of the private interment of his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, in the royal vault, in king Henry the VIIth's chapel. [200

——— of the private interment of his late royal highneſs Prince Frederick William, in the royal vault, in king Henry the VIIth's chapel, Weſtminſter abbey. [203

——— of the interment of the late Dauphin of France. [204

——— of the interment of the late Chevalier de St. George. [205

An account of what has happened on the Indians being compelled to deliver up their Engliſh priſoners by general Bouquet. [206

An authentic narrative of the duel between lord Byron and William Chaworth, eſq; in which Mr. Chaworth was unfortunately killed. [208

A liſt of the perſons, with their offences and puniſhments, who came out of the inquiſition in Liſbon, in perſon, or were brought out in effigy, at the Auto de Fe there, on the 27th of October 1765. [212

Some account of Barny Carrol and William King, executed at Tyburn, for waylaying, and ſlitting the noſe of, Cranley Thomas Kirby, eſq; on the 7th of June 1765 [214

An account of the trial of Patrick Ogilvie and Catherine Nairne, for inceſt between them, and the murder of Thomas Ogilvie, brother of the ſaid Patrick, huſband of the ſaid Nairne. [219

A narrative of the horrid murder committed by George Gidley and Richard St. Quintin, both Weſt of England men, Peter M'Kinlie, an Iriſhman, and Andres Zekerman, a Dutchman, late mariners on board the brig the Earl of Sandwich, belonging to London, whereof John Cockeran was maſter, on the ſaid maſter, the reſt of his crew, and the paſſengers; and of the apprehending the murderers, and recovering the treaſure of which they had plundered the ſaid ſhip. [233

Supplies granted by parliament for the year 1765. [236

Ways and means for raiſing the above ſupply. [241

STATE PAPERS.

His majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, on Thurſday the 10th of January 1765; with the addreſſes of both houſes upon the occaſion, and his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer. [253

The addreſs of the houſe of lords. [254

The addreſs of the houſe of commons. [256

Digitized by Google

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on the 24th of April 1765, to recommend a regency bill. [256
The joint address of the house of lords and house of commons. [257
Abstract of an act to provide for the administration of government in case the crown should descend to any of the children of his majesty, being under the age of eighteen; and for the care and guardianship of their persons. [259
His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Saturday the 25th of May 1765. [261
Abstract of the act for annexing the island and lordship of Man to the crown, upon the surrender of the duke and duchess of Athol [262
The humble address, to his majesty, of the right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, presented on the 28th of August 1765, on the happy occasion of the birth of a third prince to their majesties [ibid.
His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the 17th of December 1765. [268
The humble address of the house of commons in return to the foregoing speech. [ibid.
The queen's answer to a congratulatory message, sent by the house of commons to her majesty, on her happy delivery of another prince during the vacation of parliament. [264
His excellency Francis Seymour, earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant general and governor of Ireland, his speech to both houses of parliament, at Dublin, on Tuesday the 22d of October 1765. [ibid.
The humble address of the house of lords to his majesty. [266
The humble address of the house of commons to his majesty. [ibid.
The humble address of the house of lords to his excellency. [267
The humble address of the house of commons to his excellency. [268
The most humble address, to the king, of his majesty's new subjects, the French inhabitants of the island of Grenada. [269
Extract from his most Christian majesty's letter to M. d'Abbadie, director general and commandant for his majesty in Louisiana, ordering him to deliver up to his Catholic Majesty all the French possessions not already ceded to Great Britain. [17
Notification of the act, by which the dowager empress queen has nominated the present emperor to the co-regency of her hereditary dominions. [272

CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of his late Royal Highness William Augustus Duke of Cumberland 1
Character of Queen Anne. 7
Letter from Henry IV. of France to Madame de Gramont. 8
Character of the late duke of Ormond. 10
——— of Harley earl of Oxford. ibid.
——— of the late viscount Bolingbroke, 12
Memoirs of the life of William Pulteney, earl of Bath. 13

Digitized by Google

Memoirs of Mrs. Johnson, the celebrated Stella of Dean Swift, drawn up by himself. — — — — 15
Dean Swift's resolutions when he came to be old. — — 22
Some account of the late James Bradley, D. D. royal professor of astronomy at Greenwich. — — — 23
——— *of the late Dr. Stukely, communicated by Mr. Collinson.* 29
The life of the late celebrated Dr. Edward Young. — — 31
Character of the late Doctor Thomas Sheridan of Dublin, so often mentioned by Dean Swift. — — — — 36
Extracts from two letters to the late professor Colson, of Cambridge university, when master of an academy at Rochester. — — 37
Some account of the life and writings of the late Mr. Theophilus Cibber. 38
——— *of Mrs Anne Louisa Durbach.* — — 42
——— *of Mr. Thomas Britton, the famous musical small-coal man.* 45
Remarkable instance of the great patience, under bodily pain, of the Indians inhabiting the banks of the Oroonoko. — — 47
Some account of a very remarkable North America Indian chief. 48
——— *of the tulip-madness, which prevailed in Holland in the last century.* 50
Two letters from Oliver Cromwell to colonel Hammond, governor of the isle of Wight, during the confinement of king Charles I. in Carisbrooke-castle. 51
Memoirs of the late madame de Pompadour. — — 55
The history of baron Pollnitz, the celebrated writer and adventurer. 64

NATURAL HISTORY.

description of the Isle of Man, lately drawn up from the best authorities. 70
Some account of an uncommonly grand, though probably little known, prospect in England. — — — 76
On the nature, causes, and uses of the twilight. — 77
On the great and extensive powers of sympathy over the human frame. 80
An essay on sleep. — — — 83
Some further account of the fall of a huge mass of snow from the Alps near Piedmont, in Italy. — — 85
Some account of a country boy blessed with a most surprising memory. 88
Surprising instance of the great infectiousness of some diseases, where a free current of air is wanting, even in the most temperate climates. ibid.
An account of an extraordinary disease among the Indians, in the Island of Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard, in New England. — 90
Attempt to account for the female cuckoo's leaving the care of hatching and rearing her young to other birds. — — — — 91
An account of that very remarkable species of pigeon called the Carrier. 92
——— *of a fish from Batavia, called Jaculator.* — 94
——— *of an insect, the female of which is viviparous and oviparous at different seasons, and is at once impregnated by the male for several generations.* 95
——— *of a tree, that speedily grows to a great size, and yields flowers, pulse, fodder for cattle, and a fine blue dye, without any manure, and in the coldest climates.* — — — 97

Descrip-

Digitized by Google

Description of a very useful kind of cabbage for the service of man and beast, not as yet cultivated in England. — — — 99
An account of an experiment tried to ascertain the truth of a transmutation of wheat into rye, recorded in our article of Natural History for the year 1759. 100
Observations on very good eatable mushrooms, produced by a sort of stone, to which the author gives the name of Lapis Lyncurius, though it is not the lynx stone, or the amber-colour Belemnites of naturalists. — — 101
An historical account of the eruptions of mount Vesuvius, in the year 1760. 103
On the extraordinary wholesomeness and extreme deliciousness of the waters of the Nile; with an attempt to illustrate thereby a passage in scripture. 106
Curious observations on the smell and bath of the earth. — 107
On the gold found amongst the sands of some rivers of France, and the origin of it. — — — — 109
On the vast quantity of gold and silver incorporated in most kinds of common sand, or so closely adhering thereto, and in such minute particles, as not to be perceivable by the eye, or separable by the common methods of washing or picking. — — — ibid.
General observations on the mixtures of platina with other metals. 111
On the great energy of the reflective power in white substances, especially silver when polished. — — — 112
Wonderful property of magnets to cure the tooth-ach. — ibid.

PROJECTS.

A succinct account of the proceedings relative to the discovery of the longitude at sea, by means of artificial time-keepers, particularly Mr. Harrison's; extracted from the several pieces which have lately appeared on that important subject; and from others that have not as yet been published. — 113
Certificate of the commissioners of the longitude, to the commissioners of the navy, relating to Mr. Harrison's time-keeper. — — 118
A short view of the improvements made or attempted in Mr. Harrison's watch. 129
Remarks, &c. by a friend of Mr. Harrison, upon the above short view. 131
Efficacious method of treating drowned persons; yet so plain and easy, that those who happen to be present at such melancholy accidents may put it in practice, without any assistance from persons conversant in physic or surgery. 133
Cheap, easy, and expeditious method of constructing houses, which have been found to be very useful hospitals for the recovery of the sick; and therefore may, probably, make very wholesome places of residence for the healthy; with remarks on the best method of procuring a free circulation of air in common buildings. — — — 134
Method of building chimnies that will not smoke. — 135
Easy method of making seed, sown in the field, germ and take root in the driest seasons. — — — 137
Instance of the great advantages that might be expected from planting the resinous pine-tree on sundry plains and heaths, &c. — 138

An

Digitized by Google

An account of the discovery lately made of several vegetables, many of them fit for the use of man, and all for that of cattle; some of which, besides, by enduring the hardest frost, and growing during the rest of the winter, even in the open field, seem intended by Providence to make the earth yield her tribute the year round, and thereby secure the most useful part of the brute creation from any danger of want in the most rigorous seasons. —— 141

Some account of the result of several experiments made in Ireland, by Mr. John Wynn Baker, under the direction of the Dublin society, on the culture of the common cabbage, the turnep-cabbage, boorcole, and turneps, in the open field, and after the Tullian method. —— —— 146

An account of the process so much spoken of by the ancients under the name of CAPRIFICATION, *in which one species of fig-tree, whose fruit never comes to perfection, is used to make another species bear a most extraordinary quantity.* —— —— —— 151

The African millet recommended as a most useful plant to the attention of the European farmers. —— —— 153

Hint for the extraction of sugar from the stalks of a certain kind of African millet, the same probably with that recommended in the preceding article. 154

Easy method of preparing flesh meat without spices, and with very little salt, yet so as to keep good, and always ready for eating, for two or three years, and in the warmest climates. —— —— 155

Some account of an attempt made to rear in Holland and France a kind of East India sheep, which, besides being much more prolific, yield almost as good wool as European sheep, and in much greater quantity. —— ibid.

On the great advantage of giving premiums to farmers, manufacturers, and artists, with a proposal for the increase of apiaries in Ireland, by considering bees in the light of manufacturers. —— —— 156

Description of a very curious and useful bee-hive invented by Mr. Thorsley, near the Mansion house, London. — —— 161

Method of making horses lie down in the stable. — — — 162

Experiments to ascertain the expence of burning chamber-oil in lamps, with wicks of various sizes. — — — —— 163

Experiments to determine the real and comparative expence of burning candles of different sorts and sizes, as they are commonly made at Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire. —— —— —— 164

Easy and safe method of restoring gold, when sullied, to its primitive lustre, without injuring the finest ground it may happen to lie upon. —— 165

Description of an engine, in which the centrifugal force is happily applied to the raising of water. —— —— —— 166

General thoughts on roads and wheel-carriages; being the fruit of a gentleman's amusements in various avocations from family business. —— 168

Hints for treating Geography in a more rational and concise manner. 173

ANTIQUITIES.

An Account of a mummy inspected at London 1763, *by Dr. Hadley, Dr Wollaston, Dr. Blanshard, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Petit, the rev. Mr. Egerton Leigh, and Mr. Hunter; in a letter from Dr. Hadley to Dr. Heberden.* — 174

A de-

Digitized by Google

A description of the famous marble trunk of Hercules, dug up at Rome, commonly called the Torso of Belvedere; wrought by Apollonius the son of Nestor, and universally allowed to have been made for a statue of Hercules spinning. 180

Abstract of a letter concerning Herculaneum, and the other adjacent subterraneous towns. 182

Some account of a work lately published at Florence, in three volumes octavo, intitled, Græcæ Ecclesiæ Vetera Monumenta. 189

A table exhibiting the standard, weight, value, and a comparative view of English gold money from King William I. Ann. 1066, to king George III. Ann. 1764. 192

On the origin of the English stage, &c. extracted from the ingenious Mr. Percy's Reliques of ancient English poetry. 196

An essay on the ancient English minstrels. 199

An account of the allowances made to bakers in England for their labour, &c. in baking a quarter of wheat, at different periods. 203

A short, but comprehensive history of Dunkirk. 204

ESSAYS.

The choice of the Israelites to preserve the doctrine of God's unity, and of the land of Judea for them to inhabit, as properest for the display of God's Almighty power; likewise the influence of the Jewish law on the behaviour of that people towards the rest of mankind; vindicated from the objections of Deists, and particularly the railleries of M. Voltaire 207

The knowledge of God the best principle to build a good education upon; with a very simple method of making children sensible, that God is not corporeal. 215

The maxim of reasoning with children, laid down by Mr. Locke, and lately opposed by Mr. Rousseau, defended; and illustrated by some fundamental truths not above the capacity of children. 216

Of the education of ladies; a fragment by Dean Swift. 219

Of the changes in manners and principles in England since the accession of the house of Hanover. 222

Hints on good manners. 226

Advantages of the social principle over a great understanding towards promoting the happiness of individuals. 227

On dramatic unity, especially as observed by Shakespeare. 233

The impropriety into which Christian poets have been led by following Homer and Virgil, in their excursions to the heavenly mansions, considered, both in a poetical and in a moral sense. 236

The traveller, an Oriental apologue. 244

Of the encouragement to agriculture, arising from the possession of a paternal inheritance. 246

On the great absurdity of declamations against luxury. 248

Observations on the influence of the different climates upon the polite arts. 250

A discourse to prove the antiquity of the English tongue. 253

Description of a rape-thrashing in the North Riding of Yorkshire. 259

POETRY

Digitized by Google

POETRY.

The ancient ballad of Chevy-Chase; from the ingenious Mr. Percy's Reliques of ancient Engliſh poetry. 261
Ode for the New Year, Jan. 1, 1765; by William Whitehead, eſq. poet laureat. 271
——for his majeſty's birth-day; by the ſame. 272
——for his majeſty's birth-day; written by Benjamin Victor, eſq; and performed at the Caſtle of Dublin, 273
On the departure for England of her ſerene highneſs the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, betrothed to his Britannic Majeſty. 274
On the death of Prince Henry of Brunſwick, killed in Weſtphalia, July 20, 1761. 276
Epigram on Mr. Harley being ſtabbed by Guiſcard. 277
To any miniſter or great man. 278
Advice to the marquis of Rockingham upon a late occaſion. 279
Dedication of the ſecond edition of the Caſtle of Otranto, to the right hon. lady Mary Coke. 280
Extract from marriage, an ode. ibid.
Evening. 282
Lines in praiſe of mirth. 283
Quin's ſoliloquy, on ſeeing duke Humphrey at St. Alban's. 284
A prologue written by David Garrick, eſq; and ſpoken by Mr. Love, on opening the new theatre on Richmond-green. ibid.
Epilogue, ſpoken at the theatre-royal in Drury-lane, April 30, 1765, by Miſs Hopkins, a child of ſix years old. 286
Prologue ſpoken to Much Ado about Nothing, acted by command of his majeſty, by Mr. Garrick. ibid.
The Parting. La Partenza; from Metaſtaſio. 287
Liberty. La Liberta; newly tranſlated from Metaſtaſio. 289
To Stella, March 23, 1723-4. By Dean Swift. 291
Bryan and Pereene, a Weſt Indian ballad, from Reliques of ancient Engliſh poetry, founded on a real fact, that happened about three years ago in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's. 292
On ſuicide, a thought from Martial. 294
Epitaph for an infant, whoſe ſuppoſed parents were vagrants. ibid.
Oratio ad Dominum, an hymn, written by Hildebert, biſhop of Anomanum, or Mans, a city of France, in the twelfth century. 295

An Account of Books publiſhed in 1765.

The ſpiritual and temporal liberty of ſubjects in England. 298
Maxims controlled in Ireland. 304
Letter to lord treaſurer Oxford, on the death of his daughter. 309
Reliques of ancient Engliſh poetry. 310
The Plays of William Shakeſpeare, by Dr. Johnſon. 311

THE END.

Printed by J. Crowder and E. Hemſted, Warwick-Square.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

JAN 1 - 1935

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google